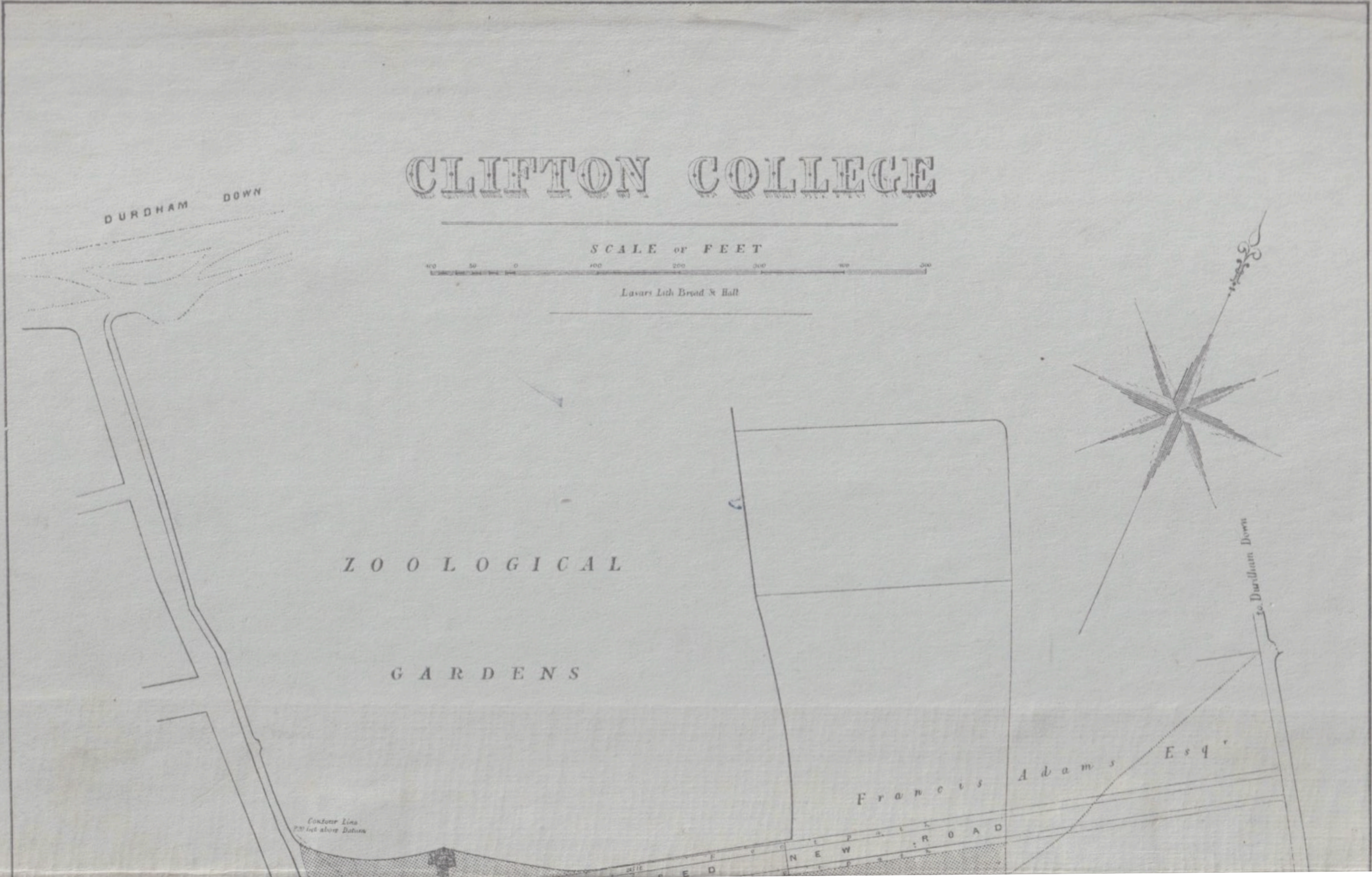
CLIFTON COLLEGE
SCALE OF FEET
100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500
Lavars Lith Broad St Bristol
DURDHAM DOWN
ZOOLOGICAL
GARDENS
to Durdham Down
Francis Adams Esqr
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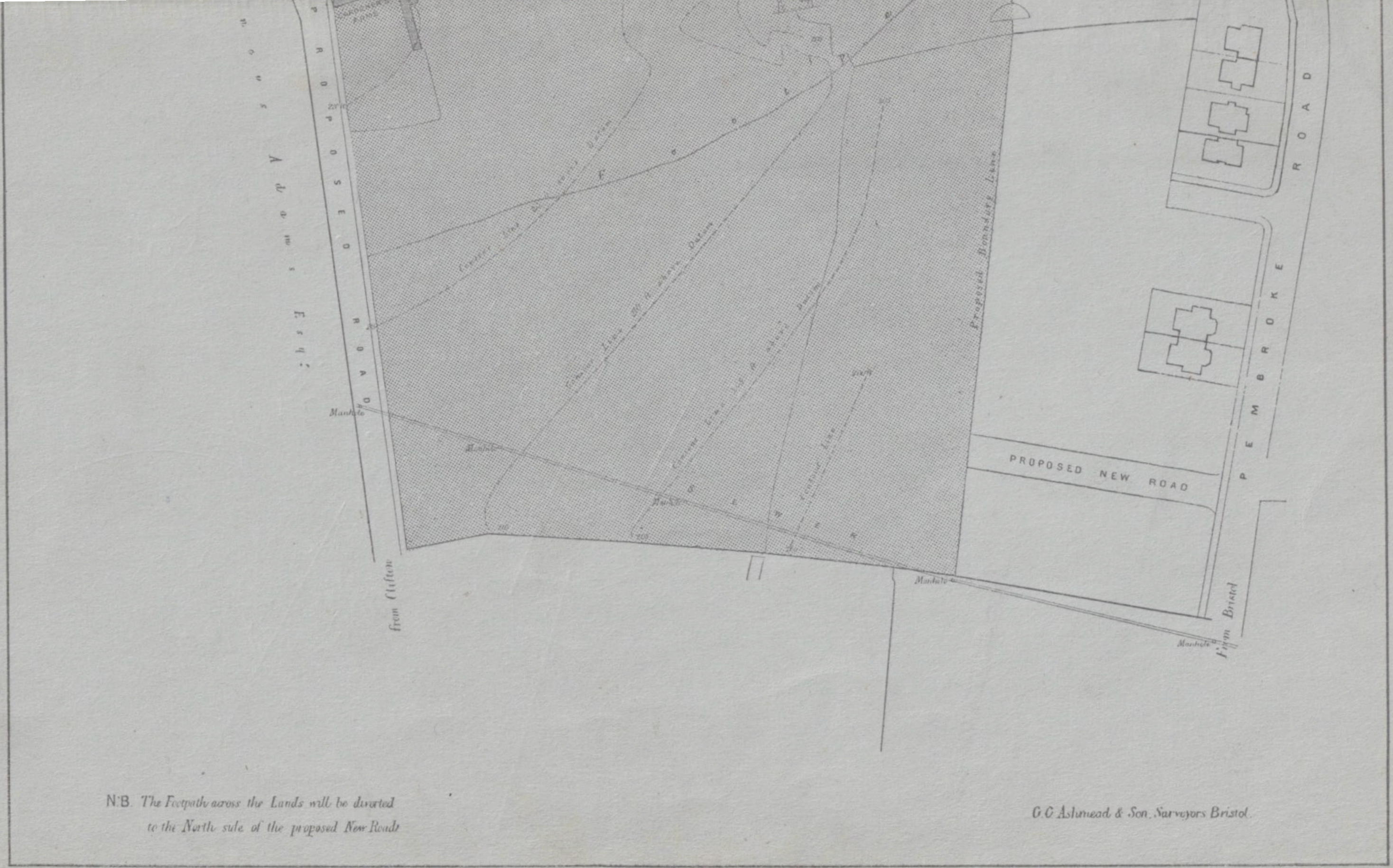
250 feet above Datum
ED
NEW ROAD


PROPOSED ROAD
PEMBROKE ROAD
PROPOSED NEW ROAD
Proposed Boundary Line
Contour Line
Manhole
from Clifton
from Bristol
Esq:
N.B. The Footpath across the Lands will be diverted to the North side of the proposed New Roads
G. C. Ashmead & Son, Surveyors Bristol.

Reproduction of Plan dated 1860, showing original property acquired by the Council.

A History of
Clifton College
1860—1934

Other books by O. F. CHRISTIE

THE SHADOW, A PASTORAL
ENGLAND IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, ESSAYS IN VERSE
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JOHNSON THE ESSAYIST
CLIFTON SCHOOL DAYS, 1879–1885

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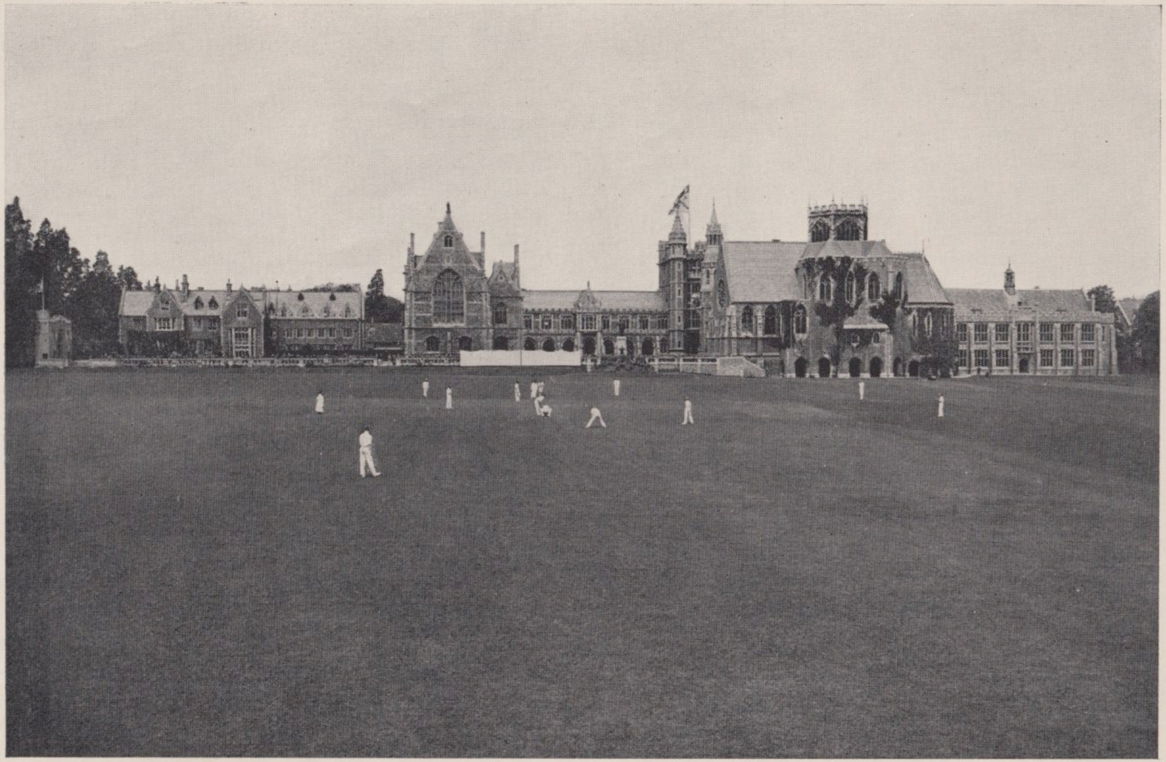
THE DIARY OF THE REV. WILLIAM JONES, 1777–1821



The School Buildings in 1935, *showing the Cheltenham match in progress.*

A History of Clifton College

1860—1934

BY

O. F. CHRISTIE, M.A.

Author of
"*Clifton School Days* (1879–1885)"

(Written for the
Old Cliftonian
Society)

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To

NORMAN WHATLEY, Esquire, M.A.

HEADMASTER

Preface

SOME little time ago the Old Cliftonian Society, considering the question of a new edition of the School Register, and realizing that on the present lines it would be growing rather unwieldy, resolved that in future there should be two Registers, one of living and one of deceased Cliftonians, and that in addition there should be a History of the School based on, and expanded from, *The Annals* which have formed an introduction to the Register of 1925 and previous editions. And the Society honoured me by asking me to undertake this History.

Canon Wilson, who contributed *The Annals of Clifton College* (or, as it is called on the title-page, " A Historical Preface ") to the second edition of the Register, that of 1887, wrote :

" A history should sketch persons and characters, as well as narrate events and include documents ; but it is happily too soon to write the biographies of those who have made Clifton College what it is. A history should moralize ; it should describe the aims and the methods of the actors in the scenes it relates. Ours is a humbler task—to put before the Clifton boy, when he first enters, some account of the origin and growth of this School, which is to exercise so great an influence on his life."

When these words were written almost all those who had taken a foremost part in establishing the School were still alive and vigorous. Nearly fifty years have passed, and these men are gone ; Canon Wilson himself was one of the last to go. But the task he has set the historian is no light one. Of the events of the School's life there is indeed, except for the first five years, a continuous chronicle. But among the men to whom the Canon refers and their successors—members of the Council, Headmasters, Assistant Masters—have been many distinguished by character, talent (sometimes amounting to genius), learning and devotion of a high order. A personal knowledge is almost necessary in each case for a just appraisement. Of some of them, fortunately, biographies, memoirs and shorter notices have since been written by well-qualified hands ; to these I have been able to have recourse, and I have sometimes quoted " appreciations " written by Canon Wilson himself.

Those of them whom I knew I knew chiefly as a boy and a pupil, and a boy's judgment of his tutors must be incomplete. And yet I think that we Clifton boys did, roughly speaking, form correct views of those who were set over us. We could distinguish the capable from the incapable ; we recognized devotion, though we often made poor returns for it ; we submitted to strictness, even to severity, and respected it, if we saw it was based on justice ; we instinctively knew that eccentricity might be the mask of a very able teacher.

And then there are the Old Cliftonians. When Canon Wilson wrote, fifty years ago, few of them were old enough to have reached eminence (though many were clearly destined thereto) except in games and athletics. But now Clifton has on her roll statesmen, churchmen, lawyers, soldiers, sailors, scholars, authors, captains of industry, travellers, diplomatists, and administrators whose names are known in Great Britain and the Empire. Many volumes would be needed to do justice to all of these ; in the limited space of one most of these distinguished Cliftonians can be little more than mentioned.

As to the method of this History. In writing *The Annals* the Canon said that his choice had to be made between a strictly chronological arrangement and a division of his narrative into separate sections. He chose the latter, and accordingly divided his *Annals* into chapters on the Chapel, the School Buildings, the School Mission, etc., etc., giving the separate record of each. Mr. Oakeley, in his Preface to the third edition of the Register (1897), stated that Canon Glazebrook had " suggested the present recast of the various chapters of the last edition into one continuous narrative." He therefore wrote one consecutive chronicle, which has certainly proved very convenient for reference. Mr. Pearson adopted the same method for the edition of 1904; but for those of 1912 and 1925 Mr. Borwick reverted to the form of *The Annals* of 1887.

My own method has been intermediate between these two. I have endeavoured first to write a continuous history of the School, incorporating many subjects which in *The Annals* were the subjects of separate chapters, but sometimes pursuing some matter (*e.g.* Big-Side Levée, Beggar's Bush, the School Debates, Commemoration) from beginning to end through the reigns of successive Headmasters. It seemed proper to write the whole account of the Mission in Bristol in Canon Wilson's chapter, and of the development of music in Canon Glazebrook's. Then I have written separate chapters on certain School activities and institutions—the Library, the Cadet Corps and the various games. The School Magazine and the Old Cliftonians also seemed worthy of separate chapters.

As to sources. Lt.-Col. Roy F. Truscott, Assistant Hon. Secretary of the Old Cliftonian Society, contributed an exhaustive bibliography of the School to *The Cliftonian* of February, 1934. But the chief sources of information are *The Cliftonian* itself and the various editions of the Register. Anyone who constantly has occasion to consult the Register must realize the enormous labours of its compilers, and very, very rarely is a mistake to be found. These Public School Registers, crammed as they are with the details of tens of thousands of lives, must surely prove of great value to future historians.

And I hope that no reader will imagine that this History supersedes *The Annals*; it only continues them, and to some extent amplifies and illustrates them. *The Annals* of 1925 are founded on an intimate knowledge of the School acquired by a Headmaster and Masters who, between them, were continuously in residence from 1867 to 1926. Their authors were themselves contemporary with, and took part in, the events which they describe; so their work will always remain a leading authority on our history. And there is in *The Annals* certain information which may not be found in this History; for instance, a full catalogue of the tablets and monuments in the Chapel, and lists of members of the Council and of Assistant Masters. These will probably find a place in the next Register.

I wish to thank the Council of the College for allowing me to read the Minutes of their Meetings from 1860 to 1914; the Headmaster, Mr. N. Whatley, for the same privilege as regards the Minutes of Masters', Big-Side Levée and Sixth Form Meetings; and, similarly, the Old Cliftonian Society as regards the Minutes of the Society's Meetings.

Mr. Whatley has spared time to go through the whole of my typescript and make many corrections, additions and suggestions, and has constantly supplied me with detailed information about every sort of topic—School work, School games, School institutions. I am very grateful to him.

The Bishop of Liverpool (the Rt. Rev. A. A. David) has kindly read through the chapter which is concerned with his own Headmastership.

Dr. J. E. King also, whose knowledge and memory of the School go back to 1870, has read through the whole of the chronicle and saved me from many mistakes. He has told me of many interesting customs and other matters relating to very early times and now probably remembered by few, which I have been able to record and thereby (I hope) to rescue from oblivion.

I have also to thank Lady Warren for giving me access to papers left by the late Sir Herbert Warren which relate to the School; and Mrs. R. Butler, the daughter of the late Cecil William Boyle (O.C.), for copies of letters written to her father by John Addington Symonds.

Many of the Masters have helped me greatly in the chapters that follow the chronicle: Mr. Bernard Groom (the Library and Museum), Lt.-Col. J. K. B. Crawford, Major J. A. O. Muirhead and Major C. H. R. Gee (the O.T.C.), Mr. F. Lutton Carter and Major Muirhead (Football and Athletic Sports), Mr. R. P. Keigwin (Cricket and Rackets—the chapter on Rackets is as much his as mine). I must also here mention the very full notes on Scholarships and Prizes supplied to me by Mr. Whatley.

Other Masters, past and present, and Old Cliftonians to whom I am indebted for oral and written communications include Lt.-Col. J. A. Arrowsmith-Brown, the Bishop of Barking (the Right Rev. J. T. Inskip), Colonel C. B. Brownlow, His Honour Judge A. R. Cluer, the Rev. H. M. Evill, the Rev. W. E. Evill, the late Mr. H. S. Hall, Dr. E. J. Holmyard, the Rev. H. Hughes, Sir Francis Newbolt, Sir Rowland Whitehead, Bart. (late Chairman of the Council), Colonel F. G. A. Wiehe, Sir Robert Witt (the present Chairman of the Council), and Messrs. S. P. Beachcroft, D. J. Byard, R. E. Bush, Washington Chamberlain, D. G. A. Fox, Martin Hardcastle, C. E. M. Hawkesworth, William Hervey, E. E. Martin-Atkins, R. H. Owen, C. E. Payne, A. I. Polack, C. B. L. Tylecote, G. M. Warren and A. W. Whitley.

Mr. G. H. Clark has proved an inexhaustible mine of information. I cannot thank him enough for his unwearying kindness in answering my innumerable questions. Mr. A. D. Imlay has lent me his own illustrated record of his work at Beggar's Bush. Mr. Frank Borwick has been very helpful as regards the chapters on Cricket, Football, the Athletic Sports and the Runs. Mr. C. D. Ruding Bryan has lent me five valuable volumes of press-cuttings and photographs relating to the School (from 1914 to the present day). Mr. E. J. Taylor, formerly Town Clerk of Bristol, has provided me with much biographical information about some of the earliest members of the Council. To all these gentlemen I tender my thanks.

Lt.-Col. W. P. Hewett, Hon. Secretary, and Lt.-Col. Roy F. Truscott, Assistant Hon. Secretary of the Old Cliftonian Society, have given me constant help. I must also thank Mr. N. R. Udal, Secretary and Bursar, for much help and for giving me the accommodation of his office for several periods, and Mr. W. J. Lewis, his predecessor, for looking through the proofs and making corrections.

Four years ago I published a little book of my own School memories. It brought me from old School friends many delightful letters, out of which might be compounded a much more interesting account of the years from 1879 to 1885 than my own. I only mention this little book in order to say that, as regards those years, I have tried—though it has been difficult—not to repeat myself in this History. I have also tried to avoid, as far as possible, the first person singular; but that, too, has not been easy as regards the events of those years, *quorum pars minima fui*.

And I hope the reader will forgive all mistakes and omissions and other imperfections. Perhaps he may regard some of the matters recorded as trivial; but I have found that, when Old Cliftonians meet, they find as much pleasure in recalling the little trivial things of School life as the more important.

For any labour spent on this History I have already been rewarded by the pleasure of the task, and especially by the visits I have made to Clifton to read the School's records—some very happy weeks wherein I made many new and kind friends, besides again meeting old ones, and lived again for a time

> "Where once our equal boyhood moved,
> Where still the unforgotten days
> Make glad the places that we loved."

O. F. CHRISTIE.

HARMER HYDE,
WELWYN,
30th January, 1935.

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The Years of Preparation, 1860-1862

CLIFTON COLLEGE no doubt originated in the desire of certain influential citizens of Bristol and residents at Clifton to found a school on a convenient site "for the purpose of providing for the sons of gentlemen a thoroughly good and liberal education at a moderate cost." And the religious teaching was to be "in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England."

It was a courageous enterprise, if only because two previous ones had failed. In 1829 Dr. J. C. Prichard[1] and other citizens projected Bristol College. There was a proposed capital of £15,000 in £50 shares, all of which, however, was not subscribed. A house in Park Row was hired, Dr. J. H. Jerrard was appointed Principal, and the College was opened in 1831. He had some pupils who achieved distinction, amongst whom were Sir Edward Fry, a Lord Justice of Appeal, the Rev. S. S. Wayte, President of Trinity College, Oxford, William Killigrew Wait, an eminent citizen of Bristol, M.P. for Gloucester, member of the Council of Clifton College from 1877 to 1891 and its generous supporter, Walter Bagehot and Professor G. G. Stokes. "The College, in fact, might have afforded the City all the advantages which were to be offered by Clifton College thirty years later." But difficulties arose. Dr. Gray, Bishop of Bristol, was hostile. The fact that sons of Nonconformists could attend the school, without participating in the religious instruction provided for Churchmen, caused protests from some of the Clergy, and the cry of "godless education" was raised. At Christmas, 1841, Bristol College closed its doors.[2]

Its end may have been precipitated by the opening of Bishop's College in 1840. Bishop's College had the support of Dr. Monk, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. It was first at a house in Bellevue, Clifton, and in 1841 moved to a house at the top of Park Street. The Rev. H. Dale was Headmaster. In 1851 it was reported to be carrying on at a loss. It languished till 1861 and then expired. The Rev. Bedford Hartnell, for many years the Senior Master of our Junior School, was at Bishop's College for two years.

The history of Clifton College may be said to begin on 5th April, 1860, two years and a half before the College was opened. On that day a meeting was held at 7 Gloucester Row, the residence of Mr. Henry Sidney Wasbrough. Mr. Wasbrough was a member of the Council from 1860 till his death in 1892, the father of C. W. Wasbrough (O.C.), who was also on the Council from 1900 to 1921, and the grandfather of H. C. S. Wasbrough (O.C.), who coxed the Cambridge VIII in 1903. At this meeting the Mayor, Mr. John Bates,[3] presided, and the others present, besides Mr. Wasbrough, were Major Savile, Dr. Black, Dr. Budd, Messrs. J. B. Burroughs, W. Gale Coles, Edward Daniel, J. McArthur, Joshua Saunders, Joseph Leech, George Cooke, O. C. Lane, H. B. Ford, Alfred Cox, F. N. Budd, John Colthurst and W. Cross. This meeting was probably of an informal character, but it resulted in another on 16th May, convened by the Mayor and held at the Clifton Subscription Rooms. At this second meeting a Provisional Committee was appointed " for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps for the establishment of the institution." It was resolved that the institution should be a Limited Company, and a prospectus was approved.

In July this Provisional Committee inspected the present site of the College, and was satisfied that it could be advantageously acquired. A Council was appointed, a Deed of Association prepared, and the Clifton College Company Limited duly incorporated on 13th September. The Capital of this Company was £10,000, consisting of 400 shares of £25 each. Holders of Class A shares had rights of nomination; holders of Class B shares might receive 4 per cent., but had no nomination rights; there were facilities of transfer from Class B to Class A. Some debentures were also issued. As a matter of fact no dividend was ever paid on the shares. Sir George Younghusband has correctly described this Clifton College Company as "nothing more than a philanthropic speculation," and its philanthropic character was amply proved when the Charter was granted in 1877.

The first meeting of the Council was held at Mr. Weston's rooms on 14th September, 1860, when there were present Canon Guthrie (in the Chair), the Rev. J. Heyworth, Dr. Black, Lieut.-Col. Bush, Messrs. Joshua Saunders, W. Gale Coles, W. H. Harford, George Cooke and H. S. Wasbrough. The other original members of the Council were the Earl of Ducie, who accepted the office of President, F. N. Budd, John Colthurst, Alfred Cox, T. L. Jenkins and Dr. J. A. Symonds. Canon Guthrie was elected Chairman and Mr. Harford Deputy-Chairman. Mr. J. K. Morgan was appointed Clerk, the first of several whose tenure of office was brief until Mr. W. D. L. Macpherson's appointment in May, 1864. The contract for the purchase of the site already selected was approved; this was known as "Adam's land" which, together with "The Gardener's Arms" (an inn which stood where the School House now stands), had an area of nearly 10 acres, and lay between Worcester Terrace and the Zoo. The Company's solicitors were now instructed to negotiate the purchase of about 3 more acres north-east of Adams' land, known as "Haynes' land," for not more than £1,250 an acre. Dr. Black's land, 2¾ acres adjoining the southern portion of the Close, was afterwards leased and, later, bought and, still later, 1¼ acres were bought on the west of College Road, on which Brown's House and the Bachelor Masters' House (now the Secretary's Office) have been erected. These amount, in all, to about

17 acres. The Council might also have acquired "Farnall's Land," adjoining the College property "and in front of Worcester Terrace," at £1,200 an acre, but decided against it—probably for want of funds. There was then a pathway across Adams' land, and it was one of the earliest concerns of the Council to get leave to divert it.

For the 70 boys who assembled on 30th September, 1862, these fields made quite an adequate playground, perhaps even for the 300 into which the 60 had expanded by the year 1866. Colonel F. G. A. Wiehe, who was at Clifton from 1862 to 1869, writes that the School was already "getting cramped as to playing space before I left"; there were then nearly 400 boys. It was, of course, not foreseen that by 1879 the 60 would have multiplied into 680. But, leaving for a moment the sufficiency of the playground, let us try to recall what were its conditions and its surroundings in the year 1860. We are all so accustomed to our fine school buildings and the roads and villas that surround the Close on all sides, that an effort of imagination is needed to picture the scene as it appeared seventy years or more ago.

What was Clifton like? John Addington Symonds writes of a time about ten years previous to this: "There were few buildings then between the Parish Church and Durdham Downs. The suburb which has grown up round the College was a tract of fields, at the end of which lay the Zoological Gardens." (The Zoo had been opened about the year 1830.) "Pembroke Road formed part of a narrow footway between quickset hedges, bearing the agreeable title of Gallows Lane. The Tyburn of old Bristol occupied a plot of ground at the head of it, towards the Downs. . . . The Downs, too, were wild, heathy, and covered in spring with flowers; not, as now, a kind of suburban park, but a real wilderness, a pleasure-ground for the romantic soul."[4] In *The Clifton College Register* for 1925 there is a map of *Part of Clifton*, 1855, which marks *Gallows Acre* at the top of the lane or footway which is now Pembroke Road. This map also shows that the School site was quite inaccessible by road.

The first Report of the Council (March, 1861), states: "Access will be obtained to the College by two roads—one leading from Durdham Down towards Worcester Terrace, and the other from Pembroke Road to 'The Gardener's Arms'—which are now in course of construction."

Of this map of 1855 the author of *Clifton College Annals* writes: "'The Gardener's Arms' is seen at the south-west corner of the Zoological Gardens. There were no houses and no roads where Guthrie Road, College Road, Percival Road, Albert Road, Northcote Road, and the Avenue now are; no Worcester Villas or Crescent, and no houses in Pembroke Road." The southern portion of what is now Pembroke Road is marked as Down Road. The photograph "1865" in our Jubilee Album shows some development, but even then (says the Index): "College Road contains no houses between College Gate and Worcester Crescent; Worcester Road is being made; Albert Road and Percival Road do not exist." The country west of College Road still seems to consist of fields bounded by hedges and trees. W. B. Woodforde (O.C.) could remember the time when the site of the School buildings was a quarry.

Washington Chamberlain (O.C.), who was present with his parents at the opening of the School, but did not enter it till 1865, writes:

"When the College was opened old Clifton was cut off from Redland by fields, and Redland from Cotham by fields, and there were hardly any houses near the Downs. We Town boys were called according to the district we lived in. We Redland boys walked over the fields every day to the College. In those days the fields extended from Redland right across to Clifton Promenade. When you came to what is now Pembroke Road, at the end of Beaufort Road, there was a wicket-gate, and you went through that and crossed on to what was then called Gallows Acre Lane. It took its name from where the gallows used to be, where the tunnel air shaft is now. The Lane was so narrow that two vehicles could not pass each other. There were green hedges either side. Having crossed over, you went through another wicket-gate, and went over the fields where Emmanuel Church and the College now stand. The field the College stands on was a very big one. The boundary wall at the top end was the boundary wall of the field and the Zoo. When they built the College they left the boundary wall unfinished."

R. E. Bush, O.C. (1865–1875), writes: "I can remember as a child walking from the Durdham Downs down a lane with hedges on each side, which is now College Road, and there were hedges on what is now the Close. There was a pathway, leading from what was called Gallows Acre Lane, which is now Pembroke Road, with a stile some little way down, from where the Memorial Gateway is now, in College Road."

"J. A. N."[5] wrote, in *The Cliftonian* of June, 1880, his own early recollections:

"One road alone approached the School House from the direction of Pembroke Road. The nearest building to the south was Worcester Terrace. On the west the nearest houses were those fronting the road from Durdham and Clifton Down; scarcely a building intervened between the School and Redland. Clifton and the Downs were approached by footpaths, pleasant enough in summer, veritable quagmires in winter; high hedges ran across the Close in many directions; here and there grew a tree which has long since disappeared; one pool of water stood almost on the ground where the Pavilion now stands, and another very near the present Racket Court; little could be heard of the distant sound of carriage wheels; in the early summer the corncrake repaired to the grassy Close, and his shrill note was borne on the still midnight air in at the open dormitory casements; even the partridge was not an unknown visitor to the surrounding fields."

Another Old Cliftonian, Major Howden (1863–1866), at a Simla dinner, recalled the time when " flocks of ducks used to swim up and down the ruts in College Road."

Such was Clifton in the early 'Sixties, and such was the Close as the first Cliftonians found it.

To return to the Council, who lost no time but set to work with a will. Mr. Charles F. Hansom[6] was chosen as architect and instructed to prepare plans of one wing of the School buildings and of a Headmaster's house. He was authorized to quarry in the Close,[7] but, finding there an insufficient quantity of yellow stone, was obliged to have recourse to Bath quarries. Temple of Rugby was consulted as to the choice of a Headmaster. Canon Guthrie visited Cheltenham, Harrow, King's College (London) and Marlborough, and Mr. Wasbrough visited other Public Schools to obtain ideas for the benefit of Clifton. Mr. T. H. Dakyns, of the Treasury, Middle Temple, father of Mr. H. G. Dakyns, was appointed Hon. Secretary of the undertaking in London. (He was succeeded in this position in 1869 by Mr. W. R. Collyer, who was a Clifton Master from 1865 to 1867 and Tutor to the School House.) A Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the question of Masters' Houses. On the recommendation of Temple negotiations as to the headmastership were opened with the Rev. Charles Evans, Assistant Master at Rugby, and formerly Fellow of Trinity, Cambridge. Mr. Evans accepted the headmastership in January, 1861. He was also to be House Master of the School House, which was to accommodate fifty boys. Thorn's tender for the first portion of the School House, and Beaven's for Big-School and Class Rooms, were accepted. These two tenders amounted to nearly £11,000. The cost of the land may be put at £13,500, and, as regards " Adams' land," more than £9,000 had been left on mortgage. It will be remembered that the capital of the Company was only £10,000, so the Council was proving its courage.

Amongst other pressing needs was that of providing a Preliminary School (which must not be confused with the later Junior School), until the new buildings were available. In May, 1861, No. 11 Arlington Villas was taken for this purpose and let to the Rev. T. H. Stokoe, who had won a First in Greats at Oxford and also the prize for the Denyer Theological Essay. A field behind this house was secured for a playground. In *The Annals* it is stated that this School was started under Mr. Stokoe and Mr. Blackader. Stokoe's and Blackader's were afterwards different Houses, and probably Mr. Blackader took No. 6 Arlington Villas, which was acquired soon after No. 11. Mr. Stokoe had as English Master Mr. Edwin Thomas, and as German Master Mr. Leipner, who was afterwards Professor of Botany at University College, Bristol. Before the College opened Mr. Stokoe received the commendation of the Council for his able conduct of the Preliminary School. Both Mr. Stokoe and Mr. Blackader were appointed by Mr. Evans and re-appointed by Dr. Percival. Stokoe's was absorbed into the School House in 1863, and Blackader's into Brown's in 1865. Mr. Blackader was Second Master till he left in 1865, being succeeded in that position by the Rev. T. E. Brown. The Rev. Edwin Bean (1862–1869), a founder of *The Cliftonian* and a contributor of many graceful poems to its pages, was one of the twenty boys who formed this Preliminary School at its outset. His son, C. E. W. Bean (O.C.), who was at Clifton from 1894 to 1898, is the Official Historian of the Australian Forces in the Great War. Colonel F. G. A. Wiehe and Ernest E. Martin-Atkins, two original O.C.'s, who can remember the opening of the School, had both of them been previously at Stokoe's.[8]

The Council experienced the delays and difficulties that are inseparable from the construction of all considerable buildings, and there were complaints of the dilatoriness of the contractors. College Road made slow progress, and there were also complaints about the state of the new road (now Guthrie Road) from Pembroke Road to the College. Some men were prosecuted for stealing lead from "The Gardener's Arms," the tenant of which had received compensation from the Council on giving up his business. But progress was continuous. By Christmas, 1860, wrote the biographer of J. A. Symonds, "the walls of Clifton College were beginning to rise"; by November, 1861, the College buildings were becoming conspicuous objects. In March, 1862, it was resolved that the College should be opened in the following September. But now the Council suffered a serious blow. Mr. Evans had been Headmaster elect for a year; he had made arrangements for the Preliminary School and appointed its Masters; he had attended Council Meetings and advanced money on mortgage to the Company; he had offered a scholarship of £25 *per annum;* his arms had been put up on the School House.[9] No doubt the arrangements for the opening day were well advanced, when at a Council meeting on 20th August it was reported that he had become a candidate for the vacant Headmastership of King Edward's Grammar School, Birmingham, where he had himself been educated. Mr. Evans wrote later that he had accepted the post;[10] his attachment to his old school, which impelled him to put the Council into such a quandary, must indeed have been great. We can well believe the Council's report that this retirement occasioned the Council great anxiety. It must have seemed probable that the opening ceremony would resemble the play of Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark. But the Council were not dismayed. They applied again to Temple, who now recommended Percival. Percival had an interview with the Council. One member of the Council remarked on his being very young, and another on his being unmarried. "A few years will correct the former," replied the candidate, "and a few weeks the latter."[11] The result of this interview was that on 4th September Canon Guthrie moved, and Mr. Coles seconded, a resolution "that the Rev. John Percival, M.A., Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, be elected Headmaster of the Clifton College." It was stated at the meeting that Mr. Percival had obtained a double First Class in both Classics and Mathematics at Oxford, and also the University Mathematical Scholarship. Temple had promised the Council that, if Percival were appointed, he would do for Clifton what Arnold had done for Rugby.

On 20th September the Council met for the first time within the walls of the College and reported to the Shareholders that the establishment of the College had " excited a great and growing interest not only in this neighbourhood, but also in different parts of the kingdom. . . . The retirement of the Rev. Charles Evans from the Headmastership occasioned the Council more anxiety than they can adequately express." However, " several gentlemen, possessing the highest qualifications, were willing to undertake the duties of Head Master," and the Council had chosen the Rev. John Percival, M.A., " who has added to a career of almost unsurpassed brilliancy at Oxford the experience of two years' mastership at Rugby."

On 24th September Messrs. Saunders and Wasbrough were requested to arrange the upper end of " the large room " (so Big-School is called in early Minutes of the Council) for Divine Service. Benches were borrowed from the Victoria Rooms. A policeman was in attendance from the 27th to the 30th, and received a gratuity of 5s.

The College was formally opened on Tuesday, 30th September, 1862, at 11 a.m.[12] There was an Opening Service in Big-School. The boys, about seventy in number,[13] occupied the front benches, the Cathedral Choir assisted, and the room was filled to overflowing by friends of the College. The sermon was preached by the Headmaster. The Council did well to have this sermon printed, and a copy sent to every shareholder and every parent, for it was an eloquent expression, not only of the preacher's aspirations, but of that sense of responsibility which lay heavily on him throughout his headmastership. And he impressed on the boys their own responsibility :

" And forget not, that it is a different thing to be the first pupils of a School which has its name to make and its character to win,—it is a very different thing from being members of an old establishment where all this has been done for you. In this place you will be set on a hill, and every act that you do will have a double significance."

He ended:

"We begin our work in no spirit of self-confidence, but trusting for support in that foundation which is laid for us, our Saviour Jesus Christ. We shall work earnestly, but we shall work humbly, remembering that we are labourers in God's vineyard; that those committed to us are God's husbandry; and that we shall not labour the less heartily because we feel that 'neither is he that planteth anything, nor he that watereth, but God that giveth the increase.'"

The Service ended, and we may imagine the seventy boys descending from Big-School with their friends and relations, duly impressed by the sermon and the great room in which it had been delivered. The sermon may for a time have been forgotten in the excitement of making each other's acquaintance, as they explored the fields that are now the Close, rough ground divided by hedges and bounded on one side by College Road, then in process of construction.

So on that September morning the School was launched on its career. Nor was there wanting an auspicious event to add promise to this inauguration. Within a fortnight Percival kept his promise to the Council. He married Miss Louisa Holland, and on their return from a two-days' honeymoon at Clevedon the boys met them, took the horses out of their carriage and dragged it to the School House.

The Council might claim to have done great things since the meeting at Gloucester Row in April, 1860. The Company had been successfully formed and £10,000 subscribed. The land had been acquired; the School House and Big-School with class rooms had been built—though Big-School was as yet without the wing which was to contain the old Sixth Form room. (Besides these buildings there was as yet only an open shed, the eastern portion of which was soon afterwards converted into a Fives court.) More than this, the Council had secured a Headmaster with a very distinguished academic record. Canon Wilson, in a sermon, said that when the School was founded " there was then no probability that it would be more than one of the many Schools that are useful locally, but attain no great rank or reputation." The Council, however, had reported that their enterprise had already excited interest " in different parts of the kingdom " ; but probably even they did not dream that the numbers would increase tenfold in sixteen years.

This rapid and successful growth, if it relieved those responsible for our finances from any fear of a liquidation (a fate which has befallen schools with less business-like founders), yet entailed upon the Council, both before and during Percival's headmastership, most toilsome duties and a constant attention to innumerable details. No one can read their Minutes without being impressed by the number and variety of the problems that confronted them. " In the early days " (we read in *The Annals*) "when the Council met every month, and all the precedents were being formed, when the rapid growth of the College taxed their resources, and when no ordinary boldness and wisdom were required, the members of the Council had no sinecure. . . . Our Council deserve the thanks of all Cliftonians and all Clifton for the foresight and prudence with which they acted." The members not only took shares ; they lent the Company money with and without security ; they guaranteed overdrafts ; they guaranteed the payment of Masters' salaries.[14] They were, luckily for our future, not only men of affairs but men who set an example of that public spirit which has always been inculcated on Cliftonians. Amongst them should be especially remembered Canon Guthrie, a generous supporter of all good works in Clifton and Bristol, a man deeply interested in education and a munificent supporter of the School; William Henry Harford, a magistrate and member of the Bristol Town Council, an active partner in the banking firm of Miles, Savile and Harford, whose opinion on banking matters was highly valued; John Bates, Mayor of Bristol and General Manager of the West of England and South Wales Bank; Canon Moseley, a Fellow of the Royal Society, Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen, a high Wrangler, an Inspector of Schools with an ardent interest in education, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy at King's College, London; William Gale Coles, General Manager of Stuckey's Bank, Sheriff of Bristol and President of the Dolphin Society; Joshua Saunders, who also had served as Sheriff and was the Bristol Agent for the Bank of England; Dr. John Addington Symonds (whose son, John Addington Symonds, was also, later, a member of the Council), an eminent physician and a great figure in Bristol and Clifton society; F. Nonus Budd,[15] member of an old Bristol family, a local barrister but with more than a local reputation as a conveyancing counsel; the Rev. James Heyworth, Chairman (1868–1880), of whom at his death the Council recorded that " the College has been deprived of the support of one to whose wise and matured judgment, conciliatory management, and hearty liberality it owes much of its success." Without the backing of such men the achievement of John Percival might scarcely have been possible.

They were his props and supports; but it may yet be claimed that the greatness of the School was the work of Percival himself, the monument of his unresting energy, the expression of the spirit that burnt within him.

REFERENCES.

[1] Prichard was Physician to St. Peter's Hospital, F.R.S., and an ethnologist. He wrote *Researches into the Physical History of Mankind.* (*Bristol and its Famous Associations*, by Stanley Hutton, p. 292.)

[2] Latimer's *Annals of Bristol*, pp. 140–142.

[3] His portrait hangs in the Secretary's office.

[4] *John Addington Symonds, an Autobiography* (Horatio F. Brown, O.C.), vol. i, p. 45.

[5] No doubt J. A. Neale, O.C. (1863–1868).

[6] He was brother to Joseph Aloysius Hansom, also an architect. Joseph Aloysius was also an inventor, who, amongst other things, invented the Hansom Cab.

[7] R. E. Bush (O.C.) writes: "I can remember, as a kid, playing in the big quarry which is now the Quadrangle, and getting into trouble for so doing, as it was out of bounds. Trouble in those days meant the cane or a preposterous number of lines . . . which ruined the handwriting of the great majority of those who had to write them."

[8] The following advertisement, which appeared in *The Bristol Times and Felix Farley's Bristol Journal* (13th July, 1861,) may be of interest:—

The Council of the Clifton College, in order to meet the convenience of several shareholders, have made a temporary arrangement until the College is opened, so that on the 15th of August, 1861, a SCHOOL, for a limited number of Pupils, will be commenced at 11, Arlington Villas, Clifton, under the direction of the Rev. T. H. Stokoe, M.A., Lincoln College, Oxford, one of the Assistant Masters of the College (First Classman in Classics etc. and late Assistant Master in Uppingham School).

The Terms will be Twenty Pounds for Tuition and School Fees, and Two Pounds each for French and German, *per annum*.

The Rev. T. H. Stokoe will be prepared to receive a small number of Boarders at Eighty-Five Pounds and Pupils under Thirteen Years of Age, at Seventy Pounds *per annum*, including Tuition and School Fees.

Day Boarders, Thirty-five Pounds, including Tuition and School Fees.

No Pupil will be admitted except on the Nomination of a Shareholder.

JOHN PAGE,
GUILDHALL, BRISTOL, *July 12th*, 1861. *Secretary*.

[9] They were subsequently taken down, and the arms of Percival substituted.

[10] The resignation was on 4th September, a few days before the proposed opening, which was accordingly postponed to 30th September.

[11] *Life of Bishop Percival*, p. 12.

[12] *Annals* (1925), p. xxi.

[13] Amongst these boys were the Rev. Edwin Bean, Headmaster of All Saints' College, Bathurst, N.S.W., and of Brentwood School; Sir George Douglas Clerk, Bart., who served in the South African War in command of the 3rd East Surrey Militia; F. G. Barnett, a great Bristolian; Stephen Newcome Fox, Professor of Roman Law, Bombay; Lieut.-Col. R. H. Fraser, who served in the Tirah Expedition, 1897, and in the Great War; J. C. Godwin, Lord Mayor of Bristol (1900–1901); Charles Gosse, M.D., who practised at Adelaide, Australia, and died from a carriage accident in which he saved his daughter's life; Lieut.-Col. W. G. Lowther; Major C. F. M. MacGregor, who served in the Zulu, Basuto and South African Wars; A. W. Paul, who had a distinguished Indian career, and was a Member of the Council (1896–1905); the Rev. L. J. K. Stow, Captain of the XI (1869–1870); J. F. Walker, the first Captain of the XI; and two still surviving Old Cliftonians, E. E. Martin-Atkins, and Col. F. G. A. Wiehe, who served in the Afghan War (1879–1880) and in the Great War. I think Wellesley arrived a little after the beginning of term.

Haileybury opened on 21st September, 1862, with 54 boys.

[14] As a proof of their courage and enterprise, it may be mentioned that by 1867 they found they had exceeded their borrowing powers by more than £11,000. They then called a special meeting of shareholders, who showed their confidence in the Council by resolving unanimously that these powers should be increased.

[15] Mr. Nonus Budd was the ninth *son* of Samuel Budd, his next elder brothers being Septimus and Octavus.

John Percival, 1862–1879

NEW BUILDINGS ERECTED AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT DURING DR. PERCIVAL'S HEADMASTERSHIP

1862. A portion of the Shed converted into a Fives Court.

1863. The School House finished.
"Haynes' land" thrown into the Close, the hedge removed and the ground levelled.
A part of Big-School divided off for use as a Chapel.
7 and 8 Rodney Place taken for three years as a Preparatory School.

1864.[1] Swings at north-east corner of Close.
Three Open Fives Courts built.
Brown's House opened (15th September).
The Bachelor Masters' House opened.
Sanatorium begun.
Draining and levelling of Close.

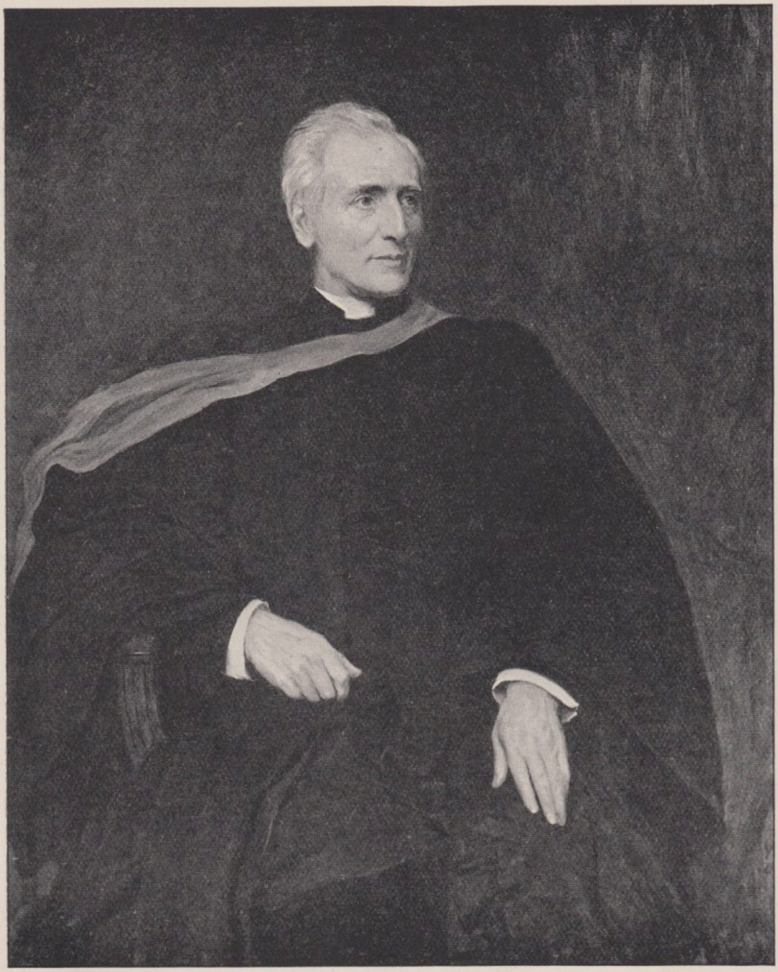
1865. The Sanatorium opened.
The three Fives Courts roofed in (partly at the Headmaster's expense).
The first stone of the Chapel laid (1st December).

1866. Construction of Chapel.
A new wing added to Big-School with three class rooms (including the old Sixth Form Room).
Plans of Cay's (Dakyns') House approved.

1867. Cay's House opened for forty boys.
Completion of Chapel (formal opening 15th June).
Physical Science Laboratory built. (This was on Guthrie Road, but was later moved elsewhere.)
Gymnasium built.

1868. The first Pavilion built.

1869. The two Swimming Baths opened.



John Percival.

From painting by Sir Hubert Herkomer, R.A.
(in the Library).

1870. Making up of road from Quadrangle to College Road.
Library in course of erection, with class rooms and Secretary's room on ground floor.
Additions to Sanatorium.
Harris' House (Oakeley's) opened.

1871. The Percival Library and Museum completed, with four class rooms.
The Botanical Garden laid out near the Chapel.
Two Fives Courts built for Junior School Houses.
Four Fives Courts built in substitution for three that were closed.

1872. Workshop and Physical Laboratory completed and opened.
An open Racket Court built.
Orchestra Platform put up.

1873. A new Workshop built over the end of Large Bath. (The old one converted into Classrooms.)
The Preparatory School opened.

1874. T. W. Dunn opens new House at 30 College Road (now Watson's).
The Organ in Big-School constructed.
Extension of Library Buildings. Four new Bays.
The School House Library added.

1875. The Museum and Open Cloister with Classrooms added.
Two covered Fives Courts built on site of present South Town Room.

1876. The Junior School built.

1878. Rev. H. J. Wiseman succeeds to Dunn's House and moves boys to new House in Albert Road (Wiseman's).
Rev. H. C. Watson succeeds to House at 30 College Road (Watson's).
Addition to Dakyns' House.

The above is a fairly complete list ; at any rate, it suffices to prove the wonderful development which was crowded into sixteen years. And when we think out what this work really meant—its planning, its supervision, its execution—we must recognize it as a very great achievement. For at the end of these sixteen years Clifton stood secure, a great Public School.

The present Archbishop of York has written the authoritative Biography of Percival. Percival died at the ripe age of 84, but he was Headmaster of Clifton for less than 17 years. Only 54 out of 372 pages of the Biography are concerned with Clifton, and yet the years he spent there were the most famous and successful years of his life; and they were his best years, for he came to Clifton at the age of 28. At Trinity, Oxford, and at Hereford he found he was not in a supreme position. At Rugby, on leaving Oxford, he was once more supreme, and restored the school's prestige; but he was not the Founder of Rugby, as he was of Clifton.

He inspired the boys with affection, although that affection was mingled with awe. One who was at Clifton from 1865 to 1868 describes him simply and well: "A great and famous scholar, a very strict disciplinarian, but a very kind man. I have never forgotten his kindness to me when I was confirmed. His influence was wonderful; it permeated right through the School."

For he could be very formidable. An Old Cliftonian has written of the ordeal of an interview when his place in Form was not satisfactory: "I would sooner have faced almost anything than have gone through that ceremony. And yet the voice in which he spoke was so slow, so gentle, so almost enquiring, but—and I suppose this was the secret—so full of hidden fires and suggestive of terrible possibilities."[2]

At Rugby, later in his life, he was even more stern and strict; but at Rugby he realized that he might have to do a great deal in a short time. At Rugby, as Dr. King has said, "his fan was in his hand." His feeling of responsibility was ever present—"charged as I am with God's message to every one of you, and having to bear the responsibility of every boy who comes amongst us." Like Arnold, he had an almost morbid sense of the sinfulness of boyish human nature. For instance, at Rugby he made the boys lengthen their football shorts and fasten them with elastic bands over their knees. A Rugby Master has told me that Percival really did consider that bare knees were indecent and might be an incentive to vice.[3] As his wrath, however intense, was always kept under control, so he was ever chary of praise, even when boys felt themselves to have well deserved it. One of them told Canon Wilson: " I would have done anything, *anything*, to win a word of praise from Percival, and the word never came." He made very heavy demands on his staff. " At the end of the term " (wrote T. E. Brown) " we sink back on our seats and mop our foreheads and pant." But very likely they did not all know how solicitous he was on their behalf, and how constantly he was urging the Council to increase their salaries.

" So full of hidden fires," wrote the Old Cliftonian. Percival's biographer writes of " his intense moral earnestness and passion for righteousness," and Canon Wilson of " his white-hot moral enthusiasm." All who had to do with Percival felt that he was consumed by this inner fire; the sinner feared it, for it might leap out and scorch him. So some are apt to look back on him as a man of wrath and punishment, the terror of evil-doers and not too appreciative of the righteous. But he had another quality, which was known to many, an extraordinary parental kindness. The same boy, who found the ordeal of an interview so terrible, wrote that " during a period of bad health on my part Percival was to me as, or more than, a father, and I loved him much." Sir George Younghusband, while at the School, was accidentally kicked on the head and lay ill for several weeks with intervals of lucid consciousness. " During all that time Dr. and Mrs. Percival kept me in their own house and nursed me with a care and kindness for which I can never feel sufficiently grateful. Mr. Bartholomew,[4] too, used to be constantly with me, and took his turn in the kindest possible manner." Sir George used to address Percival familiarly as " Old John." Another Cliftonian writes that, owing to a delicate constitution, his brain was " sometimes nearly brilliant and sometimes like cotton-wool. Percival saw my weakness and did not press me at those times ; indeed, I have put my head on my arm in the Upper Bench and slept under his nose." To a boy whom he was obliged to expel he afterwards showed every possible kindness, and gave him his start in life.

If the " sick and wounded " in the School House could regard the stern Percival as a father, they had equal reason to regard Mrs. Percival as a mother. " During the earliest days of Clifton, when the School House was not only the largest but, to some extent, the only House, her intimate knowledge of the School House boys, her watchful care of them, her loving interest in them alike in prosperity and in trouble, not only endeared her to them, but drew them closer to one another, and helped to give Clifton that bond of brotherliness which we rejoice to see still marks it, and in which her work lives."[5]

To return to Percival. Magnanimity could also be claimed for him. Once a young Master, the late H. S. Hall, after a heated argument, broke out : " I see how it is ; you expect your Masters to make bricks and supply them with no straw. Good morning ! " Percival neither resented this outbreak nor did he ever reopen the question ; but he ever afterwards treated this bold Master with consideration and respect. Archbishop Temple gives many instances of his dry and rather grim humour. There may be added that of A. V. Paton (O.C.). Paton was a Scholar of Trinity, Oxford, when Percival was President, who realized on the eve of Greats that he was quite unprepared to meet the Examiners, and on a sudden impulse sailed for America. Percival, instead of reproaching Paton, wrote that he was coming to New York in the Long Vacation. Paton was on the landing stage to meet him, and the meeting was quite friendly.[6]

He was also notable for a quality of quiet persistence. If he took a thing in hand he might meet with obstacles but never abandoned his purpose. Thus in 1871 he was very desirous of becoming a member of the Bristol School Board. He urged on the Council that the School would benefit by this experience. The Council resolved that he be recommended not to allow himself to be nominated. But a few days later they acceded to his request, on the understanding that he should not become Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Board. In June, 1875, he put before the Council a scheme for a Jews' House. He had received a letter from Mr. Lionel L. Cohen and the Chief Rabbi asking that a House might be opened for this purpose. The Council did not accept the scheme. But this opposition was somehow disarmed, for three years later the Secretary reported that arrangements with regard to a Jews' House had been made with Mr. Bernard Heymann. He displayed the same perseverance at Oxford, but not so successfully. " If his proposals were not accepted by the College he reiterated them at a later meeting with a combination of unruffled patience and unswerving persistence which was peculiarly irritating to those who thought that a proposal was killed by defeat on a division."[7] Percival thought otherwise.

He was very munificent. His benefactions to the School included £800 towards the cost of the Library, the Louisa Percival Prizes, three Scholarships in memory of Mrs. Percival and his sons Frederick and Robert Hardwick, and a Scholarship in memory of his son, Lieut.-Col. A. J. Percival, D.S.O., who was killed in the Great War. By his will he left the School £2,000.

Austere, stern, unsparing of himself and his subordinates, terrible to vicious and lazy boys, not too commendatory of the deserving, but fatherly and kind-hearted, generous and magnanimous, wholly devoted to his task—yet there was another, perhaps rarer, quality in Percival. Did he not bring with him from his Cumbrian dales a touch of mysticism ? For he had an air of remoteness. T. E. Brown wrote of him from Appleby to another Clifton Master : " Against the sky-line was Percival, a solemn and almost awful figure and face." He would " stand out on the Downs and hear Bristol," as a prophet might listen to the woeful sounds of a great city. At his own dinner-table he had " an occasional habit of marmoreal silence." When he preached this remoteness gave the impression of melancholy, of a man who bore the burden of a mission, always warring against the sinfulness of boys and the class-selfishness of men, their indifference, their " individualism." So then he would seem to withdraw into himself. He begged the boys to think of the School Library as a place " where the average notions of men, the perishing or misleading voices of fashion or custom, should lose their hold over you." This intensely practical man, with his organizing ability and his unresting drive, often knew the need of such a refuge, of an inner life, a life apart.

Percival, having almost a free hand, broad-minded and fettered by no school traditions, was able to introduce into Clifton elements scarcely known in contemporary Public Schools. Of these the principal were the Modern Side, the Military and Engineering Side, the Town Houses and the Jews' House.

According to a humorous writer in an early number of *The Cliftonian* (vol. i, p. 78), " the whole people of the Clifftownians are made up of two tribes. The one, which is composed of the Classics, or citizens of the first rank, is of greater antiquity. The other, since it was added *at a later time*, was called that of the *Novi Homines*, or Moderns." But this, besides imputing an inferiority to the Moderns, is incorrect. At the very beginning, as *The Annals* record, the School was divided into Classical and Modern. In the first School List (July, 1863) there are 15 boys on the Modern Side, all in the Fourth Form. In the 1864 List there are 2 in the Sixth, 8 in the Lower Third, and 6 in the Upper Third. In December, 1867, there are 3 in the Sixth, 18 in the Fifth, 26 in the Fourth, and 45 in the Third Form.

The Public Schools Commission (1864) reported that "to Modern Languages, at some of our great Public Schools, a footing is now allowed, but always grudgingly. They are still in most cases regarded as impertinent intruders." At Lancing, when a Modern Side was started in 1885, its members were debarred from admission to the Sixth Form. Percival aimed to place his Modern Side, though less numerous, on an equal footing with his Classical. It was not wholly a success; fifty years ago, at any rate, the average Modern Side boy, for some reason or another, was not regarded as "a citizen of the first rank." Canon Wilson has written of the Modern Side, as it was in Percival's latter years at Clifton: "He had staffed it with first-rate men, such as Brown and Grenfell and Tait. But it had disappointed him. It had become a refuge for the less cultivated and the less capable. . . . It had become the home of the unambitious, the unliterary, the stagnant."[8]

But it must not be forgotten that Science, from the very beginning, was splendidly taught on the Modern Side by Masters of exceptional brilliance.

The Military and Engineering Side (originally known as "the Woolwich Set") was set up as a separate part of the School in 1875. A special class was instituted for training boys for Sandhurst in 1879. In 1880 every boy sent up for Sandhurst was successful. With the "M. and E." will always be associated the names of Mr. H. S. Hall and Mr. F. H. Stevens. Mr. Hall was the first Old Cliftonian appointed to the Staff, of which he was a member from 1873 to 1899. He died in May, 1934, aged eighty-five. At School he excelled in classics as well as in mathematics, and won a prize for Latin Hexameters after winning a mathematical Scholarship at Christ's College, Cambridge. He was also in the XXII and a "Cap." Only a few months before his death he was telling me how he helped E. F. S. Tylecote to make the memorable score of 404 not out in the "Classical v. Modern" match of 1868, his own modest part being that of making 11 runs in about an hour during which Tylecote scored 90, and to this he added many another story of the Clifton of nearly seventy years ago. Mr. Hall had charge of the "M. and E." from its start, and through him Clifton became a great Army School; among his pupils were Sir William Birdwood and Sir Francis Younghusband. In the twenty-six years of his Mastership 150 Cliftonians passed direct into Woolwich, 120 into Sandhurst and 15 into Coopers Hill. His success in the authorship of mathematical text-books was remarkable. Of one of them, in which Mr. W. S. Knight collaborated, *Elementary Algebra for Schools*, he told me that more than 1,500,000 copies had been sold. So, as a "best-seller," Mr. Hall far out-distanced the most popular of popular novelists. He was also an expert trout fisherman and fly-tier, and wrote the chapter on "Chalk-stream Fishing with the Dry Fly" in the Badminton Book.[9]

Mr. Stevens was an Oxford mathematician, winning Firsts in both the mathematical schools; he taught at Clifton from 1876 to 1904. He, too, collaborated with Mr. Hall in writing mathematical text-books. "Stevens was never physically strong, like Mr. Hall, and he could take no part in games; his character was essentially modest and retiring, but it would not be too much to say that all his pupils appreciated his excellent teaching and gentle manner."[10] He married a sister of Mr. S. T. Irwin. In his later years of retirement he was almost a recluse. He died in November, 1933. *The Cliftonian* of December, 1933, contains three lines expressing deep regret, but "his own request precludes us from saying more."

The Jews' House at Clifton has proved a great success. On 1st January, 1878, as has been mentioned, the Secretary reported to the Council an arrangement with Mr. Heymann, "a gentleman experienced in the training of boys," to receive 10 boys into his House, who were to attend the School under the discipline and supervision of the Headmaster.[11] When Canon Wilson succeeded he recommended that, if more Jews were admitted, they should be scattered amongst the small Houses rather than form one society. No doubt this would have presented difficulties. The boys in Heymann's gradually increased, by permission, to 15. Mr. Heymann taught German and Hebrew; he will be remembered as fond of taking snuff, but not so fond of ventilation. When he resigned in 1890 it was generally agreed that he had performed a difficult task with great success. The Rev. J. Polack, one of the last of Canon Wilson's appointments, then took over the House. The numbers increased to 24 in 1896 and 30 in 1898. In the Council Minutes of April, 1897, there is mention of a Junior School Jews' House being sanctioned—Mr. Cohen's. This was Walter Cohen, O.C. (1885–1888), an uncle of the present Mrs. Polack, but the project came to nothing. In 1927 Miss Polack, sister of the Rev. J. Polack, began to take small Jews into her house at 46 College Road; these boys are members of North Town (Preparatory). Before 1927 the junior boys had lived in the Senior House and were distributed between North Town and South Town (Junior School). In 1906 an additional house was taken, and in 1914 there were 48 boys. The House was at first part of the United House, a group of small Houses constituted in 1880; but in 1899 Polack appears as a separate House in the House Squad Competition, reaching fifth place. In 1910 it was admitted into football House matches and won three out of four; in 1912 into cricket, and won its first cricket match against Rintoul's (Oakeley's). Mr. Polack retired in 1923 after ruling his House for thirty-three years. He had had the misfortune to lose two sons in the War, which claimed many another gallant member of Polack's, and was succeeded as House Master by his surviving son, Mr. A. I. Polack (O.C.). Mr. Polack died in September, 1932. We read of him in *The Cliftonian* (October, 1932), that "he seemed instinctively and immediately to assimilate the spirit of the Public School system," and "was deeply imbued with and attached to the Clifton tradition." He developed his House "into that of a normal and established institution of the School." A letter to *The Times* (21st January, 1933), announced that a fund had been opened to endow a Joseph Polack Memorial Scholarship for Clifton boys, tenable at Cambridge. It may be added that the School has greatly benefited by the generosity of old members of Heymann's and Polack's.

More than half the boys who assembled in Big-School in September, 1862, were day-boarders, and Percival, no doubt, anticipated that their numbers would increase. Some of them were the sons of prominent citizens of Bristol. Percival had come from Rugby, where there were few day-boarders. (Mr. H. G. Dakyns entered Rugby as one of them in 1850.) " Fifty years ago " (said Canon Wilson at the Commemoration of 1909) " at Harrow and Rugby the Town boys were thought nothing of at all. The Town boys were ignored ; they were in a small minority." He remembered at Rugby a Sixth Form Town boy who had never been in the playground. But when Percival returned to Rugby one of his reforms was to put these boys on a proper footing. " Believing in the combination of home life and the Public School tradition, he set himself steadily to improve the status of ' the Town.' When he left it never occurred to anyone to regard it as other than one among the Houses, joining as a House in all games and competitions."[12] At Harrow, till quite recently, the Town boy was known as a " home-bug," and perhaps is so known still. When Sir Francis Newbolt went to Cheltenham in the Clifton XI of 1883 he was told that no Cheltenham Town boy had ever played for his school, and that " the undivided number of about 150 could not compete on equal terms with any of the Boarding-Houses."[13] At Repton, in the 'Seventies, the Town boy was kept entirely separate and was forbidden the use of the playing-fields.

At Clifton, from the first, the Town was organized as a House, and as a House competed in cricket and football. In the early Minutes of Big-Side Levée the Head of the Town is always spoken of as Head of a House, and when Big-Side Levée was made representative in 1870 the Town and School House were each given two members, Brown's, Dakyns' and Harris' only one. But the important event in the history of the Town was its division in 1875 into North and South Town, for then to each was allotted a House Master. Christopher Cookson, in *The Cliftonian* of February, 1913, records a meeting of the Town at which it was announced that there would henceforth be two Houses. There was opposition, " for the undivided Town had its traditions, clustering chiefly round the names of Warren and Norman Moor. I fancy that the malcontents were heavily sat upon." The headquarters of the South Town were, at first, a room available at certain times of the day when not occupied by Mr. Hall. The corporate life soon became as intense as that of any other House. " In particular " (writes Cookson) " the arrival from the School House of the present Headmaster " (Dr. J. E. King) " was a great accession of strength." In 1877 South Town beat the School House by an innings and 105 runs, and South Town was the first House to be Cock House in athletics.

The first House Masters of North and South Town were Mr. Wiseman and Mr. Tait ; but Mr. Wiseman left to take charge of a Boarding-House in 1877, and was succeeded by Mr. Wollaston. Mr. Wollaston was in charge of the North Town from 1877 to 1899, and Mr. Tait of the South Town from 1875 to 1880 and from 1885 to 1889.[14] These two Masters may be regarded as the founders of North and South Town. The dividing-line between the two Towns was, and still is, the extension of an imaginary line drawn through the Chapel from East to West. At first no Town boy could board except with parents or step-parents, and Percival maintained a rule that both parents should not be away from home together without his leave.[15] Later, it was proposed that a Town boy might board with any relative within the prohibited degrees ; but, in the end, this permission was only extended to uncle, aunt, brother, sister, grandfather or grandmother. In the controversy about permanent names for Houses it was suggested that North Town should be called Wollaston's and South Town Tait's, but this was not favourably received ; Mr. Tait had also been House Master of Oakeley's. Certainly the original names could not be bettered.

Mr. Wollaston was a loosely-built, fair-bearded giant. If anyone who never knew him wishes to know what manner of man he was, let him read about Mr. Bullingham in Sir Henry Newbolt's novel, *The Twymans.* A similar account of him was contributed on his death to *The Bristol Times and Mirror* :—

" He would seize a delinquent by the collar and throw him into a cupboard. He was regularly addressed by young and old as 'The Bear' or 'Old Bear.' . . . If a football match was in hand, his great voice could be heard all over the Close as he raced along the touch-line in as close proximity to the ball as he could, shouting instructions."

On his leaving in 1899 he received this tribute from *The Cliftonian* :—

" The North Town owes its origin and individuality entirely to him ; and he, together with the Masters who have done the same for the South Town, have created a system which is peculiar to Clifton, and which, by its success, bears witness to his originality and perseverance."

One hundred and fifty members of North Town subscribed to present him with his portrait, and Mrs. Wollaston with a diamond ring, as parting presents. Perhaps it may be mentioned, as a token of his success, that in 1900 there were nine " colours " in the North Town XI. It is traditionally said that the stone head of a Master, a corbel over the passage from the North to the South Quadrangle, is the head of Wollaston. Mrs. Wollaston had an equally vigorous personality. Sir Henry Newbolt has written in *The World as in My Time :* " For twenty years she was the nurse, mother, confidential aunt and smiling satirist of the North Town, and for the whole of that time and thirty years more she was admired and feared and quoted by all at Clifton, Town and College alike." She was an accomplished musician, a witty talker and noted for her hospitality. One of their sons, also of the North Town, was the explorer, Dr. A. F. R. Wollaston, D.S.C., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, who was murdered by a lunatic undergraduate in 1930.

Mr. Tait did for the South Town what Mr. Wollaston did for the North ; he welded it into a corporate whole. He was a very active little man with a goatee beard, and he had a slight lisp. He used to run with the Upper Pack. The author of *Clifton College Endowed Scholarships and Prizes* states that for thirty years he laid the scent for the Long Penpole. He was a typical Rugbeian and had been a pupil of Temple. Mr. Tait retired in 1904. In 1907 he was appointed a Member of the Council, the first representative of the Assistant Masters thereon. When he died in 1913 the Council recorded that he had " by his personal services endeared himself alike to Masters, boys and members of the Council. . . . As a member of the Council he was untiring in his devotion to every call of duty." In 1914 a chimney-piece was put up in the South Town room as a memorial to him.

This was a very appropriate place for the memorial. The South Town at first occupied a class-room at the end of the old cloister, and the North Town the end room in the new cloister. But in 1886 Mr. Tait and Mr. Wollaston offered to provide the Towns with suitable large rooms and to guarantee the whole cost of about £1,000. This generous offer was accepted, and the rooms were opened in 1887.

" Charlie " Tait and " the Woolly Bear "—who that knew them can ever forget them ? There were other Masters even more vividly individual ; some of a marked eccentricity. " He could work with all tools," wrote Sir Herbert Warren of Percival. " Some of his colleagues, if undoubted geniuses, seemed the less fit to be Assistant Masters. But he swept them all along." Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, in his contribution to the Memoir of T. E. Brown, writes to the same effect : " Great wits at any rate were frequently allied on those premises with eccentricity, to say the least of it; and Percival, indeed, seemed to have chosen them for that quality—wisely because, while they made life amusing, he, as Head, could always control them to a common purpose and tradition." Many of the early Assistant Masters, appointed by Percival, were men of quite exceptional ability. It is equally true that "vixere fortes *post* Agamemnona." The Masters of subsequent days and of the present day are, no doubt, just as able and just as devoted to the School. But fifty or sixty or seventy years ago the Englishman, not only the schoolmaster but the man of any profession or avocation, was apt to be more of a "character" than is the Englishman of to-day, more a law to himself, less cut to pattern. Of some of these Percivalian Masters, not only their idiosyncrasies and instructions, but their very faces and their figures, have made an indelible impression upon their pupils. With the eye of memory I can still see Brown and Dakyns and Luckman and "Daddy" Phelps and "the Woolly Bear" as plainly as I once saw them with the eye of the flesh in the 'Eighties of last century.

But there were some whom only the oldest Old Cliftonians can now remember, though the tradition of them lasted long after their deaths or retirements. Charles Hope Cay was, I think, the Master nearest Percival's heart, and Percival made many a touching reference to him when speaking of the School's beginnings: "the singularly pure and chivalrous Master whose life burnt out so quickly in the service of our young society, whose grave is on the Mediterranean shore"; "a spirit which stamped itself so deep and strong in this place as an example of simplicity, earnestness and enthusiasm;" "his memory is still shining in their hearts like a lamp of sacred fire." His portrait is in Mozley's *Clifton Memories*, a face indeed singularly refined and spiritual. Cay was an admirable teacher of mathematics, expending all his energy in his work even to the detriment of his own health. Of his self-forgetfulness Mozley gives a strange instance: "if his landlady overslept herself (which happened pretty frequently) he dispensed with breakfast." After five years at Clifton his health compelled him to winter at Mentone, where at the end of Term Dr. and Mrs. Percival joined him and helped to nurse him in his last illness. John Richards Mozley, the author of *Clifton Memories*, was himself a Master (1864–1865). He afterwards became an Inspector of Schools and a Fellow of King's; but his book shows how closely he kept touch with Clifton and the Masters. T. W. Dunn, the first House Master of Wiseman's, was on the Staff from 1868 to 1878, when he was appointed Headmaster of Bath College. A great scholar himself, he trained many fine scholars both at Clifton and Bath. Sir Herbert Warren writes of "the Shilletonian scholarship and precise 'pure reason' of Mr. T. W. Dunn, a young philosophic Cambridge classic."[16] He was a Master of "untiring energy and enthusiastic devotion to his profession," and many Cliftonians "under his guidance laid the foundations of accurate and discriminating scholarship."[17] Sir Henry Newbolt's "Mr. Don" of Downton (in *The Twymans*) has been said to be "an unmistakable likeness" of Dunn. The same author, in *The World as in My Time*, writes of "his original way of speaking and the curiously goat-like distinction of his long, dark face." Sir Charles Firth (O.C.) describes him as "a tall man with a little beard and moustache, long hair and piercing eyes." Dunn married a sister of Charles Cay, and was Headmaster of Bath from 1878 to 1897. He was succeeded there by the Rev. W. Yorke Fausset, and Fausset by A. T. Martin, a very popular Clifton Master, who made a great but unsuccessful effort to pay off the debt on the College. The College had to close its doors in 1909. Dunn died on 7th October, 1930, in his ninety-fourth year. *The Times* wrote of him as a Clifton Master: "He was a philosopher and looked the part. Tall, sallow, with long waving dark locks, an eager dialectician, an indefatigable talker, in aspect poetic or prophetic—he was greatly pleased at being once mistaken for his favourite poet, Tennyson— he harangued, he disputed, he lent his pupils not only Monro's Lucretius or Thompson's Gorgias, but Mill on Hamilton and Darwin on the Emotions; he seemed the last person to be an effective schoolmaster. But he was in reality a born teacher. 'Perfect work' was his watchword. . . . He was fair and he was fearless. He would stand up to Dr. Percival or the College plumber with equal intrepidity."[18] His methods were lively and unconventional. A Bath College boy was once reported to him for grinning at a girl in Chapel. Dunn began with a long soliloquy: "I said to myself, 'she is fair, very fair.'" Then he seemed to change his point of view: "No, no, my laddie." Then he suddenly raised his arm, and his hand descended on the culprit with an echoing smack and the words: "In the name of the Lord, I smite you!" The description of his vivid methods of teaching should be read in his *Memoir* (page 90).

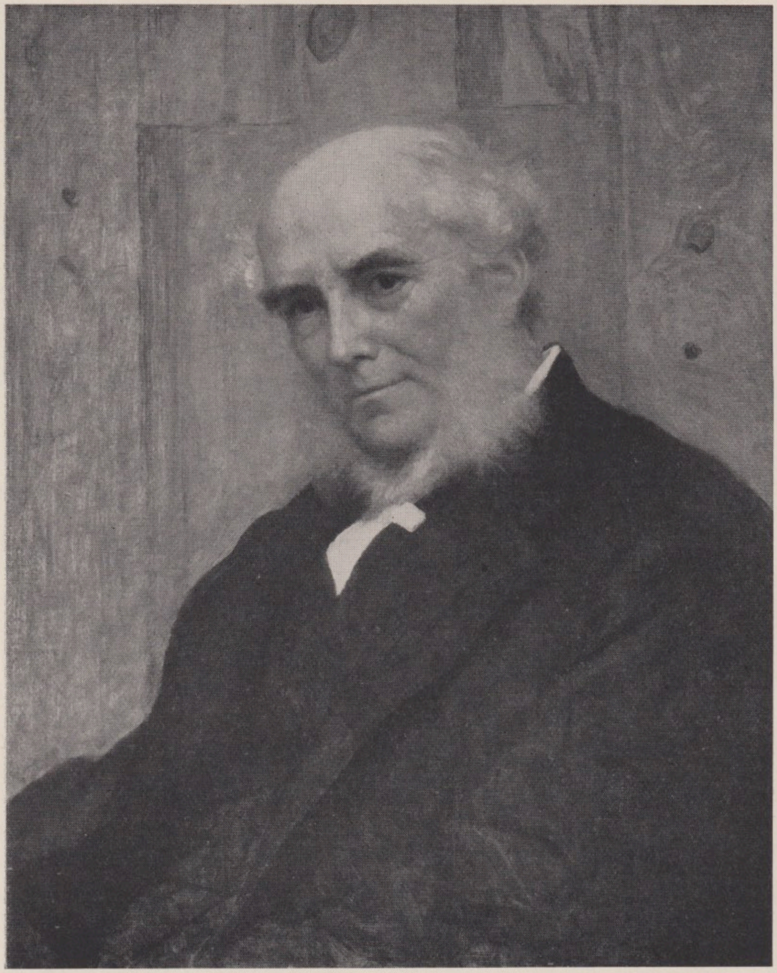
"Very bold," writes Sir Herbert Warren, "was Percival's appointment of Evelyn Abbott, crippled by paralysis of the lower limbs, 'dead from the waist down,' who to many would have seemed an impossible Assistant Master, but proved a most valuable asset, alike to Clifton and, later, to Balliol.[19] John Addington Symonds, though never actually on the Staff, was enlisted to give lectures to the Sixth Form upon Greek literature. This "served him as preparation for his own *Studies in the Greek Poets*, and it brought him into frequent and delightful companionship with Masters and boys alike, many of whom became his lasting friends." One of his pupils wrote of these lectures, given in 1872, "The sudden stimulus conveyed by that extraordinary active brain, with an impact which I still recall as almost physical."[20] The Rev. E. Harris (1865–1876), the first House Master of Oakeley's, and later Headmaster of King's School, Paramatta, was another who helped to lay the foundations of Clifton. Alfred Marshall, the distinguished political economist, taught mathematics in 1865, and he appears in the photograph of the Masters of 1865 in the Jubilee Album. He was taking the place of Charles Cay, who was away ill.

Another, who was for a short time on the Staff, was the Rev. W. M. Furneaux, afterwards Headmaster of Repton and Dean of Winchester.

I venture to select, as the four outstanding Masters of my own time, Dakyns, Brown, Bartholomew and Norman Moor, and of these Dakyns was the most unforgettable. There can never surely be another Master, perhaps never another man, like Dakyns. Even Brown could not be said to have more variety. He used to boast that not only was he the first Master appointed by Percival, but that he had arrived on the scene before him.[21] As a matter of fact, Stokoe and Blackader, who were reappointed by Percival, had first been appointed by Evans. At Rugby he was a well-known "Cap," and he taught Clifton all the art and technique of the Rugby game. "Football was never livelier nor quicker," wrote an Old Cliftonian, "than when that black, lithe, eel-like figure, muddier than all the rest, was at half-back." He married the widow of Charles Hope Cay, and succeeded him in the House that was afterwards called after himself.[22] He was a great friend of J. A. Symonds, who had a deep regard for him, and they carried on a voluminous correspondence. Dakyns was at Clifton for nearly thirty years, and when he retired many just tributes were paid to his devotion, his brilliant teaching, his literary enthusiasm, and his inexhaustible vigour. He will be even longer remembered for his volcanic outbursts. Sir Rowland Whitehead spoke of him at an Old Cliftonian supper in 1898 as "the coiner of ingenious nicknames, the heroic hurler of dictionaries, who seemed so ferocious in school, and so full of delightfully high spirits in private life." When Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch came as a new boy he was greeted by Dakyns with a hit in the stomach. (No doubt this was meant as a cordial welcome.) "In Dakyns' form-room," a Clifton Master has written, "missiles as heavy as the big Liddell and Scott might easily descend on the inattentive; epithets as unsavoury as Θεόπτυστος might shame the unwilling, but no one was ever dull there." The School

Marshal came in to his form room one morning with School notices, and found Dakyns kneeling in front of a boy and praying Almighty God to grant the boy a ray of intelligence.[23] To another trying pupil he exclaimed: "Would that you were under the green sod, and that I were dancing a can-can on your grave!" Such were his wild spirits, his eccentricities. Few took them amiss, for all recognized that Dakyns was Dakyns. The late Roger Fry (O.C.) wrote a true word of him: "He did not produce the particular effect of dignity, and this because he played for the highest stake in life. He began by throwing away all the advantages of his position, the advantages of learning, culture, everything that might inspire respect or awe, and then he gave himself away as well. I do not think that he ever failed to win what he played for so recklessly, the love of everyone he came across."[24] It is a pity that no Memoir has ever been written of this man, so explosive and so magnetic, beyond a chapter in Mozley's *Clifton Memories*, which is well worth reading.

Fourteen authors, some of them of great distinction, have together written a volume about T. E. Brown. Brown was a wit, a poet, a scholar, a man of genius. As a Clifton Master he was different from all his colleagues and from all the Masters that followed. Of the four we are now recalling, Dakyns was a Rugby footballer, Norman Moor a fine runner, a "Cap" and in the XI, Bartholomew played cricket and shot for Marlborough and rowed in the Trinity Oxford VIII. Dr. F. S. Boas (O.C.) bears witness that Brown took a genuine interest and pride in the athletic achievements of his boys, and "Q" says that he took his share in the building-up of School sports—cricket, fives, athletics and rowing. (He also enrolled himself as "Sapper" when the Cadet Corps was formed.) But we cannot associate Brown with games; we cannot imagine him seriously discussing the merits of a bowler with boys or other Masters. Nor can it be said that he was wholly wrapt up in the School, as were Dakyns and Bartholomew. Differing views have also been held of his



Thomas Edward Brown.

Painting by Sir W. B. Richmond, R.A.
(in the Library).

merits as a Form Master[25] and a House Master. He did not cane, writes a very early Cliftonian, but he set impositions, and sometimes on half-holidays his class room was full of offenders. (He wrote in a report of one boy who remained bottom of the Form, "fixed in his everlasting seat.") But he certainly exercised a great force at Clifton. Canon Wilson told me that he was splendidly helped by "the unseen influence" of Brown, and that he was "a magnificent support." The Canon said that boys divide men into two classes, those who take you as you are and those who are eternally trying to alter you into something else; the first "enjoy watching the tragedy of human life as it is, with all its humours and follies"; the second "cannot see it without the desire themselves to make some effort for the improvement of the individual and the world." Schoolmasters, clergy, "tiresome people who want to improve you," belong to the second class; poets, artists, men of the world, "and all nice people who let you alone," belong to the first. Brown, though a schoolmaster and clergyman, belonged to the first.[26] And in Brown's Clifton life there was a duality. He spoke, at the farewell supper, of "the luxury of a life under Dr. Percival." But was that life really a luxury to Brown? He wrote to Percival's successor, "We will work for you without the lash." One of his poems begins:

"I'm here at Clifton, grinding at the mill."

Like Samson among the Philistines, this man of genius was

"At our public mill a drudge."

In the social life of Clifton he took no part, nor any interest in outside matters;[27] and he rarely read a newspaper, for he had a sufficing interior life of his own. "My plan," he wrote, "was to recognize two lives as necessary. The one, the outer kapelistic life of drudgery, and the other, the inner and cherished life of the spirit." His nature, it was truly said, was "too large and generous to be shrunk by system." His supreme value to the School was that he made boys realize that there was something even greater and wider than Clifton. We may agree with an Old Cliftonian, a man of letters, who said that Brown's educational function lay in "widening." Certainly Brown's long mastership has added lustre to the School, where he, as some must regretfully think,

> "Endured the havoc of the pitiless years."[28]

Norman Moor, too, was unlike any other Master, but in a different way from Brown's. In appearance he was frail and stooping, but he had been in the Clifton XI, and in a match of 1869 played a very fine innings of 69 against Lansdown and the bowling of G. F. Grace. "Moor's play all the time was magnificent, especially his cutting." In the runs he often came in first, in those days when every run was a race from start to finish. He was the first Cliftonian to win a Balliol Scholarship, and thereby won for the School a week's extra holiday—a wise concession and one well calculated to win appreciation for scholars.[29] He returned to Clifton as a Master in 1874, and taught Classics to the Sixth for more than twenty years. In him, as in Matthew Arnold, there seemed to be a constant struggle between Hebraism and Hellenism. He had to breathe the Percivalian atmosphere of Hebraism, but it never could quench his own Hellenism. For he was a great Humanist. He conformed loyally to the strict code of those early Clifton years, but, as one of my contemporaries has expressed it, "a priceless sense of humour would burst out with which he indemnified himself for his general conformity." If some Sixth Form boys, when they left the School, were not wholly prigs, they owed this to Norman Moor. His unexpected sallies, generally uttered *sotto voce* and with his head buried in his hands, were more than witty; they seemed to dispel the solemnity which sometimes hung heavily on Clifton teaching. We felt that a very human man was revealing himself to human boys, that he even saw the humorous side of Percivalism. He seemed to sympathize with our frailties, and was not disinclined to indulge them. The Old Cliftonian whom I have just quoted recalls how one afternoon Moor " having very kindly invited me to take my books to read in his garden, added in a stage whisper that no one would be looking out of the window, and that tobacco would not be smelt from the house." He was a fine scholar, and infected us with his love of Greek and Latin ; but the greatest writers have their dull moments, and, when Moor came to these he would yawn in sympathy with our own boredom.[30] And if a boy (*experto crede*) went to sleep on a hot summer afternoon Moor would affect not to notice him, and ask his neighbour to go on with the construing. He had a very tender heart. One day a Sixth Form boy found him sobbing unrestrainedly, for a " vet." had condemned his old retriever to die. The boy undertook to take the dog to the keeper's house at the Zoo to be mercifully despatched. " I can see Moor now, crying on his door-step, as I tugged the poor old thing away." The love he lavished on the School and everything connected with the School was amply returned. No death at Clifton has ever been felt more than Moor's. " Affection, friendship, the public interest, all use and wont are bruised and maimed by this our last great loss. His was the painstaking sympathy of the true teacher, the ripe conscience of the unquestioned scholar, the ready understanding of the considerate friend." This was written in *The Cliftonian*. His own House Magazine paid him this simple tribute : " Each one of us knew that he had lost a dear friend, and that there was a gap that could never be filled."[31]

Canon Wilson described Bartholomew as one who, with Wiseman, " perhaps most fully inherited Percival's spirit." For eight years he was Tutor in the School House, and Master of Dakyns' from 1881 to 1892. In appearance and character he was like a knight of the age of chivalry. He was cast in a sterner mould than Norman Moor, but inspired an equal affection. Percival preached his memorial sermon : " I doubt if any Master has ever cultivated and cherished so many friendships among colleagues and members of the School and among Old Cliftonians scattered all over the world." An Old Cliftonian has written of him: "I loved him, as we all did in the School House. I have never received such a compliment as when I was told that I was like Barty, in manner and in laugh." Another: "The best friend I ever had at Clifton or elsewhere." Like all Clifton Masters Bartholomew was a most generous man; he gave Dakyns' a new dormitory with a bathroom, four new studies and a linen-room. It was also mainly through his exertions that the Racket Court was built.

There were many other Masters almost as remarkable and quite as devoted as these; but space does not admit of more than a short and inadequate description. Probably most of them are now little more than names; for a Cliftonian of the 'Sixties, 'Seventies or 'Eighties should try to realize that he and his contemporaries, whether Masters or boys, are as remote from present Cliftonians as Cliftonians of the reigns of George IV and William IV—had the School then existed—would have been from himself. Mr. Whatley has written: "At Clifton all that goes back to Dr. Percival is now nearly as old as if it went back to William of Wykeham." Perhaps that is a reason why as many as possible of Percival's staff should here be recalled to mind.

E. M. Oakeley was at Clifton from 1867 to 1886, and Master of the House called after him from 1877 to 1883. One of his brothers, Sir Herbert Oakeley, who wrote the music of the hymn, "Clifton College" (No. 1 in our Hymn Book),[32] was Composer of Music to Queen Victoria and Professor of Music at Edinburgh University. Of E. M. Oakeley it has been written: "No Master has done more to shape Clifton, and inspire it with high purpose, and leaven it with pure taste and the gentleness of the liberal arts. Of one art he has been all along our chief representative; he has been the faithful guardian and the unwearied and able exponent of classical music in the School."[33] For music was his passion. A boy whom he asked to breakfast in " the Monastery " (the Bachelor-Masters' House), found his host in his nightgown playing on a small organ. In 1868 he started Sunday evening Organ Recitals in Chapel, at which attendance was voluntary, but averaged about a hundred. With T. E. Brown he compiled the first School Hymn Book in 1872.[34] In his retirement he composed music which won high praise from that eminent musician Dr. Pearce. But Oakeley's services to the School were not confined to music. He edited the first (1880),[35] second (1887) and third (1897) editions of the School Register. In the first alone there were 2,600 names, and in this he had the help of a boy in his House, W. O. Vizard, who was Captain of the XI in 1880 and 1881 and played cricket for Gloucestershire. Oakeley died in 1927, the last survivor, except Polack and Matthews, of the Masters whose names are borne by the Houses.

The Rev. H. J. Wiseman was known latterly as " Buffer," but in his earlier days as " Cheshire," on account of his smile.[36] Wiseman succeeded to Dunn's House in 1878, was House Master till 1900 and retired in 1901. " It would be hard to find a better embodiment of all that is meant by the word ' loyalty,' " wrote *The Cliftonian* on that occasion. " To his never-flagging zeal in the individual career of each boy was largely due the affection he inspired among the members of his house." One of his salient qualities was good humour. One term his form had to translate a collection of *Specimens of Roman Wit*.[37] By the time these specimens were translated into English not much wit was left discernible. The translators were sometimes reduced to laughter at the results of their efforts, and Wiseman himself would join genially in the mirth. He became Rector of Scrivelsby, and died in 1908. Two of his sons fell in the War, and a third, who had been Chaplain to the Canadian Forces, died in 1928 ; all three were members of his House. Wiseman had a Matron, Miss Kirby, who died in 1928 in her one hundred and second year ; she could remember Queen Victoria's Coronation. She was at Wiseman's from

1878 to 1901, and used to say of the boys: "They were often full of mischief, but their hearts were in the right place."

The Rev. H. C. Watson was senior Mathematical Master from 1870 to 1900, and House Master of Watson's from 1878 to 1893. On his retirement, like Wiseman, he took a country living. He died in 1925. He was not a cricketer, as were Wiseman and many other Masters. Watson had a wonderful sense of neatness; he was said to have been born "with a white tie on and not a hair turned." He would handle his piece of chalk delicately, as if it were charcoal. He was of a very quiet, gentle, retiring nature, noted for his "unobtrusive kindness and generosity, and his pride in the success of his old pupils."[38] In games, at first, Watson's had an uphill task, when the House was new and scarcely filled. At cricket in 1879 the School House made 549 against them, and Watson's scores were only 28 and 40. However, two years later Watson's beat the School House at football by two goals to a touch-down. It is as a teacher of mathematics that Watson will be remembered. With Hall and Stevens he made Clifton's mathematical repute. In 1879 the Examiner reported of the School mathematics: "I have never seen such good work in all my experience of School Examinations. . . . I have rarely, if ever, seen clearer evidences of effective mathematical teaching than in this College."

Sidney Irwin joined the Staff in 1876, and died in 1911 within two months of the death of Dakyns. He too was a "character," but not quite so outstanding a "character" as Dakyns. His pupils found him, on first acquaintance, rather difficult to understand. "He sat on a platform above us," writes Sir Henry Newbolt, "gazing on us with a faint smile and large round eyes which he would close from time to time as he threw back his head to utter his message."[39] An Old Cliftonian, not long ago, gave a lecture to the Classical Fifth, in which he said: "Culture, taste, I owe the foundation of all I may possess of this form of knowledge to Sidney

Irwin, who took the Lower Fifth. The first Term I was in his Form I scarcely understood a word he said, and was much discouraged, but gradually he brought out what there was in me, and I feel that to him I am indebted for any appreciation I have, and for a great deal of my enjoyment of life." If an inscription was wanted for the School Chapel application was always made to Irwin. He did the same service for two monuments in Bristol Cathedral, those of Sydney Smith and Hakluyt, and for monuments in other churches. This is not the place to attempt an appreciation of his *Clifton School Addresses* :[40] they were delivered to us as Sunday evening " Jaws," which were discontinued during the War, and not revived. They are a proof to us, as Mr. Wollaston wrote in *The Clifton Chronicle*, that Irwin's " knowledge was not only extensive, but it was acute too, his taste was perfect, his instinct unerring."

W. W. Asquith (1876–1911) taught the same form, Vγ A, for thirty-three years, and yet, as Canon Glazebrook said, " he never became dull or mechanical." As a child he had been dropped by his nurse, and he grew to be only about five feet high. It was inspiring to hear him crush with his invective boys who stood a foot higher, for at one time Vγ A contained a residuum of athletic barbarians. A strong Radical, as a young Master he often took part in School debates ; in May, 1877, we find him joining with Charles Cannan and Dr. King in a vote of censure against the Government on the Eastern question. (Lost by 30 to 88.) And he sometimes took part in the debates of the School House, where he was House Tutor before he became House Master of Brown's. But he did not convert many of his youthful hearers to his Radicalism. An Old Cliftonian, now a Judge, has told me that the effect of sitting opposite to Asquith at the School House dinner-table has been to make him a staunch and life-long Conservative. Canon Glazebrook, who was his contemporary at Balliol with Sir Thomas Raleigh, Sir Herbert Warren, Judge Cluer and Lord Oxford, considered that Asquith's mind, like Lord Oxford's, was critical rather than constructive, and that, like most political Liberals of the old school, he was a Conservative in education. Asquith's devotion to his brother came to be "the passion of his life, a beautiful and sacred thing even to such friends as were far from sharing it." His tongue could sometimes sting, but he had the kindest of hearts. No boy who was in trouble could ever take his trouble to a better friend than "the Pup."[41] Let me bear witness to this, for he was my very kind friend all the time I was in the School House, and to the end of his life.

C. E. Vaughan ("Charlie" Vaughan), who taught the Upper Fifth, was Asquith's great friend; and he had much the same energetic method of teaching as Asquith's, though he was not so pugnacious. He was a rather small, golden-bearded, handsome man, who, like Tait, ran with the Upper Pack. He left to become Professor of English at Durham. He was a man (said Sir Rowland Whitehead) "of great delicacy and refinement of soul, a man of burning enthusiasm for what was highest and best in literature."[42] I remember that, when out for a long walk with him one Sunday evening, he told me about a very clever book that had then just been published—Augustine Birrell's *Obiter Dicta*. He died in 1922.

The Rev. Bedford Hartnell (1863–1897) and Mr. H. P. Luckman (1863–1898) were very early members of the Staff. One thinks of them together, because Luckman was for many years Hartnell's House Tutor. It was written of Hartnell, when he died in 1915, that Junior School boys dreaded not his wrath but to hurt his feelings. They obeyed him because they loved him. Luckman devoted himself to the organization of Junior School games, arranging all their details. He certainly deserved the epithet *plagosus*. If a boy had not learnt his repetition Luckman was wont to say: "Little boys that can sing and won't sing must be made to sing, hold out your hand." His cane was called "Tickle-Toby"; at "Prep." it lay in front of him on his table all ready for use. On one occasion he went beyond the due limits of castigation ; but his provocation had been great, for he had sat down on the two points of a nib which a young offender had inserted in his chair. We liked him at Hartnell's, though he often beat us ; we believed that as an umpire he was prone to give us the benefit of any doubt against Phelps'.

The Rev. P. A. Phelps (" Daddy " Phelps) was on the Staff from 1864 to 1886. In 1868 he started a small House for Junior School boys in Worcester Terrace, and in 1877 succeeded the Rev. R. B. Poole at Olden Lodge. He died in 1907. Both Phelps and Poole (by whose name the House is now known) were popular House Masters. " ' Old ' Poole," writes Sir George Younghusband, " was considered the prince of good fellows and good Masters, and by none more so than by us small shrimps of boys. The grub at Poole's was reputed to be ' awfully good.' It certainly was."[43]

M. de Candole (1862–1881) was an original member of the Staff. His appointment as French Master is recorded in the Council Minutes of August, 1861. The boys liked him, though they thought his jokes and expressions were sometimes rather coarse. Sir George Younghusband, who has contributed so many invaluable reminiscences to *The Cliftonian*, has given this amusing description of de Candole :

" A most genial and courteous foreigner, full of his national predilection for the fair sex. That sex is, by the nature of things, not to be found in the Lower Fourth of a Public School ; but that was a minor detail which did not stand in de Candole's way in the least. He manufactured them. There were always three or four mild-looking boys in a form, and, if they were at all good-looking, so much the better. They at once became ' little Missy ' to our French Master, and were much petted and spoiled by him. A ' little Missy,' though she got a good deal chaffed by the brutal males around her, yet was compensated with many solid advantages. She generally became a good French scholar, and I don't remember one of the sex ever getting caned or kept in."[44]

One of de Candole's expressions, which Dr. King recalls, was: "If you do it again I cane you on de hand. If you do it again after dat I cane you on de nail."[45]

E. Miller (1872–1889) was always known as "Sambo" Miller (as also was his nephew, H. M. Miller, O.C., who has served the office of Lord Mayor of Liverpool). He was not one of the most brilliant Masters, but he was one of the most thorough. "He loved to master a subject; it might be grammar, or golf, or whist, or fly-fishing, or the organization of some mechanical means for facilitating our concerts, or athletics, or examinations." Canon Wilson admired "his justice, his painstaking accuracy, his unfailing good temper."[46]

R. T. Carter was one of the best-known Masters, for he was at Clifton nearly half a century, from 1875 to 1923. He was a fine gymnast and instructor in the gymnasium, commanded the School Corps in its early days, was an accomplished linguist, a sculptor, a skilled player of billiards and pianist.

E. H. C. Smith served almost as long as Carter—from 1877 to 1922. He was sometimes known as "Plato" Smith, either because of his fondness for that philosopher or his own philosophic nature. During his tenure of Watson's (1897–1909) the fortunes of his House suffered greatly from an epidemic, but, as it was said, "no troubles ever made this Peter Pan grow old." He was a fine Classical scholar and excelled in Latin verse. In his first year as a Sixth Form Master thirteen scholarships were won. He was also a melodious member of the Masters' Quartette. At one time he was Wiseman's House Tutor, and he wrote their House Song, "Philosophorum Carmen Saeculare."[47]

J. G. Grenfell (1871–1889), was House Master of Oakeley's from 1884 to 1889, succeeding Oakeley. He did a great deal for the Scientific Society. Grenfell was the father of Dr. B. P. Grenfell, O.C. (1878–1888), the discoverer of important Egyptian papyri and Professor of Papyrology at Oxford. T. E. Brown wrote of him: " Did you ever meet a Paladin like Grenfell? Gentle and faithful, unselfish, and of the purest chalybean, stainless and pure. I have known him twenty-seven years, and all the time he has been to me a marvel, a revelation of what a man may be at his best."[48]

Few Masters or boys have done greater service to the School than J. E. Pearson. He was there as a boy from 1866 to 1870, and as a Master from 1874 to 1877, and from 1881 to 1909. " Never sparing himself, always effacing himself, and always with the best interests of the School at heart."[49] To his energy was due an increased circulation of *The Cliftonian*, which made it possible to set aside money for many School purposes. Pearson was editor of the fourth edition of the School Register (1904), and Treasurer of the War Memorial Fund. He was also Secretary of the Old Cliftonian Society from Arthur Stone's death to the end of the War.

W. O. Moberly was a nephew of Frederick Temple, Headmaster of Rugby and Archbishop of Canterbury. Percival appointed him Assistant Master in 1874, and he remained at Clifton till December, 1913, dying two months later. He had been Captain of the Rugby XI, and though at Oxford he never got his " Blue," he played for Gloucestershire for many seasons with great success; in 1886 he made 60 against the Australians. It has been said that the success of early Clifton cricketers was due in great measure to watching Moberly's fine play. " There never was such ease and grace, and there never was such determination to play the game in the very best spirit." To those who did not know him well Moberly seemed an austere and even a grim man. Canon Glazebrook has written: " It was not every boy who discovered what a tender heart lay behind the stern face. But many of the best of them understood." He acted successfully as Headmaster in the interregnum between Dr. David and Dr. King; " everyone was content to acknowledge his leadership." The Canon has compared him to Sir Bors, a knight of the Round Table:

> "Sir Bors it was
> Who spake so low and sadly at our board;
> And mighty reverent at our grace was he:
> A square-set man and honest; and his eyes,
> An out-door sign of all the warmth within,
> Smiled with his lips—a smile beneath a cloud,
> But heaven had meant it for a sunny one."[50]

One more of the later appointments of Percival must be mentioned—W. H. S. Laxton. A small boy might be deemed lucky if he began his career (as I did) in Laxton's Junior School Form, for he would there have a happy time. Laxton had a keen sense of humour, for which some of us provided him with plenty of food. We admired his handsome face and tall, athletic figure. I never knew him to cane a boy, but he had us all under perfect control. When he retired in 1913 he had been for seventeen years Headmaster of the Junior School. "A kind, humorous and sympathetic man" (wrote *The Cliftonian*), "an excellent teacher, a scholar and a sportsman." During the War he returned to give the School much service. Laxton and E. H. C. Smith are, happily, still surviving.

There are other Masters appointed by Percival in those far-off days whose names will recall their merits, and no doubt their idiosyncrasies, to those who benefited by their instructions and enjoyed their friendship—the Rev. R. Marks, G. T. Atkinson, E. Pellisier, W. Fairbanks, E. D. Mansfield, C. L. Calliphronas Locke. Many of the "appreciations" I have quoted, from the pages of *The Cliftonian* and other sources, were written by colleagues, and in terms that seem almost hyperbolical. A witty Judge, when an Address to Queen Victoria from all the Judges was being drafted, suggested the sentence: "Conscious as we are of each other's *imperfections*." The early Clifton Masters were more conscious of each other's *perfections*. They have, in fact, been accused of forming a Mutual Admiration

Society, and they certainly thought highly of one another. Mutual admiration is, in any case, better than mutual depreciation. This mutual loyalty was the complement of their loyalty to their Chief. At any rate, it is clear that Percival chose exceptionally good men ; and he also brought out the best that was in them, for they shared his own labours, not only of teaching and discipline, but of building up a new school. And their pupils praised them quite as highly as they sometimes praised one another. C. W. Boyle, one of the most notable Cliftonians of his own time, spoke at Percival's farewell supper of " the noble band of men working with no ulterior object in view, no ambitious aims, no self-interest, working for the one great end—to turn out boys who will reflect an honour and glory not only upon the School, but upon the dear name of Old England and their Christian brotherhood."

And Sir Herbert Warren, giving an address in Big-School in 1886, recalled to us " the toil, the thought, the tears, the most precious hours, the best years, the daily activities, the midnight watchings, the life-blood, the very lives (in more than one case) of men—some living, some dead—among the best of their generation, that have gone into this place, have been put into it, lavished upon it."

It might be said of these men, who worked for such moderate salaries and with no prospect of pensions,[51] but who gave so freely to every institution and every new enterprise, that—

> " Privatus illis census erat brevis,
> Commune magnum."

Some of these Masters lasted on to the reigns of Wilson, Glazebrook, David and even King. But we must now go back to 1862 and the succeeding years, and try to imagine what life at Clifton was like in our Prehistoric Age. (It has also been called the Heroic Age and the Stone Age ; certainly some Demigods adorned it, and no doubt there was a sprinkling of cave men.) But " Prehistoric " describes it correctly, for of the first five years there is no chronicle. *The Cliftonian* did not appear till 1867. The Minutes of the Council Meetings record admissions and the rapid increase in numbers, transfers of shares, the erection of new buildings, the opening of new Houses, the appointment of Masters and their salaries, sometimes expulsions of boys—but these are rare. They bear witness to the labours of the Governing Body, but naturally they give no idea of the inner life of the School, the energies of the boys and Masters, which were ever flowing into new channels, the early organization of games, how the boys spent their spare time, how they were fed and how they dressed, what they read, what was " good form " and what was " bad." Of these early days some reminiscences have been published in *The Cliftonian ;* there is some oral tradition ;[52] Percival's *Biography* and one or two other books yield a certain amount of information ; some very Old Cliftonians have kindly written me valuable and interesting letters. Besides these, there is little to enlighten us.

According to the Register there were 76 boys on 30th September, 1862 ; in the first School List of July, 1863, there were 163 (129 were in the College and 34 in the Junior School), so that in the first summer term it was already some distinction to be in the XI. Who was there to take the lead in directing these traditionless boys, especially in their leisure hours ? The disastrous effects of an absence of games-organization may be seen in the early history of Marlborough, when the boys amused themselves by hunting rabbits, hares and even deer, armed with a weapon called " the squaler," and only " by slow degrees the poacher developed into a football-player and the bird-nester and the tickler of trout into cricketers."[53] (Yet there was an enviable freedom in these pursuits.) Percival used to watch the cricket ; his own favourite exercise was riding. There is a " tradition," we read in *The Annals*, that Percival and Dakyns were the first pioneers of the runs. Dakyns, at Percival's leaving supper, stated that Percival and himself actually did trace out on a wet afternoon the Horfield Run ; also that Percival took a crew up to Hanham, himself rowing stroke. Dakyns helped Wellesley to organize Rugby football in the very first term of our existence. T. E. Brown, as has been mentioned, took his share in the starting of various games. Phelps and Poole and Cay used to play in House football matches, and there was soon a Masters' Cricket XI. But, of the boys, Henry William Wellesley, grand-nephew of the great Duke of Wellington, the first Head of the School,[54] the first " Cap," and a member of the XI, stood out ἔξοχος ἄλλων. If we had a Heroic Age, Wellesley was chief of our heroes. To *The Cliftonian* of June, 1880, " J.A.N." (doubtless J. A. Neale) contributed an article, *Chronicles of the Cliftonian* :[55]

" Wellesley was the genius of the School in its young days. Possessing a personal charm which drew to him all alike, turbulent as well as law-abiding, his zeal was as a contagion where he moved, and he became by general consent the pivot upon which the School life revolved. Having already before coming to Clifton made considerable progress in reading for the Indian Civil Service, and being much in advance of others in the School, he was admired for his attainments, and laid the foundation among Clifton boys of that respect for scholarly excellence which has existed ever since. He was, at the same time, no less prominent as a leader in School games, and while he thus attained an easy ascendancy he was a universal favourite." Those who knew him " regard the name of Wellesley as a name to be revered by all Clifton boys."

Dakyns said of him at Percival's leaving supper :

" Wellesley—I cannot speak of him now in the old way, because he is not alive now ; but we who lived beside him at that time, and saw him going about in his stern, silent fashion, and knew him well, felt that we had a prize in him as the Head of the School, and to us it seemed clear that some of the iron of the old Duke had entered into his soul."

Percival said that he resembled his great-uncle in determination as well as in appearance—" across the gulf of years I can still see the first Head of the School, Henry Wellesley, see him in all his boyish vigour, strong, active, public-spirited and brave." He died, said Percival, " at the threshold of a great career."[56]

To return to " J.A.N.'s " invaluable recollections. He divides those early days into three periods. " First came a wise and salutary despotism. At the opening of the School those who were assembled were all strangers, and made the acquaintance of each other for the first time. They found ready to hand no traditions to respect, no rules to guide, no acknowledged leaders to follow. One thing, however, was known, and this was that the life of the place was to be modelled upon that of Rugby." He then writes of Wellesley's leadership, and mentions as conspicuous contemporaries Walker, Bruce, Hay and Snow. " To this wise despotism followed a limited oligarchy. It had its work to do, and the doers wrought well. In their day the ten tables of the School's constitution were rough-hewn. The personal influence of individual members was still a conspicuous factor, and foremost among the leaders will be remembered Paul and Wilson, and Cohen and Tindal,[57] and Peile and Holliday. The Close was levelled, and hedges and other irregularities began to disappear; with a sudden bound cricket and football leapt to an excellence, the fame of which rang beyond the limits of Clifton." As for the third period: " Little need be said of it, as the readers of *The Cliftonian* can in great measure glean from its pages the events of the time. It began a year before the first number of *The Cliftonian* appeared. It was not an uneventful year, for during it the opening of the Chapel took place, which of itself constituted a new starting-point." " J.A.N." has here brought us to the year when our School's chronicles begin. The Prehistoric Age may be said to have ended; but, at the outset, the task of these pioneers had been hard. " The boys of those days," said Dakyns, " had no notion of games or the respect due to them. I cannot make you understand how difficult it was at that time to create and develop an ardour in all sorts of athletic matters here. . . . You will hardly believe that we used to have to persuade the boys in those days, if it were at all wet in the afternoon, to take their coats off and play football or go runs."

"The life of the place was to be modelled on that of Rugby." Percival came from Rugby, and Dakyns with him; so, later, did Oakeley and Moberly and Tait. It was written of Moberly, when he retired, that he was "the embodiment of Rugby traditions. . . . Clifton has acquired in the course of years characteristics of her own, but the traces of Rugby influences go far deeper than the mere nomenclature which have been borrowed from her." And certainly there are many personal links. Three Headmasters, Percival, Wilson and David, have been Assistant Masters at Rugby; two, Percival and David, returned to Rugby to be Headmasters. Another of our Assistant Masters, Mr. W. W. Vaughan, left us to become eventually (*viâ* Gigglesworth and Wellington) Rugby's Headmaster. Carrying canes at Call-over, puntabout, Big-Side Levée were Rugby institutions. "The Sixth," said Canon Glazebrook at the 1892 Commemoration, "inherited the Arnold tradition in its purest and most complete form." "Our parent school"—thus the Editor of *The Cliftonian* referred to Rugby (October, 1909.) "We sprang from Rugby," preached Canon Wilson at the 1909 Commemoration, "a young shoot drawing life from a parent stem," but he pointed out that Rugby herself "was a transmitter and resuscitator, as it were the inheritor, of the traditional spirit of the sixteenth century," which, he said, in its turn could be traced back to the Monastery Schools.[58] And E. M. Oakeley, writing on Clifton in *Great Public Schools*, emphasizes "the almost parental relationship of the older to the younger school." We Cliftonians naturally do not want to be considered as *only* an offshoot of Rugby. At the Jubilee supper of 1912 the Head of the School, F. N. Tribe, insisted on our own peculiar traditions, "for, much as we honour and respect Rugby, we never have been and never shall be 'the Rugby of the West,' as we have sometimes been called." No doubt there is a difference. Sons are almost always different from their fathers, and in this case the father is three hundred years older than the son. And many a son thinks he is the better man.[59] The line beginning ἡμεῖς τοὶ πατέρων was a favourite subject for our early debates.[60]

Like Rugby we have a School House, and the nominal complement of both is, or was, 73. The School House had, at first, a dominant position, for it was the only big boarding-house till Brown's was opened in 1864 with 23 boys. The School House had its own Debating Society, which had periodical suppers in the Hall of the House.

According to *The Cliftonian* (vol. i, p. 23) a Debating Society had flourished in the School House since May, 1867, when a Committee considered it strong enough to form the nucleus of a School Debating Society, and it was decided to transplant it into the School. The debates were then carried on in the Sixth Form room until the Library was built. At page 118 we read: "There has been started in the School House a Debating Society *supplementary to the School Society*." Perhaps this means that the School House Society, having become the School Society, was re-born again as a House institution. At any rate, School House debates were reported separately in *The Cliftonian* till 1868. The School House used to play the School at cricket and football, and was not beaten by the School at cricket till 1868. The defeat was by ten wickets, but as there were then about 350 boys in the whole School it need not be considered a disgrace. The right of the School House to play the School at football terminated at the end of the same year, the reason being the strength of Brown's XX, in which there were eight "Caps" and seven "Badges." School House was first beaten in a House match at football by Brown's in 1871, and at cricket, again by Brown's, in 1872, both defeats being due to the tremendous efforts of C. W. Boyle. It was a group of School House boys, gathering round their fire-place in the Hall, who decided that there should be a School Magazine. (When *The Cliftonian* did appear an early correspondent was under the impression that it was a School House magazine.) From the beginning the School House had a resident House Tutor, the other Houses not till later.

The first School Debate took place on 2nd November, 1867. The motion was: "That the Enfranchisement of Women would prove a great evil to the Country," and it was carried by 16 to 4. (The same subject had been brought before the House of Commons in May by John Stuart Mill.)[61] The results of some other debates show the views of the School on various topics of the day:

1868. Latin and Greek verses are not a necessary part of a Classical Education. Carried, 10—7. Strange to say, the Proposer was Norman Moor.
England's Colonies are a drag upon her. Lost, 2—7.

1872. Ireland ought to rule herself. Lost, 3—11.

1873. A majority of 18 against Disestablishment.
A motion condemning a Hereditary Chamber. Carried, 14—8.
An "alleged Conservative reaction" now set in, as appears from the following:—

1874. Vote of confidence in Gladstone. Lost, 31—57. One hundred members were present and visitors. "Thrilling manifestoes" were put up in the Cloisters.

1875. Vote of censure on Tory Government. Lost, 5—27.

1877. Censure on Government (Eastern Question). Lost, 30—88.

1881. Motion that Bradlaugh's exclusion from the House of Commons was unjustifiable. Lost, 31—42.

1883. For giving up Our Colonies. Lost, 14—34.

1884. For Extension of Franchise. Lost, 7—15.

1886. Motion condemning Home Rule. Carried, 25—6.

1890. For Women's Suffrage. Lost, 15—23.

1895. For Conscription 7, against 31.

1896. Death Duties disapproved by 10 to 5.

1902. South African War approved by 24 to 10.
1903. Chamberlain's Fiscal Policy disapproved by 16 to 9.
1904. Chinese Labour disapproved by 17 to 12.
1906. Motor cars ought not to be allowed on public roads. Lost, 6—8.
1908. Some form of Universal National Service desirable. Carried, 39—3. (Many violent anti-German speeches.)

The debates were discontinued during the War. They were revived in 1926, and 125 were present on 26th February in Big-School at the first after the interval.

1926. Motion deploring the great power of the Press. Carried.
Socialist policy of the Labour Party condemned by 37 to 30.
1930. The present age is one of decadence. Lost, 5—67.
1933. Public Schools produce sheep, not shepherds. Lost, 15—27.
Revolution in England is inevitable. Lost by a large majority.

Clifton, under Percival and Wilson, was sometimes decried as "a Radical school," but these votes prove that the epithet was not applicable to the boys. The debates took place in the School Library; sometimes, later, in the Council Room. The Library was a room not favourable to the orators. "It is hardly encouraging either," one of them complains to *The Cliftonian*, "even to a willing speaker, to be forced to address several rows of books, behind which one knows the unseen audience is either yawning or talking." Many Cliftonians who have become eminent in public or academic life were frequent speakers—Sir Thomas Inskip, J. H. Whitley, J. E. McTaggart, E. S. Montagu, Charles Cannan, F. W. Hirst. Attendance at the debates sometimes greatly declined, but the decline was generally followed by a revival. For some few years there were French and German debates *Le Cercle des Débats*, for which M. Bevenot did much,[62] and *das Deutsche Debattenklub;* but both expired in 1892. Sometimes the speeches were satirically summarized in *The Cliftonian:*

"Mr. —— expatiated on the benefits that Egypt had gained in the last few years; but, on being asked, was unable to name one. Mr. —— concluded by exhorting his hearers to look at the question from his point; but what this point was he omitted to mention." "An interesting orator to watch, but not to hear." "His Hibernian nature causes him to combine a complete disregard for truth with an arrogant contempt for the arguments of his opponents."

Of recent years there have been interesting inter-school debates with Cheltenham. Most, if not all, of the Houses have also their own debates.

Big-Side Levée was certainly an institution imported from Rugby. At Rugby it consisted of all the boys in the Upper School, led by the Sixth; at Clifton of all except fags, but including all "Caps" and members of the XI. From its very beginning, in the first term of 1863, all Masters were excluded. But there was also, at least in theory, a Council even larger than Big-Side Levée; for, by the General Rules of 1866, it was laid down that "the Head of the School shall be President of Big-Side Levée *and also of School Levée*." (A "Sixth Levée" is also mentioned as having decided on the transference of the debates from School House to School.)[63] Early in 1870 the Editors of *The Cliftonian* suggested that there should be an elective body:

"At present, out of some 80 members, perhaps 20 take the trouble to think about the subject laid before them, while the rest follow their leaders with the most implicit faith."

The plea was successful. On 30th March, 1870, the old Levée was replaced by a representative Levée consisting of the Head of the School, the Captain of the XI, the senior "Badge," the Holder of the Challenge Cup, 4 from the Classical Sixth, 1 from the Modern Sixth, 2 from the Upper Fifth, 1 each from the Lower and the Modern Fifth, 2 each from the School House and the Town, 1 each from Dakyns, Brown's and Harris'.[64] In 1873 "Badges" were abolished, and a representative of football substituted for the senior

"Badge." In 1876 the Captain of the Cadet Corps was added. In 1879 the Gymnasium, in 1880 the United House, and in 1886 the Middle Fifth were given members. The Classical Sixth's representation was afterwards increased to 5, and in 1900 the Modern Sixth's to 3. In the same year the Huntsman of the Upper Pack (whose proper title is "Holder of Big-Side Bags)," was made an *ex-officio* member—but only for the Easter Term. In 1903 the First String in Rackets was added.

Big-Side Levée was an august assembly:

> "Inque unam Aularum—procul, O procul, este profani !—
> Consilium Magni Lateris de rebus agendis
> Undique convenere animis verbisque parati."

It had disciplinary powers, though its decisions had to be ratified by the Headmaster. For instance, in 1895 it decided that a member of the XXII who played in a House match, after "stopping out" from School in the morning, should be deprived of his "colours." Sometimes it delivered a reprimand. In early days it met fairly often, its business being to decide questions about school games, the dates of House Matches, Athletic Sports, the Penpoles, etc., etc.[65] It arbitrated disputes that arose out of House Matches, and other school contests. In later years it somehow fell into abeyance. In 1917 there was some revival, but this only lasted for two or three years. Afterwards the Levée was reconstituted differently. *The Cliftonian* of December, 1932, describes the change:

"As, however, all these questions came to be settled by the Head of the School, the Secretaries of games or the Praepostors, the reason for the existence of Big-Side Levée gradually disappeared. In the last years it was rarely called together, and it faded away about 1920; in February of that year the last of its lists appeared in *The Cliftonian*. The constitution of the present Big-Side Levée, is, however, rather different, but its functions, though not quite the same, are essentially similar to those of the old body."

The present Big-Side Levée includes all the Praepostors and, therefore, all Heads of Houses, a large number of representatives of games and some members of the Sixth who are not yet Praepostors.

Games will be more fully described in later chapters. No time was lost in starting them. There was football in the autumn of 1862, runs and athletic sports in the spring, and cricket in the summer of 1863. Part of the shed, which was at first the only building except Big-School, was early converted into a Fives Court. Three open Fives Courts were built in 1864 in what is now the North Quadrangle. It was some time before the open Racket Court was provided; some of the boys used to play racquets with Mr. W. R. Collyer (at one time Tutor of the School House)[66] in the Court at the Triangle. The Gymnasium was opened in 1867; the two Swimming Baths in 1869.

It does not appear that games were at first compulsory. There might have been a difficulty as regards Town boys, and, according to Dakyns, some boys needed much persuasion. In *The Cliftonian* of 1868 (vol. i, p. 35) "The Schoolboy Spectator" described the hard-working boy: "He is seldom to be seen except in his study or taking a constitutional walk over the Downs; he shuns the Close and Gymnasium." And the idle genius: "Out of School he scorns to look at a book; at the Gymnasium he shuns the regular exercises and delights to walk on the high plank. In the Close he is never seen." Football was on certain days compulsory in 1868, both for Big-Side and Little-Side players; this appears from certain Big-Side Levée rules (*The Cliftonian*, vol. i, p. 128). When did cricket become compulsory? "Cyclicus" writes to *The Cliftonian* in June, 1869, asking for a Bicycle Club: "It seems that this plan might afford occupation to a great many fellows who are now mere loungers, loafers, Pythagorean lookers-on in this Academy, whose sole object at present seems to be the cultivation of cricket." As for runs, in the spring of 1871

The Cliftonian (vol. ii, p. 98) compares the School to "that part of the Parisian population, which, while they steadily refused to fight, were always ready to cheer lustily those who did." A correspondent complains that "more than half of the Sixth and Fifth never put in an attendance." "Out of more than 300 fellows we have 16 as a high average attending runs; the average number of those who 'came in' during the 7 runs of last season is under 5. . . . We do not wish for a compulsory system by any means. The Sixth and Fifth ought to know their position well enough to wake up from their present apathy."[67] Next year there was an improvement; a Lower Pack was formed. It must be remembered that originally every run was a race from start to finish, and this may have proved too strenuous except for the most enthusiastic runners. In time runs were made compulsory except for those who obtained medical certificates. For these hockey was introduced in the spring term of 1878, and the hockey-player was an object of contempt. "No longer are the tender darlings of anxious Mamas allowed to do nothing on fine half-holidays; no longer are they able to spend their time and money loafing in Clifton and paying visits to 'Warren's.' . . . They must exercise their delicate limbs a little in some healthy amusement."[68] Hockey was then a detestable game played on the Downs in a most unscientific manner, often in a biting wind. There was no such thing as a House hockey-match.

So gradually there came to be scarcely any exemption from any game:

> "Shades of the prison house begin to close
> Upon the growing boy."

At least so thought one growing boy who, signing himself "a new Fag," wrote pathetically to *The Cliftonian* (December, 1877): "I want to know why everything here is compulsory. I like football well enough, but when I am forced to play whether I feel inclined to or no it is not pleasant." If the Close is too wet for football: "I am made to go slipping and slithering across the Downs, scramble through wet hedges and splash along muddy lanes. . . . When I come back I feel too tired to do any work and get into a row next day." Poor lad! The Editor's comment was that "the new Fag seems to be of a somewhat discontented and grumbling disposition." Some persons are very difficult to please.

How heroic was the curious and unique behaviour of the great philosopher J. E. McTaggart, who was in Wiseman's from 1882 to 1885! Probably no other Clifton boy has ever had the strength of mind to get exemption from games in the way adopted by McTaggart. At his private school at Caterham he "got out of football by lying down in the middle of the field and refusing to move." At Clifton he sidled about and refused to go into the scrummage. "The spectacle was altogether too demoralizing to be allowed, and McTaggart got off all games for no more officially valid reason than that it was impossible to make him play them."[69] (But was he beaten before he was given up as hopeless?)

It would seem that at first everyone in the Fifth was exempt from fagging. But on 26th September, 1871, Big-Side Levée ordained (1) that for this term the Lower Fifth be not exempt from fagging, (2) that everyone be obliged to fag during his first term in the Lower Fifth. Two years later this rule was altered; the Modern Fifth and two lower Classical Fifths were exempted. It cannot be said that the Clifton fag was ever oppressed. A small boy once arrived at Clifton in dire fear about being fagged. Perhaps he had been reading the Introduction to Harold Staunton's *Schools of England*: "The fruits of fagging are likely to be the most savage, most capricious; bullying on the one hand, and the most craven apprehension on the other."[70] But this small boy was agreeably surprised: "On arriving I found the dreaded prospect to consist chiefly in being connected with a fellow who introduced me to football, taught me the rules, and helped me in every way to become accustomed to my new life."[71] Another fag writes that "in deep extremity" he "occasionally had recourse to the study of some intellectual Praepostor " (*i.e.* for a " con "), who " cleared up with transparent brilliancy what had a few minutes before appeared so obscure and unintelligible."[72] In a difficulty such as this the boy in a House had the advantage over the Town boy. One of the duties of the fag was to field for bigger boys at the nets, and there was a rule that any fag who made a catch was immediately excused for the rest of the day. The duties of the modern fag are stated in *The Cliftonian* of June, 1931, to be not much more than to tidy the changing-room and the Library for one week, and occasionally to clean a pair of shoes or take a message. It is there pointed out how much heavier and more responsible are the duties of the House Sixth—they have to watch over all the members of the House, organize games, manage the changing-room and the Library, " and while those who have reached the top ungrudgingly give up their valuable time to the lower members of the House, is it fitting for the latter to grumble because they may be called upon to sacrifice a few hours' reading of the latest thriller ? "

In very early days some boys could indulge their taste for " natural philosophy," as Martin did in *Tom Brown's School Days*. In the second number of *The Cliftonian* (vol. i, p. 42) allusion is made to " the rage for keeping birds, mice, and other animals, which very often become a regular nuisance." A parrot is mentioned whose noise distracts " whilst you are busily engaged in a difficult copy of verses or a hard proposition of Euclid." Bullfinches, canaries, thrushes, blackbirds, white mice, silkworms, lizards, snakes, " all these," writes ' Y.R.L.,' " I have seen introduced into a fellow's study, and two or three other fellows are sure to follow suit, and produce a hawk or jackdaw or some creature which equally adds to the annoyance of the community." Another mania was the skinning of mice and trading in their skins, " a most odoriferous state of affairs." One term the rage was for cookery. " It was quite amusing to go round the studies and see the different cooking apparatus at work. Some screwed a tripod on the gas-burner on which to place a saucepan ; and they were always spilling their boiling water or milk on the carpets, chairs and sofas, and making everything look as uncomfortable as possible ; others brought the gas down by india-rubber tubes, others used lamps and made all the passages redolent with oil and spirits of wine." They cooked anything " from toffee to mutton-chops and beef-steaks." One cannot help contrasting these primitive but happy diversions with the much more formal and systematized recreations of to-day.

There was also less uniformity about dress. In the second issue of *The Cliftonian* (1867, vol. i, p. 33) " the Schoolboy Spectator," in a very witty article written quite in the style of Addison (of whom he claimed to be a descendant), describes Sextus " who makes up for his want of brains by the excellence of his apparel . . . he wears a double-breasted waistcoat, and shows as bright a tie as he dares." Secundus, on the other hand, " the swell at mathematics," is always untidy ; " he wears a black tie, which he has had ever since he entered the School ; his hat was made when the present hat was in fashion before." The black tie was already correct, for " if one or two start a novelty in *flashy* ties " (as appears from " Y.R.L.'s " already quoted Essay), " a large number of fellows will be sure to transgress *the black-tie rule*, and be hauled up continually by their Form Master." A year or two later a correspondent writes : " I am exceedingly particular about my dress ; my ties are always just within the verge of gaudiness." Mr. R. St. John Yockney, the son of J. C. A. Yockney, O.C. (1864–1867), has kindly sent me a wonderfully clear photograph of the members of the School House of 1867. There are sixty boys with Dr. Percival and Mr. W. R. Collyer, the House Tutor. One or two boys wear stick-up collars ; many are whiskered.[73] Yockney himself is conspicuous as the only boy in a white waistcoat ; perhaps this was specially conceded to him as a reward for having run the 100 yards race in ten seconds. This group also contains J. A. Neale, R. T. Hermon-Hodge[74] (Lord Wyfold) and H. G. Tylecote. To Colonel C. B. Brownlow, O.C. (1864–1871) I am indebted for similar groups of the years 1869 and 1871. In both are to be noticed coloured ties. In 1871 Mr. Bartholomew was House Tutor, and standing almost next to him is a boy with a quite gaudy striped tie. (What *would* Bartholomew have said if a boy had appeared thus adorned in my time ?) In the 1869 group several boys are wearing grey suits. Black ties and coats must have become *de rigueur* soon after 1871. In 1872 it was ordained that all boys playing cricket on half-holidays should wear flannels. Grey flannel suits were allowed in the very hot summer of 1910.[75] An Old Cliftonian was shocked at seeing boys thus arrayed " apparently with impunity." He denounced the innovation as " an attack on that uniformity which, if it is nothing else, is at any rate the outward and visible sign of that unity of spirit of which Clifton is so proud." He went so far as to call it " a revolting practice."[76] G. M. Warren (O.C.) says that the first boy to wear a grey suit was James Whishaw, to whose character a tribute is paid in *The Cliftonian* of October, 1913 ; the second he cannot remember ; the third was himself. The congregation of seven hundred grey-clad boys in Chapel now produces rather a ghostly effect.

Top-hats were for long worn on Sundays both by the College and the Junior School, but not by the Preparatory. Later, straw hats were permitted in the summer term. A boy writes to *The Cliftonian* of March, 1916, that with two others he had been asked out to tea—" we turned up ever so late because we could not find the three top-hats which belong to our House." He complained that the obligation to wear a top-hat deterred boys from going out for walks on Sunday. Mr. G. H. Clark tells me that the decline of the top-hat began in 1910. In that year, while the Chapel was being rebuilt, the School worshipped in Emmanuel Church ; there were no pegs on which to hang their hats, and many were trampled. By 1919 the custom of wearing the top-hat had become antiquated.[77]

Here may be mentioned a crime committed by a Fifth Form boy in the School House in the 'Eighties. He was observed on the Downs walking with a small boy of the South Town and wearing a billy-cock hat! The Fifths of his House, hearing of this unspeakable conduct, asked the Head of the House for the loan of his study (one larger than the ordinary), telling him only that it was for a purpose of which he would approve. Execution was done with a fives-bat. Anyone who has tasted it will agree with Mr. Punch's school-boy that this is a punishment:

> "Post quod sittere down est dolor excrucians."

Finally, as regards dress, it may be recorded that at first none at all was worn in the Baths. A correspondent of *The Cliftonian* in 1870 remarks of the noise made by bathers:

"I fancy—though it may only be fancy—that a slight decrease of noise is perceptible since the universal habit of wearing bathing-drawers has been introduced; so that if the authorities were to institute an additional bathing-dress—say blue serge knickerbockers—I feel confident that the noise would be lessened, and the spirits so damped that the towels would be applied to their proper use, instead of serving as expedients for object-diving."[78]

Percival might possibly have approved of this "additional bathing-dress." But what can be the psychological connection between nudity and noise?

It might be difficult to say when the Grub Shop was opened. The first mention of it in the Council Minutes is on 3rd February, 1874: "£25 p.a. to be paid by the Pastry Cook for the shed by the Racket-Court." In 1872 a letter to *The Cliftonian* complains of "Wheeler's booth in the College grounds, to go into it is enough to take away one's appetite." In 1874 another boy writes that "the worst possible stuff is sold at the highest possible price." Sir George Younghusband (1871–1877) describes it "as a small black wooden shed opposite the Gymnasium door." He writes of a Mrs. White: "Undoubtedly she washed all her clothes there and most certainly cooked all her meals. A remarkably dirty old man, with a basket full of méringues and the fruit of the season, was Mrs. White's only rival. He stood by the Cloister door at 'Break,' and did a brisk trade. Mrs. White always snorted when he was mentioned; she looked on him as a low pirate, not fit for young gentlemen to spend their money on."[79] "To the left of the Junior was a shed into which Bounsall nightly drove a flock of sheep which fed upon the Close.[80] Then came the Grub Shop, a small wooden hut, presided over by Mrs. White, a stately dame with long ringlets and earrings."[81] In 1878 the Council made a new arrangement, by which in future the Grub Shop was not to be carried on for Wheeler's profit. At an Old Cliftonians' dinner in the Punjab in 1905 a controversy arose as to where the Grub Shop was situate in 1879. My own recollection is that it was on the left of the Junior School, as one faced it, but separated therefrom by Mr. Mansfield's Form Room, and that it was divided into two compartments —one for the College and one for the Junior School. In 1887 a new Grub Shop was completed, at the same time as the Art School, the Secretary's Office and the Town Rooms. In 1923 the New Shop or School Games Shop, a most attractive resort, was opened, and the old "Grubber" converted into a Science Library. The Clifton boy has always regarded the Grub Shop with deep affection. "The joys," wrote one, "do not merely arise from the satisfaction of an animal appetite. I rejoice rather in the bandied jest, the cheerful conversation, the genial conviviality, which all combine to place those half-hours amongst the pleasantest incidents in our life here, and the kindest memories when we had left."[82] Sometimes it inspired the poet:

> "Thrice blessed 'Grubber'! refuge from our toils!
> Thy awe-inspiring coffee-pot that boils,
> And thy abounding store of cakes and buns,
> Seem ever to invite the weary ones."[83]

Or again:

> "I saw the 'Grubber,' full to overflow,
> Where every day the well-trained Athletes go,
> Observed them regal in grey-flannelled State,
> Observed the oft-filled Cup, the well-piled Plate."[84]

The Junior School, which must not be confused with the "Preliminary" School, was opened under the Rev. Bedford Hartnell early in 1863 at No. 7 Rodney Place. Boys of six were admissible and could remain till they were thirteen. No. 8 was added a few months later. No. 7 was for boarding; No. 8 for teaching. Sunday Services were held in one of the classrooms. Another House was opened in 1865 by the Rev. R. B. Poole. In the first School List of July, 1863, there are 34 Junior School boys, taught by Messrs. Hartnell and Luckman. In 1868 the Rev. P. A. Phelps opened a small House for Junior School boys in Worcester Terrace; he succeeded to Poole's in 1877. In 1880 Mr. Luckman took half a dozen boys, who were classified as South Town. The boys at first had to be taught in the Houses, but when the Chapel was ready in 1867 they were brought into Big-School. At a Council Meeting in December, 1874, Percival brought forward the question of separate Junior School buildings. In August, 1875, the Council resolved that they should be built; they were completed in the following year.

The Rev. H. M. Evill (1864–1869), who was at Rodney Place, writes:

"I well remember the hot dripping cakes for breakfast every day, which were greatly delighted in. Some of us practised mesmerism in the dormitory, and on one occasion a boy mesmerised was told to get out of the window. To our alarm he made for it, and had to be stopped to prevent him throwing himself out. We all greatly enjoyed going down to the Hotwells Swimming Bath."[85]

R. E. Bush (1865–1875) was at Rodney Place: "My first Master was Jimmy Hipwell, a very excitable man.

I can remember him quite well, in a black frock-coat, which he always wore, and a gold watch-chain round his neck. He afterwards took Holy Orders. The Rev. Bedford Hartnell was the Headmaster of the Junior School; the Rev. R. B. Poole, H. P. Luckman, and Alan Hartnell completed the Staff."

"Patriarch" contributes to *The Cliftonian* of June, 1884, a lively account of the days when the Junior School was taught in Big-School. (He states that in the Junior there was then a "voluntary-compulsory" fagging system.) There were screens between the Forms of a nut-brown hue, perforated with eye-holes innumerable, and the different Forms communicated with one another by intricate signals: "The temporary departure of a Master was the signal for a general discharge of pellets, paper darts, winged pens and what not, while his advent was too often but ill-timed. . . . If the sentinel of the Form appointed to watch for his arrival failed in the discharge of his duty, the beaming eye, with which, under favourable circumstances, the returning Master would contemplate a scene of innocent placitude and hushed mouse-like labour, was exchanged for one of soul-subduing displeasure, with the result that a whole hecatomb of human sacrifices would be offered to that Moloch of antiquity, Ovid."

"What nerves of iron must the Junior School Masters have then enjoyed," remarks the writer of *The Annals*, "with five Forms taught simultaneously in that School, where every sound echoes and re-echoes! Each Master had a bell, which he sounded when he wished to admonish his colleagues that the noise was intolerable and his own Form inaudible. Not infrequently all five bells were sounded at once."[86]

The Junior School boys were perpetually subject to "rages" for different things—"stamps, coins, teetotums, the proscribed 'tweakers,' and even Jews-harps had each their day. . . .[87] At one time we solaced ourselves with silkworms, and Town boys were commissioned to strip every tree in the neighbourhood of its leaves to provide for their nourishment." But the escape of the silkworms up the dormitory walls brought this " rage " to an end.

Sir George Younghusband, still a welcome contributor to *The Cliftonian*, describes the five Junior School Forms in Big-School as " a series of cattle-pens." Luckman frequently caned. The victim would exclaim : " Please, Sir ! not so hard, Sir ! Phew-w-w ! Not any more, Sir ! That's enough, phew-w-w ! " The boys would also " take illicit peeps at the misfortunes of others who lived over the screen," and report on their fortitude, or lack thereof. " Six on each hand, blubbing. Twelve on left hand, not blubbing," (The right hand was generally hardened by Fives-playing.)

Sir George also gives the *ménu* of a feast in a Junior School dormitory, calculated to make every epicure's mouth water :

Hors d'œuvres.	Mixed pickles (served in tooth-mugs).
Entrées.	Damson jam (in a soap-dish).
Rôti.	Hard boiled eggs (*au naturel*).
Dessert.	Almonds and raisins.
Vins.	Lemonade and water.

(The eggs, unfortunately, proved not to be boiled hard.)

A popular custom in the Junior School was that of " Pie Matches." Dr. King writes : " I think ' Pie Matches ' were not inter-House matches, but a sort of in-House pick-up affair, which went on in the evenings through the summer term and were wound up by a celebration of sorts." According to the reminiscences of Sir George Younghusband and Andrew Ducrôt[88] this celebration took the form of a feast given by the House Master to the winners.

The Junior School is at first referred to in the Council Minutes as the " Preparatory " School. What we knew as the Preparatory School, or " Prep," was started ten years later, in 1873. Percival's proposal for a school for boys of from seven to eleven years was agreed to in December, 1873, and the Preparatory School opened early in 1874. *The Annals* state that the School was first under Mr. Escott, at 4 College

Terrace, Northcote Road, but they give Mr. E. D. Mansfield, the author of a famous Greek Grammar, as the first Master, and it is he who was reported to the Council as having taken the house in College Terrace. Mr. C. L. Calliphronas (afterwards Calliphronas Locke) succeeded Mr. Mansfield in 1877, and in 1880 the School was moved to Gresford Lodge. Its subsequent history will be described in a later chapter.

" The first Guthrie Commemoration was held on 22nd May, 1868. It consisted of a dinner at the Clifton Down Hotel; Canon Moseley, Chairman of the Council, was in the Chair. Several of the Council, the Masters, and Old Cliftonians, and a few members of the Sixth Form, were present, about fifty in all.

" It is a Commemoration of the building of the Chapel, and of 'John Guthrie, and Caroline his wife, its founders, and of all other founders and benefactors, by whose benefit this whole School is brought up to godliness and good learning.' And after the death of Dr. Percival it was agreed that his name, too, should be commemorated, and the festival is now known as the Guthrie and Percival Commemoration."[89]

Besides this commemorative dinner, a Memorial Sermon was preached in Chapel, the first preacher being the Rev. Dr. Jex Blake of Rugby. In 1871 the supper was held for the first time in the Gymnasium, the other arrangements being much the same as now, except that the supper was afterwards transferred to Big-School. In 1871, for the first time, a *soirée* was given by the ladies of the College to their Clifton friends and Old Cliftonians. In 1873 half of Big-School was most beautifully decorated under the directions of Mrs. Percival and other ladies. " It was difficult," writes *The Cliftonian*, " to believe that one was not in a large drawing-room." Percival presided at the supper till 1877. His place was then taken by Sir Herbert Warren, who has been succeeded every year by some eminent Old Cliftonian, except in the semi-Jubilee year, 1887, when Percival was again President, and in 1892 when the Chair was taken by Mr. Dakyns. In 1887 the Council and Masters invited the parents of all the boys, and many residents in Clifton and the neighbourhood, to a *soirée*. " The Library and Museum were thrown open, the Physical Science Room was used as the concert room, the East Cloister and the Library as refreshment rooms, and the open Cloister was carpeted and illuminated with Chinese lanterns. Big-School was used as the reception-room."[90] In 1895 the prizes were distributed at Commemoration instead of at the end of term; then followed " Speeches " from Aristophanes, Molière and Sheridan. Since 1907 the prizes have sometimes been distributed by some distinguished personage from outside, but usually by the Headmaster. In 1911 there was no Commemoration, because of the Coronation holiday. In 1915 there was a service in Chapel only, with a sermon by Dean Inge. In 1916 there was a whole holiday, and the Houses organized expeditions. In 1919 Commemoration was again a cheerful occasion. General (now Field-Marshal) Sir William Birdwood was President, and there was a good attendance of Old Cliftonians, " among them a large number of young soldiers fresh from active service, who were particularly welcome on this occasion."

The year 1867 was important in the School's history; it saw the birth of *The Cliftonian* and the opening of the Chapel. This latter event, wrote " J. A. N. " in an article already quoted, " constituted a new starting-point. In the latter part of 1862, when the School opened, and during part of 1863, the gallery at the end of the big schoolroom, which was then open to it, was used for Chapel services; afterwards, until the opening of the Chapel, the farther half of the big schoolroom was set apart for the purpose, and was separated from the rest of the room by a high screen." There was then no raised Orchestra at the south end of Big School.

On 6th September, 1865, a letter from Mrs. Guthrie was read to the Council, stating that she desired to erect a

Chapel as a memorial to her late husband, Canon Guthrie. The Council gratefully accepted her offer, and the architect (Mr. Hansom) was given permission "to quarry sufficient stone from the College grounds for the purposes of the Chapel building." On 15th December plans of the Chapel were approved, and in the same month the first stone was laid. Mrs. Guthrie did not live to see the Chapel completed. It was opened on 15th June, 1867, and the great event was celebrated by a supper given to the whole School, to the expense of which the Council made a liberal contribution. A letter, written by a School House boy to a sister in Australia, and published in *The Cliftonian* of July, 1913, gives a picturesque account of the proceedings, but it is more descriptive of the supper than of the Chapel service:

"The Chapel was opened by Bishop Anderson, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, with about eighteen other clergy, including the Dean of Bristol and some other Bishop (at least, I suppose you would say ex-Bishop, for he was once Bishop of Prince Rupert's Land, but he had resigned or something). . . . The dinner was a splendid affair; the room was crowded with boys and visitors, and the gallery was opened so that anyone who liked could come and see us eat. We had three long tables reaching down the whole length of the room, and, at the end, under the big window, Mr. and Mrs. Percival and all the Council and Dr. Temple (Headmaster of Rugby) sat at a table placed crosswise on a raised platform. After we had had as much as we wanted to eat and drink speeches were made. I only heard one of them (that was Dr. Temple's), as I was at the other end of the room. It was such a jolly one, and he spoke just as if he was a boy at school. He gave us a sermon on Sunday afternoon; I liked it better than any I have ever heard."

Temple said in this sermon:

"Week by week this Chapel and its services is meant to preach to you, and assuredly will preach to you, its silent sermon—will teach you, almost without knowing it, with its unspoken exhortation, will secretly remind you of the Gospel of our Master and Redeemer, and of His ever-repeated call to walk with your eyes fixed on His face. Years hence, when many of you are old men, the secret power of its influence will still be working in your character. Years hence many of you will find that the College Chapel holds the central place in the memories of your school life."[91]

Many gifts were made to amplify and adorn the Chapel. The Tower, to be called the Guthrie Memorial Tower, was built by the College. The Clock was given by friends and neighbours. The Rose Window was given by the President, Vice-Presidents and Council,[92] the Organ by Dr. Percival, the Communion Plate by the Junior School, the Oak Lectern by Dr. Black, the Pulpit by the Masters, the Prayer-books by Mr. Luckman. " The Chapel so built consisted of a Chancel, Nave and Ante-Chapel, the Nave being long and narrow in shape, of the same width throughout its length as the west end of the existing Nave. The north and south sides were identical, with unadorned walls on which the windows were set. The Organ-chamber was then on the north side of the Chancel, approached by a winding staircase."[93]

The Masters' wives and their friends sat in the gallery at the west end. The Choir was in the Chancel. There was also a " Supernumerary " Choir, the members of which sat sporadically in Chapel with their Forms, and were sometimes promoted into the Choir proper. There was a Sunday afternoon Service at 4 p.m. In 1873 the hour was changed to 7 p.m., but this alteration was not liked, and in 1875 the earlier hour was restored. Percival's sermons were heard with attention, and were practically, besides spiritually, effective. Sir George Younghusband relates that in the early 'Seventies it was considered " bad form " if a boy, who was not in the Choir, joined in the singing. One afternoon Percival preached vigorously against this abstention. The members of Younghusband's Form thereupon met and passed a resolution " that anyone in the Form who did not sing in Chapel should have his head punched." This example was followed by other Forms, and singing in Chapel became very hearty.[94] As Luckman used to say: " Little birds, that can sing and won't sing, must be made to sing."

Before Percival left the Chapel was found to be too small for its congregation. In 1877 plans for the addition of two Transepts were prepared, and the Headmaster promised a tenth of the money required for them. But these plans were not carried out.

In 1869 the School was threatened with a great danger. The headmastership of Rugby became vacant on the appointment of Temple to the See of Exeter, and Percival stood as a candidate. The Council wrote him a testimonial: " If the Trustees of Rugby School could feel the keen regret we do at the possibility of Mr. Percival's removal, they would then understand the very high estimation in which we regard him as a friend, as a highly-gifted teacher and a most efficient Headmaster." There were also testimonials from the Bishop of the Diocese, from seven " eminent Headmasters of distinguished schools " and men of high University standing. But, writes Percival's biographer, " the fact that he was one of Temple's men was enough to secure his rejection at the hands of the still unreformed body of Trustees." Dr. Hayman was chosen, and there began at Rugby a season of trouble of which Canon Wilson, with inside knowledge, has written the story in his *Autobiography* (pp. 70–79). Percival was presented with an Address engrossed on vellum and sealed with the College Seal. It referred to " the crisis through which the College has lately passed." It was, indeed, a crisis. What might not have happened then to Clifton if Rugby had chosen Percival ?

Hayman was dismissed by his Governors in 1873, and once more Percival became a candidate for Rugby, again with Temple's encouragement, though he was loth to stand against Jex Blake, on whose invitation he had gone to Rugby as Assistant Master. It is clear that the Clifton Council was much perturbed.[95] The Rev. James Heyworth, the Chairman, wrote to Percival:

"We venture to suggest to you that the building up an English Public School is no unworthy object of a high ambition, and that, fair as the prospects of the College now are, a change of the Headmaster must be a source of grave anxiety and peril to so young an institution; pardon us if we add our belief that your stay with us a few short years will suffice for you to gratify that ambition and to avoid that peril."[96]

But Jex Blake was elected, and Percival did not go to Rugby till 1887. Jowett wrote what many must have thought of both these candidatures: "But is it worth while to leave an institution which you have created, and a place in which you have so great an influence, to undertake the revival of Rugby? Young trees only should be transplanted."[97]

T. E. Brown wrote to Mrs. Percival: "We've had enough and more than enough of this Rugby. Let us turn our backs upon it."[98] The Council must have fervently echoed this sentiment.

On 20th February, 1874, the Sixth Form passed the following resolution:

"That the VIth wish to express to Mr. Percival that, while they are far too proud of him not to regret deeply that he has suffered a disappointment, they have not words to tell their thankfulness that he is saved to Clifton and themselves individually, bound to him as they are by ties of respect and affection, the strength of which perhaps they never fully realized till they seemed about to lose him."

On 28th February a School meeting resolved:

"1. That the School are desirous of recording in some practical form their feelings towards Dr. Percival.

"2. That the School approve of the scheme for completing the north wing of the Quad."

The Masters held a meeting which passed similar resolutions. The plan was to complete the north wing of the Quadrangle by adding a Museum. The cost was estimated at about £1,500, and a circular was issued to all Old Cliftonians and friends of the School inviting contributions: "This sum, we feel sure can, by united effort, be easily raised; and the whole edifice will rightly be named 'the Percival Library and Museum.'" Thus the Library, which has now absorbed the Museum, in a way represents Percival's two attempts on Rugby, for the western half was his own gift immediately after his first attempt in 1869, and the eastern half was given, almost as a thank-offering, after his second in 1874.

A notable event of the following year, 1875, was the establishment of the Cadet Corps, but the history of the Corps is told in a later chapter.

Two years before Percival's resignation the School obtained her Charter, thereby gaining a very necessary and desirable position of security. On 2nd February, 1876, the Council resolved "that a change in the position of the College is desirable." A Report had set out that it had been founded as a Joint-Stock Company, the shareholders having a right of nomination in respect of each share, that 267 shares were held by shareholders, but that there were 572 boys in the College, that the Council had, therefore, nominated beyond its rights, and that aggrieved shareholders might conceivably take legal action. "So long as the College remains a Joint-Stock Company it would be in the power of the shareholders to apply the revenues to the payment of dividends instead of School endowments, and to make any changes in the regulations of the College that they may think fit." A Memorial was sent to the Duke of Richmond, Lord President of the Council, in which it was stated that between £70,000 and £80,000 had been spent on land and buildings, of which £10,000 consisted of benefactions. (The holdings of the shareholders, in fact, only represented £6,728.) The Joint Stock Companies Acts were "altogether inappropriate to an institution established for the purposes of education and without any view to gain." The shareholders had power, by special resolution, to alter all or any of the rules for the management of the Company. Shareholders might even wind up the Company altogether, "which they might be tempted to do, either by the prosperity of the College, in order to divide a rich spoil, or, should a time of adversity come, by despair of successfully steering the institution through a period of difficulty." The School was thus at a great disadvantage compared with Marlborough, Wellington or Haileybury. A draft Charter was approved and settled by Counsel. At a special general meeting of the Council on 18th December, 1876, it was unanimously resolved: "That the Company be dissolved and wound up voluntarily, and the property transferred to a Chartered Company incorporated by Royal Charter." After some delays, and negotiations in which the Earl of Ducie, the Headmaster, the Chairman and other members of the Council took part, the Charter was granted, bearing date 16th March, 1877.

The Charter constituted the College "a Body Politic and Corporate by the name of The Clifton College," with a perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire lands in Great Britain and Ireland of an annual value of not more than £10,000. It was "to provide on moderate terms a classical, mathematical, and general education of the highest class." The religious teaching was to be in accordance with the Church of England; but there was a Conscience Clause—on the request of his parent any pupil was to be exempted from attending any religious service or lesson, "and such pupil shall not by reason of such exemption be deprived of any advantage or emolument to which he would be otherwise entitled." The shareholders became Original Governors and might nominate successors, but the successors might not transmit the right. Contributors of £50 became Life Governors. Masters and other officers of the Company were to retain their position under the College. Every Governor was entitled to nominate one pupil. Every donor of £20 was entitled to one nomination. The Council was to consist of a President, a Treasurer and thirteen ordinary members. The Headmaster must be a member of the Church of England, and a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge " or some other University of the United Kingdom." " The daily business of the College shall be opened with a short service of prayers from the Liturgy of the Church of England."

On 23rd March the Charter of Incorporation was laid on the table of the Council, and three extra days' holiday were granted in honour of this great event. Only two shareholders asked to be repaid the value of their shares. The Annual Report for 1877 bore witness to " the forbearance and public spirit of the Original Governors (lately shareholders in the College) for the surrender of their pecuniary interests, and the cordial and general support which they have given to the Council in their efforts to obtain the Charter, without which such a fundamental change, however desirable, would have been impracticable."

There is one other point of interest in the Charter. In the original Prospectus of the College its purpose was stated to be to provide a " thoroughly good and liberal education *for the sons of gentlemen*." In 1871 the Council considered a Memorial from the Assistant Masters in favour of throwing open the College to boys of all classes without regard to social position. The Chairman replied that the views of the shareholders could not be ignored. The Charter simply described " The Clifton College " as " a College for the education of boys and young men." Any social bar hitherto existing was thereby legally removed, but it may be safely affirmed that the post-Charter Cliftonian and the pre-Charter Cliftonian are of exactly the same type.

It is curious that there is no mention of the Charter in the pages of *The Cliftonian*, especially as it was the occasion of an extension of the holidays.

The days of Percival's rule were now drawing to an end, and little has yet been written about his pupils. Yet, after all, it is the boys that make the school. " What is the city but the people ? " asked the citizens in *Coriolanus*. " Truly the people *are* the city." " J. A. N.," in *The Cliftonian* of June, 1880, tells us of schoolfellows who were prominent in the beginnings of our history. I have quoted his praise of Wellesley, and of his leadership of the School in " the period of wise despotism." Conspicuous, too, as has also been mentioned on the authority of " J. A. N.," were Wellesley's contemporaries Walker, Bruce, Hay and Snow, and, " during the limited oligarchy," Paul, Wilson, Cohen, Tindal, Peile and Holliday. J. F. Walker was the first Captain of the XI. He belonged, said Dakyns at Percival's leaving supper, to " the race of heroic beings—real heroes of Homeric type . . . a hot-tempered Irishman, but none the worse for that, with manners that would not suit present Captains—used to shy his bat when umpire at some slow and lazy fellow on the field." Hay is the veteran Major-General E. O. Hay, C.B., who has had a long military career extending to the Great War. At Percival's invitation he came to Clifton from Rugby in January, 1863, to train for an Army examination, and helped in introducing Rugby football. A. W. Paul was Head of the School, and won distinction in the Indian Civil Service. On his retirement he served on the Council from 1896 to 1905. His brother, W. S. Paul, was eminent in many activities as a citizen of Bristol. Colonel William Bernard Wilson was a younger brother of Canon Wilson. The Rev. James Isaac Cohen was the son of the Rector of Whitechapel, and became Secretary to various Church Societies, also Vicar of Thame and of St. Mary's, Harrogate. C. J. Holliday was the boy who wrote a letter of six pages to *The Cliftonian* of February, 1868, denouncing " Black Caps."[99] (" Black Caps " were a

Rugby football innovation, constituting a school distinction, whereas " Caps " were given by Houses. Holliday won his point and " Black Caps " were abolished.) He was also Amateur Heavy Weight Champion.

" J. A. N. " himself (J. A. Neale) was the third Head of the School, from 1866 to 1868, following Wellesley and A. W. Paul. He was in the First Class for the B.C.L. examination, and became D.C.L. in 1886. He was one of the most influential of early Cliftonians. He died in 1931, and in a rather curious will left a considerable legacy to the School and such of his books as the School Librarian should choose, also a provision for Queen's College (Oxford) scholarships to be held by Clifton boys. Neale states that the first editors of *The Cliftonian* were H. S. Hall, George Bird and himself, and that Norman Moor became one before the second number appeared. George Bird entered the Indian Civil Service and died in India in 1875. His brother, J. W. Bird, was Head of the School from January, 1870, to April, 1871, also in the Indian Civil Service, and died in India in 1876.[100] The brothers are commemorated by a window in the School Chapel.

The Register of 1925 says that Edwin Bean also was one of the original editors of *The Cliftonian*, in the first volume of which will be found several of his poems. These are signed " N. B.," and are written with scholarly elegance. Bean held various scholastic positions in Australia and was Headmaster of Brentwood School. Others who were to the fore during the periods of " wise despotism " and " limited oligarchy " were the three famous Tylecote brothers, of whom E. F. S., the most famous, still survives; Canon Goodwyn, a " Cap " and in the XI, who was appointed Bishop of Bathurst, N.S.W., but did not take up the Bishopric; and the Rev. H. J. Bodington, also a " Cap " and in the XI.

Mostly of a rather later date than these may be mentioned C. W. Boyle, Judge Cluer, Sir Herbert Warren, R. W. Rücker, the brothers Sir James Heath, Bart., and Lieut.-Col.

A. H. Heath, Earl Buxton, G. W. Rundall, Lord Wyfold, the Bushes, A. H. Evans[101] and Howard Fowler (two great cricketers who have recently died), E. L. Maisey, L. G. Bonham-Carter, Dr. J. E. King, Sir George and Sir Francis Younghusband, R. S. Heath, R. S. Kindersley, President of the O.U.B.C. in 1881, a handsome giant of splendid physique and father of an Old Cliftonian who also rowed in the Oxford boat, S. G. Owen, R. L. Knight, G. S. Saxton, Sir T. L. Heath, who became Joint Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, A. St. J. Gray, Headmaster of Malvern, Christopher Cookson, Sir J. W. Cawston, Charles Cannan, H. H. Turner, Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford,[102] Earl Haig, Major-General H. N. C. Heath, and three School House boys who were cricketers and athletes, and afterwards members of the Staff, W. Fairbanks, G. C. Harrison, and J. G. Bradshaw.

To make such a κατάλογος is an invidious undertaking, for at once many a critic asks: "Why have you left out So-and-So, and So-and-So?" In *The Cliftonian* of February, 1922, appears a list of the last generation of eminent pupils of Percival. This includes, besides some already recorded, Sir William Birdwood, Sir David Campbell, J. H. Whitley, Sir E. M. Grant-Duff, Sir Bernard Mallet, H. Plunket Greene, Sir Henry and Sir Francis Newbolt, R. L. Knight, Dr. B. P. Grenfell and Sir Rowland Whitehead; but some of these were quite small boys when Percival resigned. A correspondent very reasonably wished to add other names—those of Professor Edwin Cannan, Sir Richard Threlfall and Lord Blackburn. And he enquired why our "merchant princes" should be excluded from mention. Very pertinently, I think; for Judges, Bishops, Professors, and Generals are at once recognized as having won credit for the School, while men of business may have no title or decoration to recommend them. And yet what would Clifton now be without the benefactions of her "merchant princes"? One need only mention the names of Wills and Fry.

Which of all Percival's pupils, after Wellesley's time, was the boy of the most remarkable character? I have chosen Dakyns, whom I knew, as the most outstanding of the Masters. Judging by various accounts of him, I would choose Cecil William Boyle as the most outstanding of the boys. Wellesley was at Clifton only for one year; Boyle for six, from 1866 to 1872. He was a "Cap," in the XI, in the Oxford XI and XV, and played in the English XV against Scotland. Andrew Lang, a close observer, reckoned that Boyle (with the possible exception of Mr. Kortright and the Rev. W. Barclay) was the fastest bowler he had ever seen; Mr. Robert Lyttelton has expressed the same opinion, and so has Mr. F. Townsend, a famous Gloucestershire cricketer, without making any exception. At School he needed two long-stops; in our first match against the M.C.C. at Lords, he had three; once one of them caught the middle stump of one of Boyle's victims. But his character was even more striking than his bowling. "Even as a small boy," wrote Sir Herbert Warren to *The Cliftonian* of June, 1900, "he had a certain air of distinction, more especially a look of high mettle and spirit, as of a thoroughbred colt, together with a somewhat imperious manner and hauteur which sat naturally on him." Becoming Head of Brown's when only sixteen, he asserted his authority over everyone, including George Pearse, "a Hatherleigh lad, standing six feet, and talking with a broad Devon accent which seemed to make him even more formidable, though he was in truth the most amiable of Goliaths."[103] Boyle became "the despot, at first feared, then loved, and bye and bye the worshipped hero of Brown's House and, later still, to a large extent of the School." Under his captaincy, in 1871, Brown's beat the School House, and then actually the School, at football. In 1872 Brown's again beat the School House at cricket, though the School House XI contained Tylecote, Lang, Baxter, Darley and Rawlinson. Judge Cluer was the only School House boy who made a stand against Boyle's terrific bowling. These were the first defeats that the School House had ever sustained in a House match, and for Brown's they were triumphs not only of dash but of strategy. They caused an intense sensation in the School and, still to quote Warren, "we felt as we imagined Greece felt when Epaminondas with his sacred band made Thebes for a moment a great power." When he left the School, Brown's gave Boyle a House Supper. After leaving Oxford he was successful on the Stock Exchange. His home was in Oxfordshire, where he hunted and was a Yeomanry Officer. He went out to the South African War as a Lieutenant in the Imperial Yeomanry, when he must have been nearly fifty years of age, and fell near Boshof on 5th April, 1900. He had been the first English Yeoman to land in South Africa, and was the first Yeomanry Officer to fall in action. Sir John French said his only fault as a soldier was his indifference to his own personal safety when he wished to show his men an example. Another Old Cliftonian wrote of him: "Strenuous in work as in games, patient of reasonable discipline, kind to the least conspicuous of his schoolfellows, courteous to all."

Warren wrote some fine verses on Boyle, which appeared in *The Spectator :*

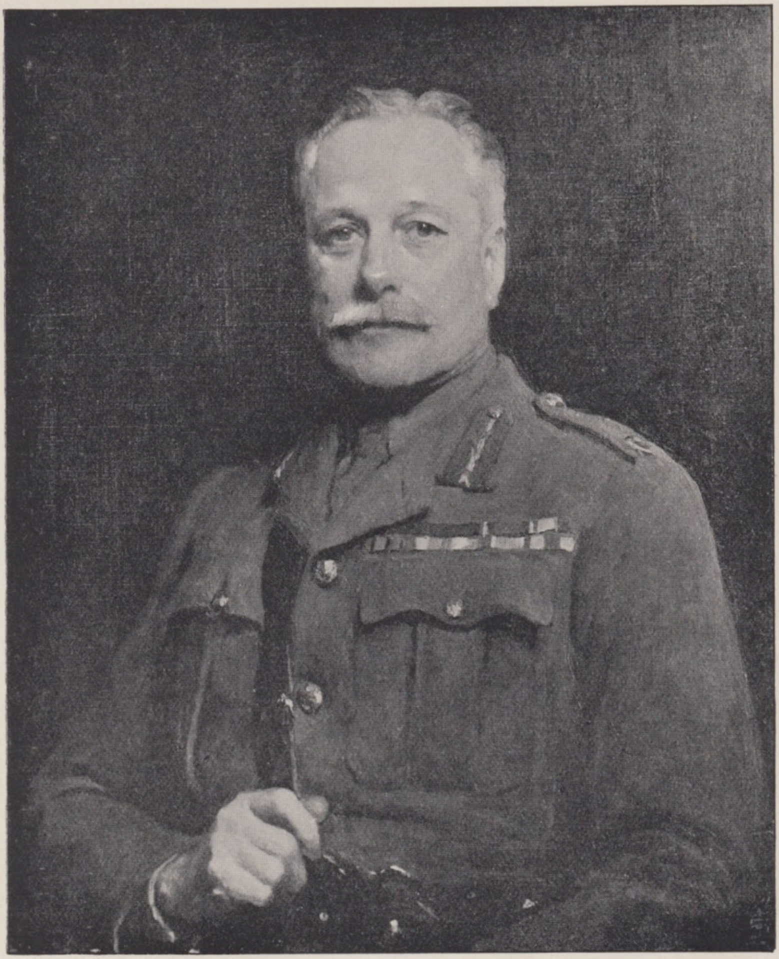
"The Achilles of our host you were to us,
  The goodliest and most glorious chief we knew,
Keen, hot, and even to friends imperious,
  But passionately true.

"The lion's heart, the panther's lissom grace,
  Were your inheritance from a generous line,
A leader born, your character and face
  Ruled as with right divine."

The whole poem may be read in *The Cliftonian* (June, 1900).[104]

Another great head of Brown's was Charles Cannan (1870–1877). "A figure by no means tall, but formidable," wrote one of his great friends, Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch (O.C.), "square-shouldered, even somewhat high-shouldered, his head set low on the shoulders, leaning forward a little, a head that suggested a kite in the act to spring." In School debates he was formidable, and as Editor of *The Cliftonian* a terror to sentimental versifiers. He was a very keen Rugby football player, a conservative of the game who denounced the reduction of the team from a XX to a XV. He played Rugby for Oxford, though he was not given his "Blue." He was also a great Alpine climber. Cannan became Fellow and Dean of Trinity, Oxford—"in his own College a masterful and resourceful Dean whose sayings were pungent, and in the University an unconventional and stimulating lecturer in Logic." In 1898 he was made Secretary to the Delegates of the University Press. He produced the Great English Dictionary, the Oxford Classical Texts and the Classics of English Literature. "His formidable manner concealed, if it seldom expressed, a devotion to duty, a passion for truth, and a wealth of sympathy and kindness." Every Trinity man of Cannan's time will acknowledge the truth of these words. He was a member of the Council from 1899 till his death in 1919.[105]

It may be safely assumed that any particulars of Earl Haig's life at Clifton will interest past and present Cliftonians. Haig entered the School House in January, 1877, and left in April, 1879. In the spring term of 1878 he represented V.β on Big-Side Levée. In the autumn term, with G. C. Harrison, he represented the School House. In November he played for the School against Clifton Club; he was commended as a "forward" against an Oxford team and was given his "Cap." In the spring term of 1879 he was whip, and on one occasion hare, to the Lower Pack, and again represented V.β on Big-Side Levée. A recent writer on Haig asserts that "at Clifton he became distinguished for his aloofness from the common English interest in games and athletic sports as well as for his lack of interest in scholastic pursuits."[106] Percival once gave him a character which "said very little about his literary attainments, but a great deal about his being honest and straightforward." However, when he was in the Upper Fourth, he got a report



Douglas Haig.

Painting by S. J. Solomon, R.A.
(in Council Room).

—" Ovid v.g." As to his aloofness, an Old Cliftonian has given him a reputation at Clifton for dry humour.[107] Another School House boy records that he was " popular, nice-looking, and seemed to do everything gracefully and without any effort."[108] And one of the Masters writes: " A quiet, determined youngster . . . a fine character, a fine gentleman then as he was to the end of his days."[109] There is one more sidelight on Haig in *The Cliftonian* of March, 1878. It is an epigram:

" TO —— ON HIS FAILURE TO SAY HIS REPETITION.

Not one word wrong, yet to be stumped. Ah me!
  Surely so hard a thing was never heard!
Not one word wrong and stumped; yes, but you see
  He could not say a single word."

A MS. note in the margin of this page of *The Cliftonian* (in a volume that once belonged to the late Sir George Whitehead, O.C.) indicates that the writer of the epigram was W. W. Asquith, and that the boy who said " not one word wrong " was Douglas Haig.[110]

Percival attended a meeting of the Council on 6th November, 1878, and reported that he had been offered and had accepted the Presidency of Trinity College, Oxford. Perhaps the Council were not surprised; they may have known that during his last three years at Clifton he had been working under a very great strain. He suffered from terrible nightmares, and Mrs. Percival was very anxious about him.[111] On 14th December, out of a strong field of candidates, the Rev. James Maurice Wilson was unanimously appointed his successor. " It appears to the Council," it was stated in their Report for 1878, " that in obtaining his services they are taking the surest means of securing the prosperity of the College, and the best interests of the present and future boys."

On 5th April, 1879, Percival was presented with an

Address from Old Cliftonians (who also gave a Percival scholarship):

" Steadfast as is our loyalty to the name of Clifton, it is yet true that much of that loyalty arises from a personal attachment to yourself, upon whom we look as the real Founder of the School. . . .

" Indeed, we felt that, unaided as the School has been by wealthy benefactors, it has, in the character you have laboured to impress upon it, received a rich and inalienable endowment."

Percival, in his reply, expressed not very optimistically his anticipations of Oxford, whither he was bound:

" I am going away to a very different place. Some of you know the atmosphere of the place; you know that it is critical, you know that anyone going into it will have to exercise much patience, and going, especially as I go, from such a home as this, may meet with many disappointments."

As for Clifton:

" We may, I think, without any false pride, say that we know of no school to which we would rather belong. I believe it is a place in which, by God's blessing, men grow up to be honourable, high minded and pure Christian gentlemen, with a sense that they have a vocation for their fellow-men, and that they were not born to live a selfish or a sensual life."

The same day there was a combined House supper—500 boys in Big-School and the rest in Form rooms. The Junior School also had House suppers, and nearly all came into the gallery afterwards to hear the speeches. Eighty Old Cliftonians had a table to themselves. The School sat by Houses; between the speeches there were songs from the gallery. Percival presided at a high table on the Orchestra. G. de L. Bush proposed the health of the Council, and the Rev. James Heyworth, Chairman of the Council, responded. Mr. Lewis Fry, M.P. for Bristol, proposed: " Success to Clifton College." He spoke of Bristol's pride in the School, and remarked that Bristol was sometimes now described as " the station where one gets out to go to Clifton College." As a Clifton resident he said that the School " has introduced into our somewhat sluggish social condition a life and energy which has been of inestimable value. It has brought among us a body of men such as the Masters of Clifton College, men of high and cultivated intelligence." In reply, Percival said : " It has always been my good fortune to feel that Clifton College was growing from strength to strength and from success to success." C. W. Boyle proposed : " Past and Present Masters." Dakyns responded in a characteristic speech, some of which has already been quoted ; he spoke of Percival as one " whose highest genius may perhaps be described as a determined capacity to work together with the forces of the Divine." It was left to T. E. Brown to propose the principal toast, that of Dr. Percival. Percival said in his reply :

" Somehow it has happened in the providence of God that we have lived together with one spirit and one purpose. . . .

" We have been simply laying the foundation here of an institution which will have no end, and to which time can do no wrong."

At the end of the term Percival preached his last sermon as Headmaster. In it were expressions of legitimate pride in the School he had founded, characteristically combined with thoughts of the inner life of boys and men, and of how that inner life might enure to the School's future :

" And what is it above all that we desire to maintain ? Surely it is this life within the life, the new leaven of combined influences, working with new power and producing new men. . . .

" Do I seem to speak as if I claimed for us something more than an ordinary place among schools ? I certainly feel we might fairly claim it. . . .

" Men may think of us, very possibly, as chiefly distinguished by encouragement of the newer learning, whilst not neglecting the old. We have the credit, I believe, of a ready and unprejudiced adaptability to changing wants; possibly, also, of better methods of instruction, of economy of time, and a pervading spirit of industry.

"And yet, we are very young; it is only the beginning of that which shall be hereafter."

Later in the year the Earl of Ducie, on behalf of the subscribers, presented him with a costly and beautiful service of plate, "in recognition of his eminent services to the College, and of his successful efforts for the advancement of education in Bristol."

His work at Clifton was done. He had created a great school, and settled almost all our traditions and institutions; and he had breathed into Masters and boys an imperishable spirit. It only remained that the buildings should be completed and amplified.[112]

And so he left Clifton for Oxford, where, as he had expected, disappointments awaited him. At Rugby he was again in his proper element—the right man, in the right place, at the right time. But at Hereford, though personally popular for his hospitality and generosity, he was, partly through his own masterful character, involved in disputes political and theological. He was now an active champion of the Radical Party in the House of Lords and, when Maclagan died, he was naturally disappointed that his political services were not recognized by promotion to the Archbishopric of York. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman had given him to understand that he would be nominated; but, when the vacancy occurred Sir Henry was dead and Mr. Asquith chose Dr. Cosmo Lang.[113] But at Clifton, whenever he appeared, he was always sure of an affectionate, almost a reverential, welcome. Till within a year of his death he continued his labours for the School. He was elected a member of the Council in 1880, and was Chairman from 1895 to 1917. It was his own wish that he should be buried in the Crypt of the Chapel, and there, as was most fitting, he was laid to rest.

His portrait, painted by Mr. Hugh de T. Glazebrook and presented by the painter's brother, Canon Glazebrook, hangs in the Council Room. A second portrait is in the Library; this is a replica of one painted for Rugby by Sir Hubert Herkomer.

REFERENCES.

[1] On 9th February, 1864, during a hard frost, the roof of Big-School caught fire from a wooden plug left in one of the chimneys. By dint of great efforts of Masters and boys the fire was got under before very much harm was done. (*Annals*, p. lxv.)

[2] W. H. Lang (1872–1876), in *The Cliftonian*, July, 1919. Lang was a surgeon in Australia, and the author of several books, mainly about sport. He died in 1923.

[3] At Clifton, according to a Minute of a Masters' Meeting held 29th February, 1892, "knickerbockers worn must meet the stocking and cover the knee entirely." (There is no mention of elastic bands.)

One year, during the 'Seventies, the O.C.'s proposed to run in the O.C.'s race in the Athletic Sports without stockings. A protest came from a very influential quarter; it was made "in the interests of the onlookers in the Grand Stand."

[4] Then the School House Tutor.

[5] *The Cliftonian*, July, 1896. Percival, at his leaving supper in 1879, apologized for "that quasi-parental irritability and over-anxiety which sometimes makes us show a harshness we don't feel."

[6] See *The Cliftonian*, October, 1930. Paton afterwards more than repaid his scholarship. He became President of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange and "devoted such means as he acquired to public causes and secret generosities" (*The Times*, 27th September, 1930). He was made a K.B.E. in 1920 and died in 1930.

[7] *Life*, p. 75.

[8] *Ib.*, p. 54.

[9] *The Times*, 4th May, 1934.

[10] *Ib.*, 4th November, 1933.

[11] Archbishop Temple states (*Life of Bishop Percival*, p. 43) that already there were Jews in the School: "He (Percival) was gravely dissatisfied with the method that scattered Jewish boys through the other Houses, cut off from any facilities for their own observances. So in 1878, after consultation with Mr. Montefiore and Mr. Mundella, he opened a special House for them with ten boys." Does any Cliftonian remember a pre-Heymann Clifton Jew?

[12] *Life*, pp. 111, 112.

[13] But, according to a correspondent of *The Sunday Times* (6th May, 1934), Mr. E. Scot Skirring, the House Football Cup at Cheltenham was won in 1868 by " A " Day Boys, and the House Gymnasium Cup by " B " Day Boys in 1866.

[14] From 1889 to 1904 Tait was House Master of Oakeley's, which he ruled as successfully as he had ruled the South Town.

[15] Town parents loyally submitted to this rule, see *Life*, p. 36.

[16] *Life*, p. 28.

[17] *The Cliftonian*, April, 1878.

[18] This " appreciation " is believed to have been written by Sir Herbert Warren. A Memoir of Dunn, to which I owe much of what is here written, was privately printed in 1934 for subscribers to the Dunn Memorial Fund.

[19] *Life*, p. 32. Evelyn Abbott (1870–1873) is not to be confused with the Rev. E. A. Abbott, a Master who was on the Staff, 1864–1865.

[20] *John Addington Symonds, an Autobiography* (Horatio F. Brown, O.C.), p. 45.

[21] In the Register of 1925 Dakyns appears as appointed by Percival, but in that of 1887 as by Evans. But Archbishop Temple (*Life of Percival*, p. 18) describes his summary enlistment by Percival: " When can you begin, Dakyns ? " " Oh ! quite soon, in two or three days at most." " There's a train in an hour's time," said Percival, " they are rather hard pressed down there. I think you had better take that." This may possibly have been Percival's confirmation of Evans' appointment.

[22] Dakyns had previously waived his right to the House to enable Cay to be married.

[23] John Skelton may have been used to finding Masters in a suppliant posture. " It is said that at Clifton the School Marshal, bringing round the Absence List, surprised Dunn on his knees invoking the ventilator. ' He prayed to Apollo to help him '—to teach his Form the proper use of *se* and *ille*." (*T. W. Dunn, a Memoir*, p. 90.)

[24] *The Cliftonian*, July, 1911.

[25] Canon Wilson thought highly of him in this capacity: " In his form discipline was unconscious but perfect, everything was regular and punctual. . . . He drew out unexpected ability ; he gave them self-respect ; he lavished himself unweariedly upon them " (*The Times*, 5th May, 1930). The late Horatio F. Brown (O.C., no relation of T. E. Brown's): " My recollection is that his was the most vivid teaching I ever received ; great width of view and poetical, almost passionate, power of presentment " (*T. E. Brown*, p. 33).

[26] *The Cliftonian*, December, 1906. A desire " to improve you " is an essential element of the Rugbeian spirit of Arnold, of Clough, and of Tom Hughes, who wrote: " My sole object in writing was to preach to boys ; if ever I write again it will be to preach to some other age."

[27] But, in his first years at Clifton, he had worked amongst the poor. Sir Herbert Warren wrote of Clifton Hill House, the home of J. A. Symonds, that it overlooks the old city just above the Hot Wells, faded haunts of fashion, now sunk to haunts of squalor, mean commercialism and worse, where the poet-priest and Clifton Master, T. E. Brown, laboured awhile " (*Herbert Warren of Magdalen*, p. 59). How many Clifton boys know this strange, decayed, picturesque quarter, a sort of Bath that has run to seed, but was once Bath's rival ?

[28] Canon Wilson wrote of Brown to Sir Herbert Warren (12th May 1930): "He was, as Henry Newbolt says, a very *big* man. It is a happier epithet than *great.* He spread in all directions, up and down, right and left."

[29] Moor won his Balliol Scholarship in 1869. When Sir Herbert Warren won the same distinction two years later a week's holiday was again granted, but this was only carried in the Council by a majority of one.

Warren had a deep admiration for Moor: "that poetic and gifted nature, that beautiful soul who came back to devote his high power and grace of mind and character to serve in the School" (*The Cliftonian,* July, 1907).

[30] Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch has said that Moor "taught the Sixth by the timely use of an infectious yawn."

[31] Soon after he died a portrait of him in medallion was put up in the Library.

[32] Sir Herbert's second gift to the School was the Psalter that transformed the Chapel Service in 1886.

[33] *The Cliftonian,* June, 1886.

[34] Brown wrote of him:

"Oakeley, when as the bass you beat
  In that tremendous way,
I still could fancy at your feet
  A dreadful lion lay.
Askance he views the petulant scores,
But, when you touch a rib, he roars."

[35] The Council made a grant of £100 out of the profits, part of which provided a piano for the Sanatorium. The Council paid the cost of the second edition, but it was not to be regarded as an official publication. For the third edition the Council was responsible.

[36] Another Master, H. C. Playne (O.C.), was known as "Cheshire" as a boy and for the same reason.

[37] Wiseman had a pleasant wit of his own. Here are two instances: "A Dr. Stradling was to lecture on snakes. Someone asked Wiseman if he was going. 'No,' replied the Buffer, 'I don't like straddling on snakes.' Some fellows brought him a cricket ball which had burst, and asked, 'What shall we do with this ball—it is coming to pieces?' 'So it seems' (sew its seams)."—J. E. Allen in *The Cliftonian,* July, 1934.

Lieut.-Col. W. P. Hewett contributed two more to the next number of *The Cliftonian*:—

"Many of the School had gone to Bitton to skate, when a sudden thaw set in and the skaters returned wet and disgruntled. 'Ah!' said the Buffer, 'once bitten, twice shy.'

"During a Second XV House Match between Oakeley's and Wiseman's on a wet and greasy ground the 'scrum' suddenly collapsed, with T. G. Mathias (now Colonel T. G. Mathias, D.S.O.) well underneath. This happened close to the touch-line and to the Buffer, next to whom I was standing. His comment came instantly: 'And the lot fell upon Matthias.'"

[38] *The Cliftonian, June,* 1925.

[39] *The World as in My Time,* p. 50.

[40] He also wrote an admirable little booklet entitled *Ballast,* containing quotations from Greek, Latin and English literature.

[41] He was also known earlier as "the Squib."

[42] *The Cliftonian*, July, 1898.

[43] *Ib.*, April, 1893.

[44] *Ib.*, November, 1893.

[45] "Poor M. de Candole," writes Andrew Ducrôt in *The Cliftonian* of February, 1896, "was also rather fond of the cane. We used to tell each other so many yarns about him. He was quite a School character in those days and much liked." Ducrôt writes of another amiable Master, the Rev. T. Roach (1875–1877): "'Tommy' Roach wore an eyeglass, stuttered, and we all liked him very much. . . . He never caned us on our hands, but across our backs. 'It hurts you less,' was the reason he gave. (But the boys ascribed it to his bad sight.)."

[46] *The Cliftonian*, June, 1889.

[47] Smith published in 1890 *Select Passages from Greek and Latin Poets for Repetition*, with a Preface by Canon Wilson. To this book an Old Cliftonian pays a tribute: "When I left in the Sixth I knew by heart well over a thousand lines of Latin and Greek and forty years later was able to write down from memory about eleven hundred."

[48] *Letters*, vol. ii.

[49] *The Cliftonian*, June, 1931.

[50] *Clifton College Endowed Scholarships and Prizes*, p. 83.

[51] In 1882 Canon Wilson put a Pensions Scheme before the Council. In 1889 the matter was again discussed, but a decision deferred. In 1911 it was decided to wait till there was a surplus of income available. The present Pensions Scheme came into being in September, 1918.

[52] Sir Herbert Warren and Messrs. H. S. Hall and J. E. Pearson remembered clearly much that happened in very early times, but they have all recently died. As an early "source" Brown's House *Annals* must not be forgotten, for they began in 1864, three years before *The Cliftonian*, and the information they contain is not confined to happenings at Brown's. Dr. King is still a repository of Clifton lore.

[53] *History of Marlborough College* (A. G. Bradley and others, 1893), pp. 94, 140.

[54] From September, 1862, to July, 1863, he *was* the Sixth, being the only boy in it. From September to December, 1863, the Sixth was in abeyance; in July, 1864, it had eight members.

[55] At the end of this article we read: "To be continued." Most unfortunately there was no continuation.

[56] Dr. King has written me: "Percival at 'Commem.' read a letter from Wellesley on his death-bed. 'I can neither eat nor sleep nor speak.' 'And so,' said Percival, in words that impressed many who heard them as giving something of himself, 'he turns his face to the wall, like an ancient Roman.'"

[57] Afterwards Tindal-Carill-Worsley.

[58] I am told on good authority that this is very doubtful history, and that Public Schools go back more to the Schools held in the houses of the nobility. However, in the case of more than one Public School an attempt has lately been made to connect its history with that of a Monastery School existing on much the same site before the dissolution of the religious houses.

[59] Canon Wilson told a story of a Scot who said : " I didna think my parents were verra wise, but my sons think me a pairfect eediot."

[60] The influence of one School on another is a complicated matter. " Eton was the model for James's Rugby, this in its turn for Butler's Shrewsbury, and Shrewsbury repaid its debt to Eton by the influence of Butler's pupils. Goddard's Winchester inspired Arnold, and Arnold's Rugby had an even closer influence on Harrow, which at an earlier time had been influenced by Eton " (see MacDonald's *A Short History of Repton*, p. 167). But there can be no question about the influence of Arnold's Rugby on many great nineteenth-century Public Schools.

[61] Early in 1872, in order to arouse fresh interest in the debates, the School Debating Society was reconstituted. There was to be a Government (consisting of a President, a Vice-President and a Speaker), which must resign after two defeats or after one by a large majority. The Head of the School, as formerly, was to preside. On the resignation of the Government the Speaker was to choose a new President, who would form a new Government (*The Cliftonian*, vol. ii, p. 295).

[62] An Old Cliftonian writes of a boy who took part in these French debates : " He would appear in the *Cercle*, supported by a friend armed with an English-French dictionary, whose business it was to sit by the orator and, in response to *sotto voce* directions, to look up at lightning speed any words for which there seemed to be prospective need in the coming argument." This boy's French was rather canine, *e.g.* " M. le Tête-Maître."

[63] Both a School " Levy " and a Sixth " Levy " are mentioned in *Tom Brown's School Days* (chap. 8). Our Sixth Levée was probably the same thing as a Sixth Form Meeting ; of these Meetings records have been kept since 1871, it being the duty of the Head of the School to enter the proceedings in a book.

[64] If a member was absent from three meetings in one term without due cause he forfeited his seat. In 1873 the deliberations of Big-Side Levée were thrown open to the Upper School. In 1880 it was resolved that the School House should have only one representative. This alteration was vetoed by Canon Wilson ; very properly, as all School House boys will agree.

[65] The proceedings of Big-Side Levée for the first twenty years of its existence are almost entirely concerned with cricket, football and the runs— " Colours " and the awarding thereof, pitches, sashes, " Caps " and " Black Caps," " Badges," hacking, the Penpoles, the Upper and Lower Packs, " running in," etc., etc.

[66] Afterwards Attorney-General of the Straits Settlements.

[67] At a Sixth Form meeting (28th January, 1873) it was decided that runs should be compulsory for the Lower and Modern Fifths, but (soon afterwards) that this rule should remain in abeyance, in the hope of a better voluntary attendance. In March, 1874, it was decided that it should be enforced.

[68] *The Cliftonian*, vol. v, p. 198.

[69] *J. E. McTaggart*, p. 10.

[70] " It is to be lamented," wrote Staunton, " that the members of the Public Schools Commission should have abstained from outspoken denunciation of this monstrous anachronism."

[71] *The Cliftonian*, 1871, vol. ii, p. 253.

[72] *Ib.*, April, 1884.

[73] Beards are mentioned in *The Cliftonian*, vol. iii, p. 275. I have been informed that they may be seen in the photographs of the first cricket XI's. Dr. King tells me that J. W. Bird, Head of the School in 1870, wore a beard. In fact I possess a photograph which shows him as bearded.

[74] Hermon-Hodge, about 1870, led a party of Cliftonians to the hustings at Clifton during an election. They were met, writes R. E. Bush, " by the forces of the Radical Party, headed by a sweep, who emptied the soot bags all over Hodge and as many of us as he could reach. The Headmaster docked the next three half-holidays on account of our misbehaviour."

[75] The School blazer was introduced in 1892. This, too, was the subject of unfriendly comment :—

> " Part grey, part blue, adorned with trefoil grace.
> And yet, methinks, perchance his words were true,
> On second sight thou dost resemble nought
> So much, in general look, in fit and hue,
> As—let us say—a dressing-gown cut short."

[76] *The Cliftonian*, July, 1910.

[77] At a Masters' Meeting, on 14th May, 1906, a request from the Sixth that straw hats might be allowed between Chapels on Sundays was granted. At another, on 20th September, 1909, " the disadvantages of the top-hat were dwelt upon." On 3rd July, 1916, " a proposal that straw hats should be legalized head-gear for Sundays in future was carried *nem. con.*"

[78] *The Cliftonian*, vol. ii, p. 49.

[79] *Ib.*, April, 1893.

[80] It was believed by some that the " foot and mouth " disease, which years ago occasionally afflicted the School in the football term, was attributable to these sheep. Dr. Fyffe advised the Council (1885) that it was due to a fungus in the mud rubbed into the face during the scrummages ; he said it was not serious and soon cured.

[81] *The Cliftonian*, February, 1896.

[82] *Ib.*, December, 1897.

[83] *Ib.*, March, 1906.

[84] *Ib.*, March, 1925.

[85] The swimming races were then held at the Baths in Oakfield Road.

[86] *Annals*, p. lxvii.

[87] Dr. King adds " conquerors " from the chestnuts by the Pavilion.

[88] *The Cliftonian*, November, 1893, and February, 1896.

[89] *Annals*, p. cv.

[90] *Ib.*, p. cvii.

[91] *Ib.*, p. xlix.

[92] So say the *Annals* ; but an Old Cliftonian (1865–1868) has written me : " The boys gave the Rose window in the West end of the Chapel."

[93] *Annals*, p. xlix.

[94] *The Cliftonian*, November, 1893.

[95] John Addington Symonds writes to a friend (31st January, 1874): "I suppose Percival will be elected at Rugby. Dakyns and I are collecting his testimonials for him. . . . We ought to get a very good man here: the income is first-rate, and the School stands high" (*J. A. Symonds, Letters and Papers*, p. 64). Symonds was then on the Council.

[96] *Life*, p. 47.

[97] *Ib.*, p. 49.

[98] *Ib.*, p. 50.

[99] See the chapter on Football.

[100] Amongst Sir Herbert Warren's papers was a poem (in the metre of *Rugby Chapel*), written in memory of James Webster Bird, which contains these lines:

"We see what it is to live
Steadfast and upright and wise
And thoughtful, ready to leave
At a moment's call whenever
The *Dimitto* comes to each."

[101] Charles Cannan gave A. H. Evans the name of "the great man." Another Evans (E. D.), a fine footballer, was known as "Curly" Evans.

[102] He died in 1930, and left the following message to his friends: "I venture to hope that there may be some who will drink a glass to my memory, and further that they will choose their own liquor, but if anyone should desire to know my preference then I say, 'Let it be strong ale.'"

[103] Pearse, said Percival in a sermon, "was one of the most remarkable figures in the ranks of our early Cliftonians." He became Lieut.-Colonel of the Devon Volunteers, and won the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon in 1875.

[104] Dakyns, too, wrote of Boyle (after his death) as "that young Achilles born out of due season"; and E. M. Oakeley that he "inspired a romantic, admiring affection in all who came into contact with him, *almost without parallel. He ruled his House at Clifton* (T. E. Brown's House) *with a rod of iron*, much to their good; in fact, made it a true school of patriotism for long after he left, establishing a sort of Spartan tone in it, which continued and characterized it for years. He was the 'dear Hero' (as T. H. Warren calls him in his poem in *The Spectator*) of every boy at Clifton in his time. To Dakyns, Brown, Percival and other strong characters he owed much, but the greater part was natural endowment; in them he found his like." Another, who felt this "romantic, admiring affection," was John Addington Symonds. He writes to Boyle (22nd July, 1872): "Good Knight! to whom God has given strength, and with it gentleness and anger. Use these rightly and be always the nobleman you ought to be!" And, sending him the bronze statuette of a gladiator (24th November, 1872): "I do not want for you palms and crowns and plaudits and outpoured gold, but I do want that fire of noble effort which the bronze expresses, and of which you, silver-golden as you are, are capable." (From letters of which Mrs. R. Butler, the daughter of Cecil Boyle, has kindly sent me copies.) One of his contemporaries has told me that Boyle was "an object of adoration at School."

[105] His younger brother, Edwin Cannan (North Town, 1876–1880), was Professor of Political Economy at London University from 1907 to 1926, and the author of many books on this science. He died on 8th April, 1935.

[106] *Earl Haig* in *The Post-Victorians* (H. W. Nevinson), p. 189.

[107] *The Sunday Times*, 13th January, 1929.

[108] Tudor G. Trevor, *Forty Years in Africa*, p. 101.

[109] *The Cliftonian*, February, 1928.

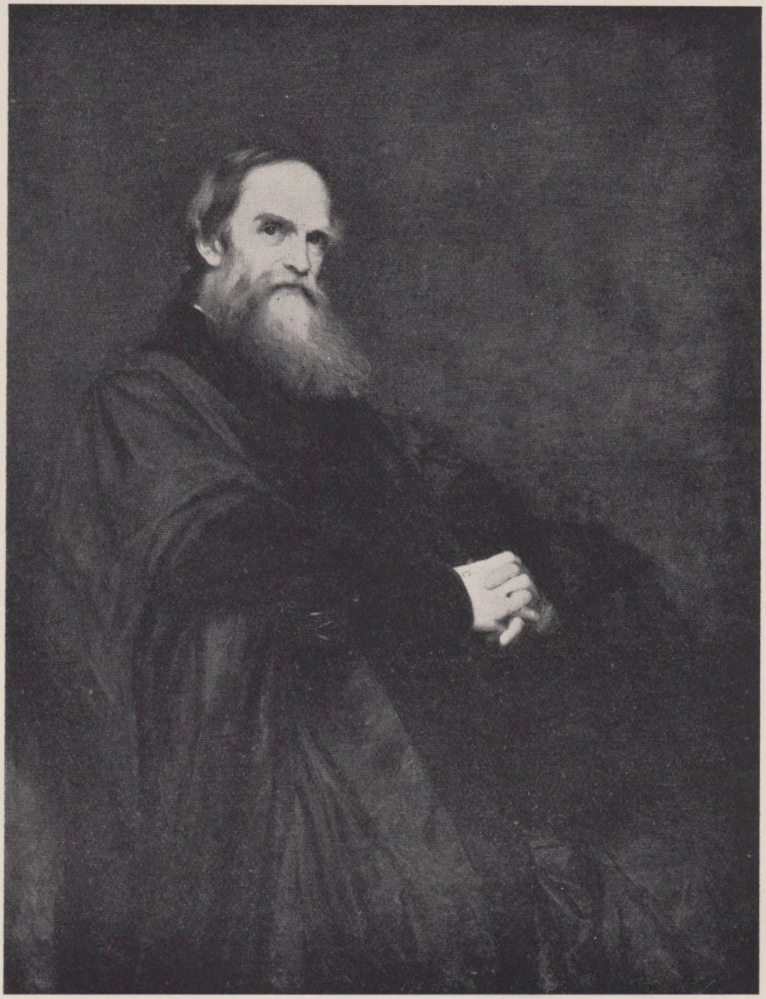
[110] Asquith would become very lively when a boy remained silent, whether it were in repetition or construing. It fell on a member of his Form once to translate *Horace*, Book I, Ode 15, but this boy remained dumb. At last, stung by Asquith's sarcasm, he made a convulsive effort, and rendered " malâ ducis avi domum " as " thou art bringing home the apples of thy grandfather." Asquith (drily): " There is a tradition of antiquity that the cargo was of a more inflammable character."

" H. W. Gribble," writes Dr. King, " sat next Haig for a long time in Asquith's. Haig was mostly taciturn, but once told Gribble a Scotch story, interrupted by Asquith with, ' When you two idiots have stopped,' etc. ' Did you discern any elements of future eminence ? ' I asked Gribble. ' I can't say I did,' was the answer."

[111] *Life*, p. 52.

[112] Between 1862 and 1880 Cliftonians won, on leaving School, 106 Open Scholarships and Exhibitions at Oxford and Cambridge, 45 admissions to the R.M.A., Woolwich, 25 to the R.I.E.C., Coopers Hill, about 70 to Sandhurst, 14 to the I.C.S., 1 to the Ceylon C.S., 2 to the Indian Forest Department, 1 Foreign Office Dragomanship. Of these winners of honours 67 were " Caps," 26 in the XI, 20 in the XXII and 7 won the Challenge Cup (*Clifton College Register*, First Edition, 1880).

[113] *Life*, p. 303.



James Maurice Wilson.

Painting by Sir W. B. Richmond, R.A.
(in Council Room).

James Maurice Wilson, 1879–1890

THE Rev. James Maurice Wilson was forty-two years of age when he entered on the Headmastership. He was educated at King William's College, Isle of Man, and at Sedbergh, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was a Scholar ; he was also a Bell Scholar. In 1859 he was Senior Wrangler, and he was a Fellow of St. John's from 1860 to 1867. Since 1859 he had been Assistant Master at Rugby, being actually senior on the Staff to Percival.

Percival said of his successor at his leaving supper that he was " one of the most distinguished of living schoolmasters, a man whose ability, whose energy, whose public spirit, whose devotion to his work, and whose liberality may each of them be said to be almost unequalled." Wilson had lost his first wife in 1878, and had had thoughts of leaving Rugby and taking Holy Orders. Bishop Temple had accepted him as a candidate and was actually arranging a curacy for him ; early in 1879 he had been ordained. It was with great reluctance that he was persuaded by Percival to come to Clifton.

One of the new Headmaster's most striking qualities was his benevolence. When he left Clifton a tribute was paid to " his universal kindness." His was a nature easily moved, and he often found it difficult to control his emotion ; sometimes he wept in Chapel when reading a passage in the New Testament that affected him, sometimes at an interview with a boy, if he were deeply concerned about the boy's welfare. " To be frank," said J. H. Whitley when Wilson died, " in the days of our schoolboy superiority, we were sometimes inclined to scoff at his sentimentalism." We boys thought " the Jimmy " was quite out of the usual run of

Headmasters, partly perhaps because of his beard, which grew larger and larger. Sir Henry Newbolt has written that " his emotional nature was aptly symbolized by his flowing beard, and, at any moment of intense feeling, serious or humorous, his voice would crack with a heart-shaking effect."[1] " A tall, gaunt figure," as he was described by another, " with sweeping beard and shaggy eyebrows, like some Old Testament prophet." An Old Cliftonian, also a schoolmaster, dwells on " his natural impulsiveness which was always breaking through formality. I think that was why he was criticized as a Headmaster and never filled a position commensurate with his wonderful and varied gifts. A Headmaster is expected to be a ' formal ' man. A Bishop must also be a symbolic man. Both involve a surrender of individuality. ' Jimmy ' never made that surrender. He climbed to the topmost rung of a long ladder leaning against Big School, and sitting there addressed the whole School after the first Jubilee where we stood below. He put H—— and myself to shame by jumping wide brooks in the Dundry Fields in his long-tailed coat and shovel hat. H—— being too fat[2] and I too feeble." In his youth Wilson was a daring climber.

It was idle to expect that the School could satisfy all his energies. " He was in universal request " (we read in the *Autobiography*)[3] " as lecturer and preacher, at Church Congresses, educational meetings, social work platforms, and he preached nearly every year at Westminster Abbey or St. Paul's." And he did not limit himself to appearances in pulpits or on platforms ; he gave his time afterwards to the causes he had advocated. In especial he devoted himself to reviving and sustaining the School's Mission in Bristol, as will be seen later in this chapter. No doubt he was criticized for this external activity, but he defended himself :

" I always felt that the School gained, and did not lose, by my multifarious interests. I think the contagion of a happy activity is an important element in a schoolmaster.

In an indefinable way activity and interest in one thing stirs activity generally. Of course, my very capable Staff contributed to give me a sense of freedom."[4]

He preached " we ought to turn out generous citizens," and reminded the boys of how Percival had insisted on " the religious duty of public service." He wrote to the mother of J. E. McTaggart that that philosopher ought to take up political economy:

" It will give him human interests, make him touch his fellow-creatures at many points and save him from becoming a Professor in the more academic sense. I do not want to see a mind, which is capable of dealing with facts and men, losing itself in metaphysics playing to a small audience in the clouds. I wish to see him in the thick of affairs."[5]

Surely, out of the hundreds of boys that passed through his hands, Wilson might have spared *one* to be a metaphysician.

Boys highly trained, as we were by Norman Moor and E. H. C. Smith, in Greek and Latin, and in their pursuit of scholarships very careful about their accents and quantities, are apt to think less highly of one who makes an occasional slip. It must be admitted that we thought " the Jimmy " somewhat uncertain as a classical scholar. Some, who so regarded him, were not aware that at sixteen he wrote long letters in Elegiacs, and on one occasion a Sapphic Ode to his father. How many of us at sixteen were capable of Sapphic Odes? How many took the trouble to address letters to our parents in Elegiacs? Wilson was a classical Scholar of St. John's, was awarded a Fellowship for his classics, and won the Bell University Scholarship in classics. But then he was also Senior Wrangler, and a Senior Wrangler who was also a classical scholar seemed to us an improbable being. At Rugby he taught science with mathematics and, on account of certain experiments, was called " Jim Stinks." When Percival pressed him to come to Clifton: " I urged that I could not be an effective Headmaster unless I took the Sixth Form in classics, and for twenty years I had been teaching mathematics and science, only occasionally relieving classical Masters at a pinch."[6]

But Percival and Temple overcame his hesitation. Sir Henry Newbolt wrote that " his classics were a little rusty, but he lost no prestige by that." When the Duke of Clarence visited the School in July, 1888, a Triumphal Arch was erected, and it was decided to adorn its face with a Latin inscription. Four classical Masters were asked to compose one between them, but this Verse Committee found itself nonplussed. Wilson composed the verses in his sleep, and T. E. Brown praised them as " monumental."

His sermons were full of ideas, and deeply interested thoughtful boys. He preached against materialism and every kind of selfishness. He pleaded for sympathy with the working classes, and constantly advocated the claim of the College Mission in Bristol, though he recognized that it " appealed more to the generous instincts of a gentleman, and to the loyalty to a School institution, than to the passion of a philanthropist." He pointed out the value of our " corporate life " as " an influence you cannot get at home." (But in those days, when families often ran into double figures, there *was* some scope for " corporate life " in the home.) Like Percival, he often reminded us that the School was young, and that it was for us to maintain and develop it. He never preached Dogma, except negatively—*e.g.* against Sacramentalism. I am not sure that we quite understood him when he discoursed on " the progressive revelation of God's Will," a difficult theme for youthful minds. Cliftonians of that day, when they reached Oxford or Cambridge, were said to be less troubled with " doubt " than other undergraduates—the " honest doubt " that so distressed Victorian youth. We had been encouraged to keep an open mind, and the theory of " progressive revelation " was, in a way, a solution of dogmatic difficulties. One of my contemporaries has written to me:

" He (Wilson) freely proclaimed what were regarded as his ' heresies.' For that I have been grateful all my life.

When I went to Oxford, and people like —— bored me with lucubrations which they seemed to think ought to plunge me into 'doubt,' I answered, 'Why, of course.' "

The older Canon Wilson grew the more he seems to have freed himself from Dogma, even from what is generally regarded as fundamental. But never was there a more Christian soul, *anima naturaliter Christiana.* And, as for pious observance, I have seen him, a nonagenarian, on a bitter cold December morning, returning from a 7 a.m. service.

His memory was prodigious. In his ninety-fourth year, at T. E. Brown's centenary, he recited from "Betsy Lee" for more than half an hour without a note. As to his judgment, the Editors of his *Autobiography*[7] quote Lord Oxford, "Wilson is no judge of a man." "My father did not like that, but it was to some extent true. He had not the *flair* for seeing into other people's minds and motives, particularly if they were not of the highest." We do not know what opportunities Lord Oxford had of appraising Wilson's judgment, nor whether his elder brother, "the Pup," would have agreed. Perhaps his opinion came from Lady Oxford, to whom (when she was Miss Tennant) Jowett wrote in 1889 of Wilson, "a very kind, genial and able man—there is a great deal of him and in him—not a man of good judgment, but very devoted—a first-rate man in his way."[8] And the boy who advised me that "'the Jimmy' is not a man of the world" was right, for there was never a man more unworldly. But at an Old Cliftonian dinner in 1887 Dr. Abbott said: "He knows how to make the whole machinery and administration of a great school converge towards its due object."[9] His reign has been justly described as one "of unbroken prosperity." Thus he proved himself for eleven years, *omnium consensu*, an able and successful Headmaster in spite of serious difficulties, and for this it was indispensable to make choice of the right Assistant Masters—that is to say, to be a good judge of a man. Wilson had to appoint forty-seven, and they included Jupp, Martin, Shenstone, Davies, G. C. Harrison,[10] Tarver,[11] Spence, C. P. Wilson, Bradshaw, Blakiston, Rintoul, G. H. Clark, Barff, Russell, M. A. North, W. W. Vaughan, Polack and Siepmann.[12] In these cases Wilson proved himself to be a good judge of a man.

For his difficulties were indeed serious. To a boy entering the School in April, 1879, everything seemed already complete. He found an Upper School with about 500 boys, a Junior School with about 120, and a Preparatory with 30 or 40. There were 50 Masters, the School House and five other large Boarding-Houses, North Town and South Town, a Jews' House and several other small ones soon to be combined into the United House,[13] Junior School Houses, Chapel, Library, Museum, Fives Courts, Gymnasium, Swimming Baths, and what seemed at first sight to be an adequately spacious Cricket Ground. All these, the small boy may have been told, had sprung up with the surrounding suburb in sixteen years. The Founder had worked, and made others work, without intermission. He had exhausted himself and his Staff. " He was like an inspired demonic conductor of an orchestra," wrote T. E. Brown, " he is divine, but we want rest." The pace had been hot, almost too hot. Canon Wilson, many years later, spoke of how he found Clifton in 1879 :

" No one could conceive of the College apart from Percival. There were many anxious questions pressing on us : questions of finance ; questions of more land ; questions of reconstructing the work on the Modern Side, which was not satisfactory. There was the College Mission, which had almost ceased to be, and men were despairing of it. Above all, there was the urgent question of supplying more class-rooms. How did we manage with a School of 670, and no Tower and no East Wing, such as now connects the Tower with the Chapel ? "

He did not understate the case when he said it was " a great crisis in the School." Then he said of his own headmastership :

"Those eleven years were an age of immense expansion in building, of new time-tables, of great development of the College Mission, and of buying new land. But its real and distinctive mark is that it was an age of singular internal quiet, changelessness, consolidation and peace."

Characteristically he gives the credit for all these things to others—"it was the age of great Assistant Masters."[14]

It must also be borne in mind that, for raising funds for whatever purpose, the Headmaster could only as yet depend to a very moderate extent upon the help of Old Cliftonians. The spirit was willing, and they always contributed to the utmost of their means. But in 1879 few were more than thirty years of age; very few, therefore, had as yet created or inherited wealth that would have enabled them to give largely. Their munificence has increased with the years of the School's life.

Undoubtedly the two most pressing needs were of more classrooms and more playground. Wilson supplied both these needs, and the first fully.

It may be convenient here to give a list of new buildings that were erected, and of other improvements that were carried out between 1879 and 1890, in chronological order. It is to be remarked that practically the whole cost was defrayed by donations from the Headmaster, the Assistant Masters, the boys, and friends of the School.[15]

In 1879 the old Racket Court was converted into three covered Fives Courts. The Junior School was extended by the enlargement of one room and the addition of another.

In 1880 it was decided to proceed with the new classrooms, and the East wing of the Quadrangle was built on land which had been Mr. Wollaston's Botanical Garden. The new East wing, from the staircase southwards towards the Chapel, provided a Physical Science Lecture Room and Laboratory and seven classrooms. Towards this East wing £3,000 was contributed by the Hon. Secretaries of the Clifton College Building Fund,[16] which had reached nearly £4,000, and was intended partly for new classrooms, partly for the Chapel and partly for a Racket Court. Messrs. Wilkins' tender of £4,850 was accepted. The total cost was £6,118, and that of furniture and fittings £343. The East wing was opened in December, 1880.

The Chapel had long proved too small for the accommodation of the boys, the Masters and their wives, and Old Cliftonians and other friends. In April, 1880, the Headmaster proposed sending a circular to the parents of boys asking for £1,500 for the enlargement. In February, 1881, he reported to the Council that he had collected £1,100, and that the Building Fund would provide £900; in May he submitted designs for a North aisle. It was contemplated that one day there should be a South aisle; but, later, this idea was given up. The Headmaster undertook to be personally responsible for the whole cost. Messrs. Wilkins' tender of £2,140 was accepted, but "extras" brought the cost up to £3,230. While the work was proceeding the School went for Divine Service to Emmanuel Church. The enlarged Chapel was opened for services after the Easter holidays of 1882. The Council's Report for 1881, referring to this new aisle, bore tribute to "the warm interest and liberality of many friends of the College instigated by the energy and the munificence of the Headmaster." The balance of the cost was raised partly by gifts of the Assistant Masters and the School, and partly by the proceeds of two concerts given by the great violinist Joachim. The architect was Charles Hansom, the architect of all the then existing School buildings. A full description of the enlarged Chapel may be found in *The Cliftonian* of July, 1882, and in *The Annals* of the *Register* of 1925, from which latter the following is an extract:[17]

"The original nave was divided into seven bays, and of these the five easternmost were extended to the north by a new aisle, which measured 61½ feet by 11½ feet. Five arches sprang from the old walls and rested on four red granite pillars, and led from the nave to the new aisle. In the centre of the new north wall was placed the organ-chamber.

The windows in the two bays on either side of the organ showed identically the same tracery as the old windows of the nave, as did the two windows of the east and west ends of the aisle. All these windows were filled, by Lavars and Westlake of London, with grisaille glass, copied from specimens in York and Exeter. A new doorway to be used by the Junior School was made in the west wall of the aisle. The doorway was made of red Mansfield stone, and an arcade of similar stone ran under the windows round the sides of the aisle. . . . A new roof of pitch-pine was erected during the years 1882 and 1883, four of the bays being given by the Headmasters and Assistant Masters, and three by House subscriptions in the School. . . .

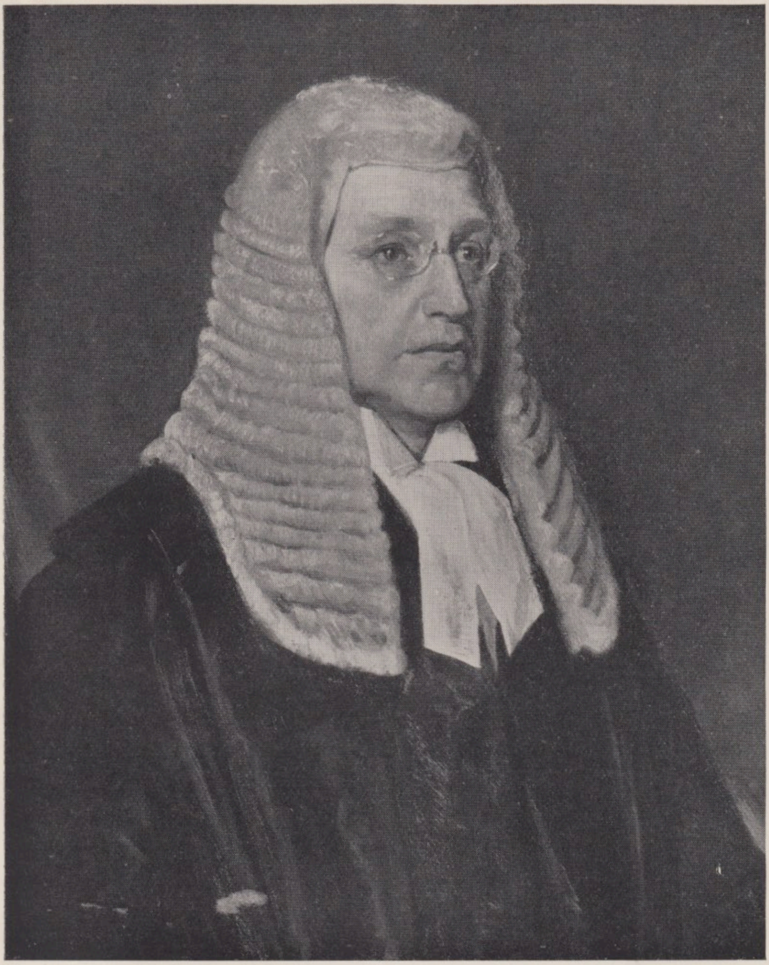
"In 1884, 1885 and 1886 the reseating of the north side of the nave, and the stalls at the west end, were the gift chiefly of the School. In 1885 and 1886 the Headmaster put up the present roof of oak to the chancel and apse, and substituted shafts of red Kilkenny marble and serpentine. In 1886, also, Mr. Tait gave the Communion Rails. In 1887 Mr. Watson presented the arcading and the oak benches on the north side of the chancel; and the School subscriptions provided the marble shafts and carved string course on the north side of the chancel, the completion of the tiling of the chancel, and the gas standards within the rails. In 1890 Mr. Tait and the Rev. H. J. Wiseman gave the mosaic pavement in the apse and a new Communion Table, and in the same year was erected the reredos, a copy in mosaic of Holman Hunt's picture of Christ in the Temple, expressly designed to be thus reproduced: this was the gift of the Headmaster in memory of his son Maurice Temple Wilson."

In 1882 the Sanatorium was added to and thoroughly completed, and Brown's and Watson's were enlarged by the addition of wings. In 1883 the Chemical Laboratory was enlarged by the addition of an upper story. In 1884 the Racket Court and its dressing-room were built from funds given by Masters, Old Cliftonians and other friends, thanks very largely to the exertions of Mr. Bartholomew. In this summer a large addition was made to Mr. Oakeley's House. The whole of the western block was added, as well as an enlargement of the Hall and the Tutor's Room.[18]

In February, 1885, Mr. Wasbrough unsuccessfully moved a resolution at a Council Meeting that the College buildings should be completed; the estimated cost, including a tower, was £3,500. But a year later it was decided that the East wing should be forthwith completed according to the original design, and a building added at the end of the Racket Court. The ground floor of this building was to contain a porter's room and the Grub Shop, and the upper floor was to be a Drawing School. The Report for 1886 (26th March, 1887) stated that all this had been done, including an office for the Secretary. Also in 1886 Messrs. Wollaston and Tait made a generous offer to provide suitable rooms for the North and South Town respectively. These were opened in 1887. At the same time the two covered and two open Fives Courts were removed from the North Quadrangle, and a bigger Armoury was built. Four covered Fives Courts were built on part of the Headmaster's kitchen garden.

In November, 1888, the Headmaster submitted a Memorandum to the Council as to the building of the Tower at a cost of £4,000. He himself offered £2,000, and stated that some of his colleagues would join with him in guaranteeing a further £2,000. His scheme included a Council Chamber to be used for Council Meetings and Masters' Meetings, and as a Masters' Reading Room. The Council gratefully accepted this offer, and decided that the Tower should be called the Wilson Tower. It was nearly finished by the spring of 1890. The actual cost of the Tower was £4,248, part of which was defrayed by subscriptions from Old Cliftonians and other friends of the School.

All these buildings and improvements are lasting memorials of Canon Wilson's generosity and energy, as also of the generosity of Masters, Old Cliftonians and the parents of the boys.



John Henry Whitley.

From the original painting by Glyn Philpot, R.A.
(in Council Room).

Quite as important as all the foregoing was the acquisition of a new playing-field, for it met a very pressing need. In June, 1882, Wilson had drawn the Council's attention to the crowded state of the Close; and this had begun to be felt when the School was less than 400 strong. In 1884 a father of four Clifton boys had written a letter to the Council on the same subject; the Council could only reply that they had done their best to get more land but had failed. Soon afterwards the Headmaster asked for a special meeting to consider the matter, and reported that twelve of the senior Masters had recently met to discuss it. He was requested "to take all reasonable precautions against accidents occurring through overcrowding."[19] There can be no doubt that Wilson was greatly concerned about this overcrowding and its attendant risks. In June, 1884 he made this offer to the Council: "I and some of the Masters will complete the East wing and the Porter's Lodge, if you will purchase the land in Canynge Road from Proctor's Trustees." But the Council could not then see their way to make this purchase. (In 1883 an application to hire this land had been refused.) Some land, six or seven acres in extent, abutting on the Downs by the corner of Stoke Road, was considered; but nothing came of this, nor of another site which was part of the Durdham Lodge Estate. Could part of the Downs be allocated to the School? A small area was actually staked out, and something done in the way of preparing it;[20] but no doubt there would have been great difficulties in acquiring facilities for games on this public ground.

In 1889 a memorial was received from twenty parents with complaints of the congestion. It seemed that no site was really possible except the field between Canynge Road and Albert Road. At last negotiations were opened which lasted some months. The first offer made was of £15,000. Proctor's Trustees proposed a lease rising from £500 to £815 *per annum*. Finally, in October, 1890, the purchase was completed. Four and a half acres were bought for £20,375, or £4,528 an acre, and £20,000 was left on mortgage.

Thirty years previously the promoters of the School had paid about £1,250 an acre for the Close, so Proctor's Trustees might congratulate themselves on receiving a considerable amount of "unearned increment." But the increment, in truth, *had* been earned—by Clifton College, which had to pay for its own success. The Staff, with customary generosity, offered to contribute £160 *per annum* for the next seven years towards upkeep, and the Council decided to spend £1,000 on improving the ground. A new wall cost £700. Thus, at tremendous expense, the congestion of the Close was relieved but not cured.

The story of The New Field, as it came to be called, is calculated to make us rather envious of Haileybury, which, between 1890 and 1905, through the energy of Mr. W. E. Russell, a far-sighted Bursar, added 249 acres to its territory! The moral is obvious—that a rural site is the best for a great Public School; but then it must be remembered that the site of Clifton College *was* almost rural in the year 1862, though the land already had a high suburban value, and also that the School was not then expected to grow as it did grow.[21]

The Clifton College Mission in Bristol will always be especially associated with Canon Wilson's headmastership, for it was principally owing to his efforts that a very rough district was improved into a new parish with its own church and Vicar and endowment. In 1869 Percival and a committee of Masters had started a Ragged School in the Sidney Alley, the Dings. This School existed until the School Board opened the Kingsland Road School. It was then decided to take up a special district in Bristol and to supply a Mission Curate. A Mission Committee was formed in 1875, consisting of Masters, Old Cliftonians and boys, and the parish selected was St. Barnabas, Ashley Road, the Vicar of which cordially welcomed the offer of help. The School offertories were devoted to the Mission; in one year these amounted to nearly £300. The first Curate was the Rev. H. D.

Rawnsley, afterwards of Lakeland fame and the author of some well-known sonnets. " A room or two in a cottage," it is recorded in *The Annals*,[22] " were provided him, and shortly afterwards the upper story of a long wooden carpenter's shed, near the corner of Nicholas Road and Newfoundland Road."

Mr. Rawnsley has himself described his district :

" Muck-heaps and farm refuse, on which jerry-builders had set up rows of houses, which periodically got flooded, and sucked up fever and death from chill for the poor folk who lodged therein. No lamps. Streets only wadable through. A few public-houses of the worst sort surrounded a bit of open ground which was called ' the gardens,' in which were tumble-down low huts of squatters in old time. These dwellers were the pick of the neighbourhood."

He called his enterprise " a forlorn hope." The services were held under difficulties :

" Just as prayer began a fusillade of stones from outside would rattle all along the wooden walls of our conventicle, and the noise of horses in the stables below added to the din. In the midst of prayer the door would be knocked at, and the porter would often be overpowered by a strong rush, and fighting would go on below stairs till I appeared, passed up one or two, and sent on the others."[23]

Mr. Rawnsley must have worked valiantly. He used to send accounts of the Mission to *The Cliftonian*, in which he mentioned amongst other activities a Workman's Club, Library, Clothing Club, Mothers' Meeting, Cookery Instruction, Night - School, Men's Bible Class, Penny Readings, Penny Bank, Provident Dispensary, District Visiting, Excursions, Swimming Classes and a Provident Boot and Shoe Club.

Mr. Rawnsley went to Keswick and was succeeded by the Rev. R. G. Murchison ; then, for a time, no Missioner could be obtained. Mr. Rawnsley's clubs and other institutions must have died down, for when Wilson succeeded Percival he found the Mission reduced to " a Temperance

Coffee House that was run at a loss." Wilson wrote that " it was a real anxiety and sorrow." The Committee then secured the Rev. T. W. Harvey. " We did not much like him," wrote Wilson, " but we thought that he would be decidedly efficient, and we appointed him, giving him a disused shoe factory for his first meetings." He married in 1883 Miss Annie Margaret Wilson, the Headmaster's eldest half-sister. We boys certainly thought Mr. Harvey a quaint sort of clergyman; his occasional sermons in Chapel were Hot Gospel deliverances, in striking contrast to the discourses to which we were accustomed. But he was very energetic and devoted to his work, in which his success was great. This he carried on at first under great disadvantages, the chief of which was the room in which he held his services: " One side being glass was heated like a greenhouse, so that the children naturally took off their coats. In the evening, with a full congregation, it was suffocating, so that one had to go to the door for breath before beginning the service."

It was, therefore, decided to build a Mission Room, Canon Wilson promising £250 as his first donation. The required sum was collected, and on 28th January, 1882, the foundation-stone was laid by Miss Wilson. " The name of St. Agnes was chosen by the people themselves for their new district, partly because St. Agnes' Day in our Calendar falls so close to 28th January, partly, as one of them expressed it, because they should like a name new to Bristol, and a 'lady saint.' "[24] The Mission Rooms were opened on 10th May, and in the same year the Mission area was declared a separate Ecclesiastical District. On 16th February, 1883, a new Workmen's Club was opened by the Mayor of Bristol. The Mission Rooms cost £1,948, the Club £460.

In 1884 Mr. Wilson bought two houses in Thomas Street, the rents of which were to be a partial endowment of the Mission Room. In September a Club Room for younger men was opened. The Church Extension Committee had now made a substantial grant towards the building of a new church for 500 persons. Supplementary funds were collected, and on 22nd June, 1885, the memorial stone of St. Agnes Church was laid by the Bishop of Ripon (Dr. Boyd Carpenter). *The Bristol Mercury* recalled the days when the district was " a waste, a swampy expanse, dotted here and there with habitations of the most primitive type," but now " a largely peopled district with its modernized, if not altogether imposing streets, and its hundreds of workmen's dwellings."

Early in 1885 Mr. Wilson persuaded the City Council to purchase the remaining portion of the old Newfoundland Gardens, with the last of the squatters' huts, on condition that he laid them out as a public park. This was done, and the gardener's lodge was also built.[25] It is a pretty little park.

On 2nd March, 1886, the new Church was consecrated by the Bishop of the Diocese. Several of the Masters made special gifts for its embellishment ; the Headmaster gave the Pulpit ; the School gave the Organ. Percival preached there on the following Sunday from the text 1 Corinthians iii. 7, the same text as he had chosen for his sermon when the School opened, and was to choose for the Jubilee Sermon in 1912. He spoke of what had always been in his mind while he was Headmaster, the life of the great City of Bristol, " its sights and sounds, the murmur of its many voices, the ignorance and the sufferings of its poor, the wreckage of its multitudinous life," and of how the Mission had been founded in order to brighten at least some of these lives. The Headmaster preached in the evening. It is claimed that Uppingham under Thring started the first Public School Mission, but Clifton has the credit of having built the first Mission Church. The cost of building was nearly £8,000.

In 1886 a temporary gymnasium was established. In March, 1887, the Mission Committee purchased a house to be used as an additional Mission Room in the poorest quarter of the parish. In April the contract was signed for the completion of the Church Tower. In March, 1889, there was a terrible flood in the Mission district, which is graphically described in Canon Wilson's *Autobiography*.[26] Between two and three hundred houses were affected. The Headmaster, Mr. Harvey, and the Vicar of St. Barnabas made heroic efforts to relieve distress. When the water had subsided, the Mission Room and Club Room were left covered with a slimy deposit of foul-smelling mud. The Headmaster sent for the School fire brigade, fifty or sixty strong, who came to help with hoses and brooms. " The sight of these jolly boys, mostly soaking wet, guiding the hoses, sweeping and cleaning the whole place, put heart into them all."[27] In 1890 a Parish Room was added, the furniture being given by the Headmaster and Mrs. Wilson. In July of the same year an entertainment was given by the School " to commemorate the successful close of our work in the Parish of St. Agnes, and to take leave of our friends there." The responsibility of the School in connection with the Church was now at an end.[28]

In 1890 the Rev. A. S. Rashleigh (O.C.), who had been appointed Curate of the parish, undertook to start a Boys' Club. At first this met in the schoolroom of Mount Tabor Chapel, afterwards in a shed near by ; but in 1892 a Building Committee, with Mr. Glazebrook as Chairman, raised funds to build a Boys' Club and Gymnasium. Nearly £2,800 was subscribed ; a memorial stone was laid by Canon Wilson on 22nd June, 1893, and in September the buildings were completed.[29]

The Girls' Club was founded by Mrs. Harvey, and at first met weekly in the Mission Room. When the Rev. R. S. Fyffe became Vicar he presented two houses adjoining the Mission Room for the use of the Club. Mrs. Glazebrook, Mrs. R. T. Carter and other ladies connected with the School took a great interest in this Club. Mrs. Carter started a Summer Holiday Camp for the girls. In 1908 a large and beautifully-fitted Club House, the gift of two old friends of St. Agnes, was built on the site of the old Club, and was opened in the next year.[30]

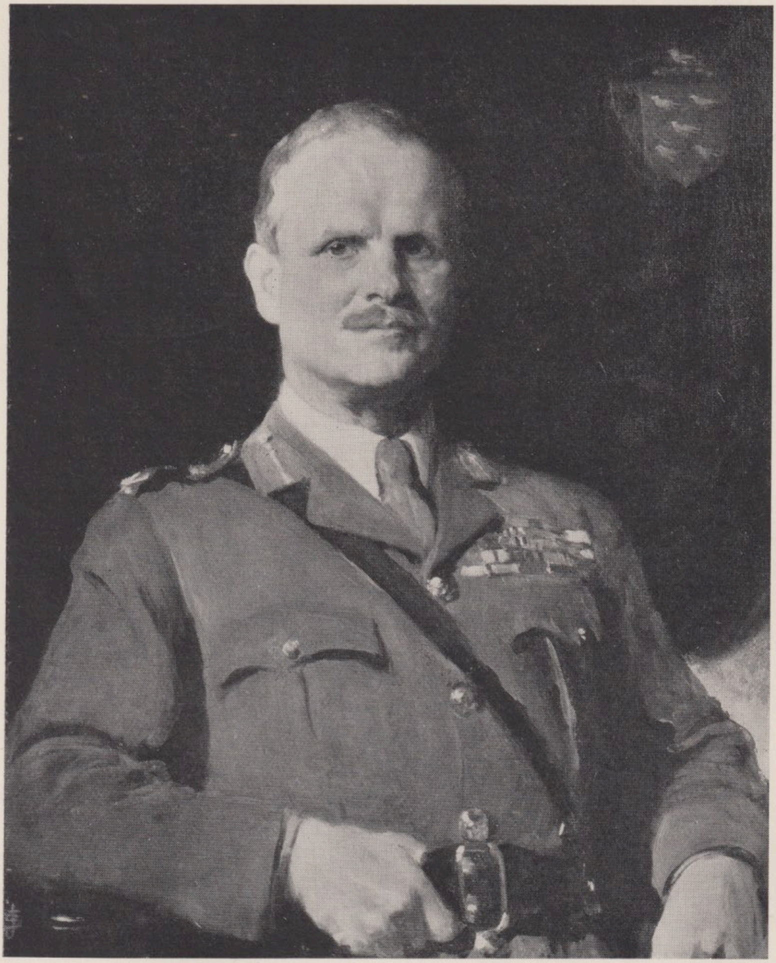
Ever since the 'Eighties there has been a close social connection between the Mission and the School. In 1886 the St. Agnes Society gave a dramatic entertainment in Big-School. In 1890 the School entertained 250 of the St. Agnes people to tea; the School buildings were inspected, there was music and speeches and a service in Chapel, and a presentation was made to Mr. Harvey. In 1901 a St. Agnes XI beat our 2nd XI by 7 wickets. In 1907 their Musical Society gave us a concert. In 1908 they sent three Rugby XV's to play the School; in 1909 they sent four; in 1912 they sent eight, and their Scouts marched round the College.

The Annual Camps have been another bond of union. These began in 1890, when a Camp was organized seven miles from Weston-super-Mare by the Rev. C. P. Wilson, who was regarded as "the heart and soul of our work in Bristol,"[31] and H. B. Mayor, then Head of the School. They have since been held at Berrow, Brockweir, Woolaston, Southerndown, Bossington and Brean, and are still carried on.

Amongst others who have worked in the Mission and in the parish during and since Mr. Harvey's time have been the Rev. Canon E. H. Firth (O.C.), who was ordained to it in 1887;[32] the Rev. A. S. Rashleigh (O.C.), who was Curate from 1890 to 1896 and Vicar in 1904, and subscribed £500 to the St. Agnes Endowment Fund; the Rev. Oswald Younghusband (O.C.); the Rev. R. S. Fyffe (O.C.), Curate, 1898, Vicar, 1900, a son of Dr. W. J. Fyffe, the School Medical Officer, afterwards Bishop of Rangoon, and brother of L. B. Fyffe, Head of the School, 1895–1896 (who has a memorial in the South Chapel of St. Agnes); the Rev. G. R. Fothergill (O.C.), Curate 1905–1908; the Rev. A. H. Huxtable (O.C., M.C.), Vicar, 1917; the Rev. H. Pentecost, who was on the Clifton Staff from 1896 to 1901 before he became Curate of St. Agnes. Mr. Rashleigh had worked at the Mission in 1884 while reading for ordination. He did an immense amount of work for the Clubs—cricket, football and gymnastics, besides organizing debates, sing-songs, continuation and technical classes.[33]

As to the spirit which has actuated this work in Bristol, *The Bristol Mercury* wrote of Percival and Wilson (in 1885) that " instead of going among the inhabitants Bible in hand, and calling upon them to at once surrender themselves to their teaching, they have first aimed at cultivating a disposition of friendliness between themselves and those for whose welfare their efforts have been directed." The Mission and the resultant Parish of St. Agnes have proved a strong link between Bristol and the School, a practical recognition of the claim which the great City has upon us as a Corporation within the City, a claim which all our Headmasters have acknowledged and impressed upon the School. It is, perhaps especially, a lasting monument of Canon Wilson's energetic and tireless philanthropy, of generous efforts on his part which triumphed over every obstacle, and sometimes over indifference and some discouragement.

For many parents and friends of the School thought that Wilson devoted to the Mission energies which should have been kept for the School. And the School was not always very enthusiastic about the enterprise, as Wilson himself admitted ; our minds were more set on cricket and football than on " bridging over the gulf between the Classes and the Masses." On a certain occasion when Wilson suggested some new undertaking at St. Agnes to a Sixth Form boy, the boy replied that he would prefer that something should be done for the School. " Yes," said Wilson, " it is a natural wish. St. Agnes must wait. I will give £2,000, and we will start at once, if possible, with the Tower."[34] For all that, the School is proud of the Mission and the parish into which it has developed. The connection between the School and St. Agnes is still closely maintained. Even in the stress of the war the School undertook to find money for St. Agnes. What is badly wanted at present is the renovation



William Riddell Birdwood.

Painting by S. J. Solomon, R.A.
(in Council Room).

of the Club buildings, once the best Club buildings for boys in Bristol.

Two events in Wilson's life at Clifton should be recorded. He gives an account of the first in his *Autobiography*. On 6th November, 1882, his forty-sixth birthday, he was stabbed by a boy who had got into trouble through betting with a Boulogne bookmaker. The boy, it would seem, wanted to be expelled, because he could not face the disgrace of being found guilty of the offence. Wilson, waiting for a letter from the boy's father before coming to a decision, refused to tell the boy whether he would be expelled or flogged. The boy then exclaimed (in words now familiar in another story): " Then this is the only way," and drove a knife five or six inches long into the Headmaster's left shoulder. The boy was set on murder, and the stab might have been fatal if the knife had been directed a little nearer the heart; it was only afterwards that Wilson received a telegram from the boy's father: " Don't see the boy; he is dangerous." Luckily the wound proved not very serious, and the Headmaster appeared at the School House dinner at 1.30 in order to allay any alarmist rumours. He was only for a short time absent from duty, but the incident proved the affection in which he was held. He was greeted on his return to work by half a dozen hearty cheers in Big-School and by a short address in the Sixth Form Room. The boy had to be put under restraint, and a few years afterwards committed suicide.

The other event was a happy one. On 26th March, 1883, the Headmaster was married, at St. Paul's Church, Clifton, to his second wife, Miss Georgina Mary Talbot, daughter of Admiral J. T. Talbot. The School rejoiced, for at the request of the Sixth (communicated by the Rev. T. E. Brown) we were granted an extra week's holiday. Miss Talbot had been devoting herself to work amongst the girls of Bristol. Her marriage to Wilson meant for her, in his own words, " to throw herself wholeheartedly into his life and calling and interests, and make them her own ; to be his lifelong companion, comrade, support, cheerer, inspirer." And this is a catalogue of the duties of a Headmaster's wife : " She would have to be the head of a large household of some seventy boys and ten or twelve servants. She was to hold a central and conspicuous place in a large, united and cultivated community consisting of some fifty Masters, and the ladies of their households. She was called to some undefined and unforeseeable relations to the boys in the House and their parents ; and to give a welcome and show hospitality to visitors and friends of the College."[35]

In addition she was now the step-mother of four children, and in the next eight years was to have four of her own : " Every one of those calls and demands on her judgment and kindness and intelligent sympathy was met with such apparent ease and joy that it seemed as if it was the only thing she had to do."

All who were in the School House with Mrs. Wilson remember this sympathy and kindness. The boys recognized it at once. In the *Autobiography* there is a letter from a boy to his mother telling how she came to cheer up the denizens of the sick room, and took pains to find out their favourite puddings. The letter ends, " I'm sure she's a good sort."

The year 1887 was eventful for the School, for it was the year of Queen Victoria's Jubilee and of our own semi-Jubilee. An Address to Her Majesty was prepared, and signed by Mr. F. Nonus Budd, Chairman of the Council, the Headmaster, and C. A. Hooper, the Head of the School. On Friday, 17th June, the School, including the Junior and Preparatory, assembled at 9 a.m. in Big School. The Masters' families were on the Orchestra ; the College officials under the gallery ; in the gallery were the servants of the Boarding Houses. The Headmaster and members of the Council were on the platform. The Headmaster asked the Masters : " May I sign the Address ? " They replied " Aye." Hooper asked the School the same question.

There was a loud shout of "Aye," the Junior School responding with a loud alto. But Hooper said: "I could not distinctly hear whether I am authorized by the Preparatory School." Thereon some small trebles piped out "Aye." On the Monday the Engineer Corps paraded in full dress. On the 21st the Headmaster and Hooper attended the Service in Westminster Abbey. At the School there were great illuminations. Gas was carried from College Road to the front of Big School for an arrangement of jets showing the letters "V.R." The lime trees in College Road were hung with Chinese lanterns. A Gothic arch spanned the College gates, and the garden of College Gate was hung with streamers. All the Houses were decorated. At 9 p.m. a simultaneous burst of light ran from House to House and flamed from the letters upon the wall of Big-School. At 10.45 p.m. the whole School assembled in the Close, and on the strike of the clock gave three cheers for the Queen.

The day was also celebrated by picnics. Wiseman's went to Chepstow; the School House, Brown's, Watson's and South Town to Lynton; Dakyns', with some of Oakeley's and the United House, to Calne, Avebury, and Marlborough, where they were taken round the School by G. W. Rundall (O.C.), then an Assistant Master there; the North Town to Wotton-under-Edge.

At Commemoration the preparations for the Soirée were "on a scale of unprecedented magnificence." Crimson druggets were laid down in Big-School, and the walls were adorned with medallions of flowers and ferns. There was a Concert in the Physical Lecture Room, and Mr. Trimnell gave an Organ Recital in Big-School. Percival himself presided at the Supper and preached the Commemoration Sermon.[36]

Another event of Wilson's headmastership was the visit of Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, in July, 1888. The Prince had come to Bristol to unveil the statue of Queen Victoria on College Green, and was invited to visit the School by Mr. H. F. Wilson (afterwards Sir H. F. Wilson, K.C.M.G.), a cousin of the Headmaster. Only two days were available for preparations, but within that time a Triumphal Arch, modelled on one in Rome, was made in the School workshops and erected. It was covered with green baize, and adorned with evergreen garlands made by the boys in the Fives Courts, and was decorated with two trophies—the Public Schools Shields won that year by the School for shooting and gymnastics. On the top of the arch were inscribed the verses already referred to as having been composed by the Headmaster in his sleep :

> " Siste rotas, Princeps ; circumstant agmine denso
> Cliftonae pueri : precibus, spe, laude colentes
> Te juvenem : tibi, quum regni commissa potestas,
> Idem, ubicunque velis, regi parere parati."

" But I could not recall," wrote Canon Wilson, " the last two lines of the inscription for the other side of the arch, which I did not instantly write down, feeling sure I could remember them, and they were completed by Russell and others :

> " Te sequimur votis, regum illustrissima proles,
> Quanta tibi vitae munera, tantus amor,
> Vires, virtutesque DEUS tibi praebeat omnes
> Vivo, et perpetuo, VICTOR, honore frui."

The Masters, in their hoods and gowns, were ranged in front of the School Gates. There was a Grand Stand for ladies. The Cadet Corps provided a Guard of Honour. The boys wore top-hats. But, for some unfortunate reason, the Prince's arrival was delayed. So they all stood for two hours in the pouring rain, waiting. After some time a false alarm was given of his approach. At last his outriders appeared, and the Prince was greeted with deafening cheers. The Head of the School (C. A. Hooper) read one sentence of the Address ; the Prince received it with a bow and drove on. " Such was the Royal visit," wrote *The Cliftonian*, " which will remain long in the memories of all who saw it."

The Prince wrote afterwards expressing his regret at having been prevented from stopping longer at the College.

At the end of the summer term of 1890 the Headmaster tendered his resignation to the Council on his appointment to be Vicar of Rochdale and Archdeacon of Manchester. The Council had very soon found that their choice of him had been justified. Their Report for 1879 had stated:

"It is a source of satisfaction to the Council to see how quickly and thoroughly the new Headmaster has obtained the respect and regard of the boys of the School as well as of his colleagues, the Masters."

The Report for 1890 records their appreciation of his labours of eleven years:

"Under his wise supervision the various departments of the School have been developed, the means of education have been largely attended to, and every effort has been made to ensure the highest excellence of teaching, and to adapt it to the special wants of the day, whilst the unity of the School as a whole has been carefully maintained."

They also gratefully acknowledged his munificence, especially shown in the enlargement of the Chapel and his personal gift of the Reredos, and in his generous contribution to the cost of the Wilson Tower.

In September the Council met and unanimously offered the headmastership to T. H. (afterwards Sir Herbert) Warren (O.C.), who was then only thirty-seven years of age, but had already been President of Magdalen for five years. But Warren felt himself unable to leave Magdalen, and it is probable that the only Head of a House who has exchanged his position for the headmastership of a Public School is John Percival. The offer was then made to the Rev. H. A. James, Principal of Cheltenham, who had formerly been Headmaster of Rossall, and was afterwards to succeed Percival at Rugby. James accepted by telegram, and, had he come to Clifton, there would have been a notable link between ourselves and our friendly rivals. But he very quickly withdrew his acceptance " because of the pressure put upon him to remain at Cheltenham." Canon Wilson has given the reason for this sudden change of mind. James's position at Cheltenham had been in some respects difficult. The School was still a Limited Company, as we had been till 1877, and the position had caused some friction between himself and his Governors; but "he had not realized how much he was appreciated. Hence the announcement that Mr. James was leaving Cheltenham raised a burst of spontaneous affection that overwhelmed him and made it his plain duty to remain."[38] The Rev. M. G. Glazebrook was then appointed.

Before leaving Wilson gave the portrait of himself by Sir W. B. Richmond, R.A., and presented to him by the Masters, to be hung in the Council Room. He preached his farewell sermon in the Chapel on 14th December, 1890. It contained this characteristic passage: " This continuous revelation of God is the highway through the desert of speculation, and the steady Light which burns at the end of the highway, to which all lines of light converge, is none other than Jesus Christ Himself."

At the Christmas Concert, before " Auld Lang Syne " was sung, T. E. Brown made him an address. He spoke of " the zeal with which you have guarded the interests and the honour of this place, the sympathy with which you have apprehended and cherished its nascent traditions, the warm and overflowing heart which has sent through every vein and fibre of the School the stimulus of fullest energy and the glow of kindliest affection." C. F. Balfour, Head of the School, also spoke on behalf of the boys.

The Headmaster, replying, said he had felt it was time for him to retire—" a man's own heart tells him more than the seven wise men who sit in a tower." He must have also felt that, if his Clifton days were ended, he had reason to be satisfied with what he had accomplished. The Honour boards in Big-School bear witness to the successes of his pupils, and amongst other deeds he had overcome the two great difficulties which confronted him when he came to Clifton—he had built more classrooms and relieved the congestion of the Close. Thus he completed the work of Percival, and left a Clifton very different from the Clifton he had found. Outside the School he had built a church and founded a new parish.

The forty years of life that were left him were, like his Clifton years, of unresting activity, full of ever-new interests—philanthropical, theological, archæological. Though he grew deaf he never really grew old. Nor was his career as a Headmaster at an end. At the age of seventy-two he cheerfully undertook for a season the rule of the King's School at Worcester, and Mrs. Wilson the management of an absent Headmaster's house and family.

" It was a strange putting back of the clock by eighteen years ; a family of young children, one in the nursery, a boarding-house, parents to interview, Thucydides, Greek Prose, Scripture lessons and mathematics once more. But it was very pleasant."[39]

Here, *inter alia*, he dealt with an outbreak of measles and converted two coach-houses into a new Sixth Form Room and Library. He also secured from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners an additional endowment of £400 *per annum* for this Cathedral School.

Another Headmaster wrote of him in 1926 : " Canon Wilson was, and is, at the age of eighty-eight, a really wonderful person, his mind as keen and his interests as fresh as those of many men forty years younger than he."[40]

His spirit was brave to the end. He wrote to Sir Herbert Warren on 12th May, 1930 : " I am now almost totally deaf, and can only see faintly and with difficulty to read and write. I am very near my end. But my motto has been :

" ' Do what you can as long as you can do it ;
You'll do it long if only you stick to it.' "

Warren died within a month of this letter. Wilson lived till 15th April, 1931.

REFERENCES.

[1] *The World as in My Time*, p. 68.

[2] This boy H—— certainly *was* known as "Podge," but he was one of the best "forwards" in the School.

[3] Page 116.

[4] *Autobiography*, p. 155.

[5] *Ib.*, p. 289.

[6] *Ib.*, p. 87.

[7] Page 291.

[8] *The Autobiography of Margot Asquith*, p. 122.

[9] One of his Masters said that it was wonderful how quickly and ably Wilson could see his way through a difficult problem of administration, but that then you had to get him to stick to the solution.

[10] G. C. Harrison (O.C.), Captain of the XI (1879) and an Oxford cricket "Blue," left Clifton for Fettes in 1890 and died in 1900. *The Cliftonian* (April, 1900) paid a tribute to "his fidelity, his friendships, remarkable in no conventional sense. . . . There will long abide a memory of that heart untravelled."

[11] J. C. Tarver, on the Staff, 1881–1885, an Etonian and a man of independent character and original ideas. Afterwards Headmaster of the High School, Gateshead. He was the author of an immortal verse about two Headmistresses:

"Miss Buss and Miss Beale
Cupid's darts do not feel.
How different from us—
Miss Beale and Miss Buss!"

[12] Soon after he entered on his headmastership Wilson proposed the formation of "The Percival Society" for discussing topics connected with education and school management. The first meeting was held on 11th October, 1879.

[13] Mr. G. H. Clark has written me: "The old 'United' of your time (*i.e.* 1879–1885) has long been extinct. The new one consisted of boys 'potted out' in three's and four's in various private houses (generally a Master's), and varying in numbers from forty to none, which occurred in September, 1932. One Master and one Sixth looked after them in their games and other interests. Before that they were assigned to North or South Town, but could not raise any enthusiasm for so unabiding a city."

[14] *Autobiography*, pp. 113–115.

[15] For this list I am indebted to *Clifton College Annals* in the *Register* of 1904 (edited by J. E. Pearson).

[16] T. E. Brown was the Chairman of "the Promoters of the School Building Committee," which originated in 1874.

[17] Pages li, lii.

[18] *Clifton College Register*, *Annals*, pp. xxxii–xxxiv.

[19] A lady, concerned especially for the safety of umpires, and signing herself "A Nervous Maniac," wrote to *The Cliftonian* of July, 1882, making the ingenious suggestion of "a little shed, in form something like a sentry-box. In the winter term these sheds might be used as storehouses for lint and bandages." (Probably this letter was the witty effort of an editor, but it shows that the congestion in the Close was then causing anxiety.)

[20] It is recorded in the Minutes of Masters' Meetings (November, 1886) that some ground on the Downs was levelled for the Preparatory School.

[21] The New Field was paid for in ten years. Canon Wilson said that when he came to Clifton in 1879 the debt of the College was £36,000; when he left in 1890 this had been reduced to £21,000.

[22] Page cx.

[23] *Annals*, p. cxi.

[24] *Ib.*, p. cxii.

[25] *Ib.*, p. cxiii.

[26] See pages 142–148.

[27] Page 145.

[28] *Annals*, p. cxiv.

[29] *Ib.*, p. cxv.

[30] *Ib.*, p. cxvi.

[31] *The Cliftonian*, November, 1893.

[32] Canon Firth writes: "On my first Sunday Harvey put me on to take the younger folk who were too rough to come to the Parish Church. I had to do everything, including playing the harmonium. What upset me was the behaviour of some lads during the hymn. I remember one lout crossing the gangway and taking a girl by the throat and hitting her three or four times on the nose. On another occasion one lad upset a bench which brought down a row of girls, and I had to pick them up. I still have letters from some of the people, thanking me. They were a nice lot of people, and were appreciative. . . . C. P. Wilson I knew well. May he rest in peace! When he was ordained he came to ask me about a hat, as he wanted one 'to express no views.'"

[33] Rashleigh was a Socialist, and once troubled Clifton waters by appearing in public with Keir Hardie under the red flag.

[34] In February, 1886, at a Sixth Form meeting, a Resolution was passed deprecating further expenditure on the Mission—"there was need and poverty elsewhere." The Head of the School, W. H. Lucas, strongly dissented. When the resolution was submitted to the Headmaster he said that the resolution should have first been brought before a Mission Committee.

[35] *Autobiography*, p. 228.

[36] *The Cliftonian*, July, 1887.

[37] *Autobiography*, pp. 147, 148.

[38] *The Cliftonian*, March, 1891 (quoted from *The Western Daily Press*). James went from Cheltenham to Rugby, and was then made President of St. John's College, Oxford, where he died in 1931, aged 87.

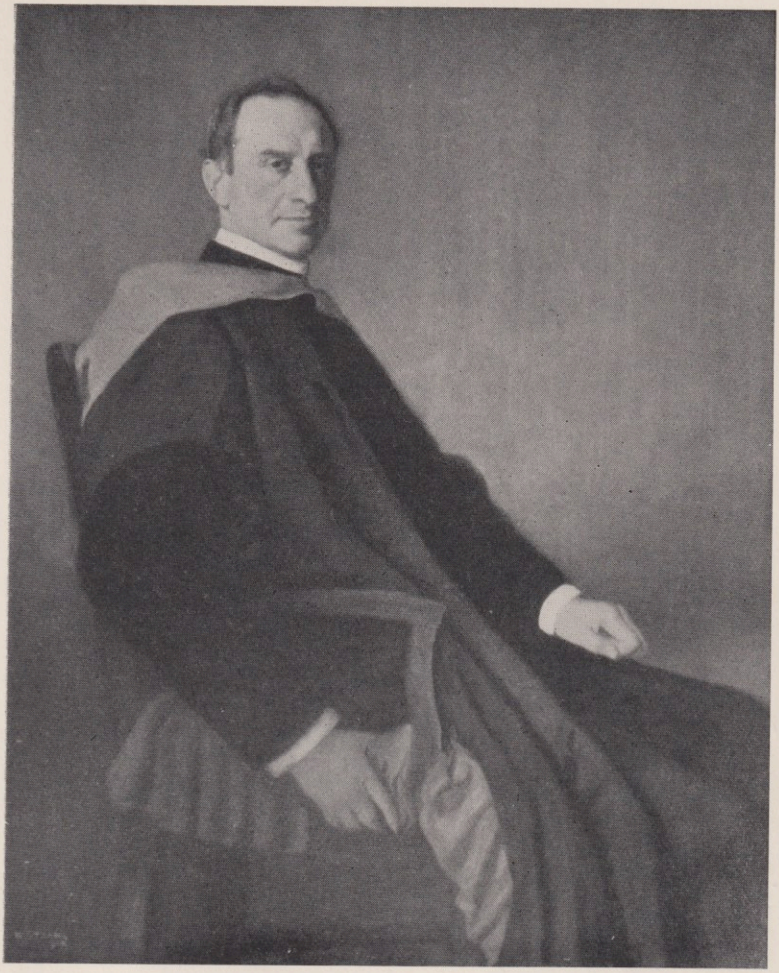
[39] *Autobiography*, p. 202.

[40] *Seventy Years*, Archdeacon S. R. James, p. 213.

Michael George Glazebrook, 1890–1905

THE Rev. Michael George Glazebrook succeeded to the headmastership in January, 1891, at the age of thirty-eight. He had been Assistant Master for ten years at Harrow and for two years High Master of Manchester Grammar School. Educated at Dulwich, he was a Mathematical Scholar of Balliol and had taken First Classes in Classical " Mods " and " Greats," a First in Mathematical " Mods " and (after three weeks' reading) a Second in " Greats." His friends and contemporaries at Balliol included the brothers Asquith, Gore, Milner, Toynbee, Warren, Lord Desborough and Sir Charles Lucas. In the University Sports of 1874 he ran a dead-heat in the 100 Yards. According to the Register of 1904 he was the second Englishman to jump 5 ft. 11 in.; according to *The Cliftonian* of November, 1890, he was the first to jump 6 ft. It is probable that his record in the High Jump recommended him to many Cliftonians as favourably as his First Classes. At any rate it was not left unremarked in *The Cliftonian.*

Glazebrook ruled at Clifton for nearly 15 years. During all that time the School was eminently successful in gaining honours at the Universities and elsewhere. In 1893 a long list was reported. In 1895 " the list of honours is so remarkable that the Council feel they ought not to present it to the Governors without congratulating all concerned." In 1896 again there was " a long and varied list of honours." The Headmaster mentioned this year that in six years Clifton had won the Pollock Medal, which was given twice a year, six times. (But he omitted to mention that also in this year an Old Cliftonian, now General Sir David Campbell, had



Michael George Glazebrook.

Painting by W. Strang, A.R.A.
(in Council Room).

ridden "the Soarer," the winner of the Grand National.) In 1897, amongst other successes, eight boys were admitted to Woolwich and seven to Sandhurst; in 1898 ten to Woolwich and seven to Sandhurst. In 1902 fourteen Old Cliftonians gained First Classes at Oxford and Cambridge. In 1906 the new Headmaster, Mr. David, referring to Classical Honours won in the preceding year, said: "I am very glad to think that Canon Glazebrook's last year should be crowned with so much success." These honours included six entrances to Woolwich, seven to Sandhurst, and thirteen Scholarships and Exhibitions at Oxford and Cambridge.

This is enough to show that Glazebrook, as a teacher and organizer of teaching, was brilliantly successful. But his ideas of the proper culture of a Public School boy went beyond the beaten tracks of Greek and Latin, Mathematics and Science. It is to Glazebrook that we owe the development of the School's music, though he himself was by no means musical. The Annual Concert had, from very early days, been one of the most popular events of the School year; especially the Masters' Quartette, in which Messrs. Phelps, Wiseman, Brown and Trimnell took part, and, later, Fairbanks, the Rev. C. P. Wilson, E. H. C. Smith, Tillard and others. Soon there was both a Choral and an Orchestral Society, and it was the Choral Society that gave the Organ to Big-School in 1874. Many will remember the violin playing of D. J. Young. He was described in *The Cliftonian* of February, 1881, as "a player of great promise," and two years later it was remarked that "he showed how much may be achieved in even the short time allowed for music at Clifton." Clifton feels a grateful pride in H. Plunket Greene. His first appearance was as a soprano in April, 1879, and his singing was a feature of our Concerts till he left in December, 1881. As an Old Cliftonian he constantly spared time from his profession to come and sing at Clifton. He sang in 1892, and in 1895 (at the same concert at which Mr. Justice Charles sang with great applause "Ho! Jolly Jenkin!"). In 1899 he sang nine songs, in 1901 sixteen;

in 1905 he sang old Irish melodies and Henry Newbolt's Songs of the Sea; in 1909 he sang nineteen times. At the Commemoration of 1919 he gave a Recital. In March, 1925, he sang about forty songs—" French, German, serious, gay, pathetic, comic, carol, shanty, folk-songs old and new." At the Concert of 1931, more than fifty years after his first appearance as a soprano in Big-School, he sang " in excellent voice, and he has lost nothing of his old power of extracting the last drop of delight from every song he sings."

The Choir, in 1862, was under the direction of Mr. Hipwell, and consisted of about eighteen voices.[1]

From 1864 to 1896 Mr. W. F. Trimnell, who had previously been deputy-organist at Bristol Cathedral and organist at Stoke Bishop Church, was our Music Master. It was written in *The Cliftonian*, when he retired, that he was a man of " unfailing kindness and geniality, whose ready help made itself felt by everyone who has been brought in contact with him." The Council's testimonial was that he had brought to his task " much painstaking devotion." He taught in a house in Albert Road with a staff of two or three assistants; each of these had a separate compartment below Mr. Trimnell's room, but these compartments were not sound-proof, and a strange and rather confusing clash of melodies resounded through the establishment.[2] Mr. Trimnell was succeeded by Mr. A. H. Peppin, who was designated " Organist and Director of Music." Canon Glazebrook himself carefully chose Peppin out of seven candidates, and then put him on a probation before confirming his appointment. He told Peppin that " music had no footing in the School, and that he must make a niche for it." The Report for 1896 stated that " the individual teaching of instrumental music to the boys, and the superintendence of practice, which before were the private concern of the Organist, the assistants being selected by himself, should now be taken up as a College matter, and worked under the Headmaster by the Director of Music and a Staff of Assistants, the teachers being appointed by the former." In 1897 a Music School was erected at a cost of £2,250 on the site of the Headmaster's kitchen-garden, with a large room for rehearsals, a Director's room and seventeen small rooms for practice. Mr. Peppin had been secretary to Sir George Grove, who prophesied that he would do for Public School music what Arnold had done for Public Schools generally. " During Peppin's years there gradually emerged the whole paraphernalia of the musical life of the School—with its 'playing-off' book, 'black list,' orchestral concerts, instrumental House competitions and the rest—there seemed little more for a successor to do. . . . He also kept the musical enthusiast to a sense of proportion, and a recognition of the proper place of music in his work as an additional and, maybe, deepening influence in life, but not as the object of existence."[3] He helped to make Clifton known " as a Catholic body." His lectures on music were voluntary, but always crowded. Peppin remained Musical Director till 1915, when he was appointed to a post at Rugby, and succeeded by Dr. R. O. Beachcroft. A Clifton Master has written of these two Musical Directors that it was a case of Paul planting and Apollos watering, and that Beachcroft was the very man to succeed Peppin.

Dr. Beachcroft was succeeded by Mr. W. N. McKie in 1926. Mr. D. G. A. Fox (O.C.), who succeeded Mr. McKie in 1931, has written of his predecessors :

" The vast improvement in the status of music in nearly all the Public Schools was very largely initiated by Clifton, and the combined work of Peppin and Beachcroft brought the School singing and the standard of instrumental performance to a level that was for a time unrivalled. In 1915 Dr. Beachcroft succeeded Peppin as Director of Music. The standard of the School singing (*e.g.* the songs from the gallery at the Christmas Concert, and such things as *Jerusalem* and the *Recessional* in Chapel) was brought by him to a very high level of excellence, while the quality of individual performance has probably never been surpassed. At least five of the scholars trained by him now hold appointments of considerable importance. Mr. W. N. McKie succeeded Dr. Beachcroft in 1926. He instituted the Congregational setting of Stanford's B flat *Te Deum*, which is now regularly sung with magnificent effect at the Commemoration Service. He also was largely responsible for introducing the Military Band, which is not only an asset to the O.T.C., but supplies the Orchestra with wind-players."

Mr. Fox, though he lost an arm in the war, sometimes gives organ recitals in London and other cities, and maintains the School's enthusiasm for music.

The result of Glazebrook's reform is that there is now, as compared with the old days, a greatly increased appreciation of good music in the School. " For the larger part of the School the enjoyment of the music is spread over several weeks and culminates on the night of the performance. . . . We are in continual preparation for the night of the performance. Artistically the Orchestral Concert is the evening in which the Easter Term is centred."[4] Concerts are given after previous " illustrations," and the advantage of these " illustrations " is that the enjoyment of the Concert goes on for about a month.[5] In the Autumn Term of 1932 the Music Club was started for the purpose of practising concerted music and giving occasional concerts.

A word may here be written about the School Song, once a rather vexed question. T. E. Brown wrote one with the opening lines :

" Come, all ye sons of Clifton,
And gather by her side,
Our Mother sits upon the rocks
And fronts the Severn-tide — "

It was published by G. H. Wollaston in 1897, just after Brown's death, set to music by C. W. Maudslay (O.C.) and sung with enthusiasm at the Christmas Concert of 1898. The School joined in the chorus, and there were loud shouts for Maudslay, who however did not appear. In 1899 the song proved less acceptable, " and even the tolerant attitude of a School audience on the eve of the Christmas holidays could not revitalize it."[6] It was criticized as not being a suitable School Song, not dealing sufficiently with the School, and not inspiring the feeling that Sir Henry Newbolt's song inspires. Brown neither published it with his other poems, nor did he intend it to be published. But as late as October, 1933, we find a letter to *The Cliftonian* asking for it to be revived; the editors remarked that the question had been settled. The music for Sir Henry Newbolt's Song was composed by Sir Hubert Parry. It was first sung at a School concert on 28th March, 1908, and at first known as "The Old Cliftonians' Song," for it has been said that it makes an appeal more to Old Cliftonians than to boys still in the School. But, at least from 1916, it has been called "The School Song," and Sir Henry's stirring verses will always hold the field.

Though there were no theatricals in Glazebrook's time, he took the first step towards dramatic entertainments. At the Commemoration of 1895 there were scenes enacted from Sheridan's *Rivals*, Aristophanes' *Frogs*, and Molière's *Le Médecin malgrè Lui*; all those who took part wore evening dress. In 1896 the School was treated to a chorus from the *Thesmophoriazusae* of women in evening dress.

On 13th June, 1896, the School heard with sorrow of the death of Mrs. Percival. Archbishop Temple, in his *Life of Bishop Percival* (pp. 14–16), has described what a helpmeet she had been to her husband, and how much she had done, from the earliest days of the School, for the Masters and boys and the social life of Clifton. He writes of her "small figure and face with brilliant brown eyes, lit up with tireless energy and keen power of enjoyment. . . . Besides attending to her family she managed the School House with its seventy boys and nineteen servants, the two School Sanatoriums and a dairy farm and laundry four miles away." "Her genius for kindness," wrote Canon Wilson, "created a sort of family unity in the College Staff, which became its permanent characteristic. It was a strong, unusual and penetrating influence, and it was also, I think, largely due to her that from the first the College took a leading place in Clifton society, and became a great social centre." In 1899 a new brass Lectern was given to the Chapel in her memory by a number of her friends.

A question of considerable importance in the 'Nineties was the grant of a new Coat of Arms. "The old Coat had included the Arms of the See of Bristol, and also the Arms of the family of Clifton, to neither of which had the College the smallest right. Further, the expert in heraldry could detect in the old Coat some of the worst technical faults that could be perpetrated."[7] We now had a Charter, and it was all the more desirable that we should have a Coat of Arms authorized by the College of Heralds. The matter had come before the Council as early as 1887, but consideration was postponed. In 1894 a new Coat was submitted to the Heralds' College, but this was rejected. The Masters offered £80 towards the expense of the new Coat, and at first the Council felt itself unable to accept the offer. But in the end a design was produced and approved at a Council Meeting (27th May, 1895). A formal application was made through the President of the Council to the Earl Marshal of England, and in due course the grant was received. In July a new Seal was adopted. In 1899 the old Seal was "mutilated" by A. D. Thomas, Superintendent of the Workshop, in the presence of the Council, and the fragments deposited in the College Museum.

Some Old Cliftonians were very uneasy about this change of Coat; one of them said that there were many who "would be sorry to see things sacrificed to some mistaken feelings of delicacy." At an Old Cliftonian meeting in 1897 a resolution to adhere to the old Coat and Motto found a proposer and seconder, but was defeated. The Editors of *The Cliftonian* took a more sensible view: "Instead of a trade-mark to which we had no right, *The Cliftonian* now for the first time bears a Coat of Arms sanctioned by Rouge Dragon and the other dignitaries of the Heralds' College ; " but they published a lament for the discarded Lion :

> " Dear Rampant Cat, that through long years
> Has shared in all our hopes and fears,
> We deemed thee indestructible,
> Yet now accept our fond farewell,
> The last sad tribute of our tears."[8]

The " blazon " of the new Coat is :—

Argent, a Chevron between two Trefoils[9] Slipped in Chief, in base a Garb azure. On a Chief Gules a Crown Or between two Books of the first (Argent) garnished and clasped of the last (Or).

The motto is " Spiritus intus alit." As to this there was considerable discussion. Sidney Irwin suggested " Te quoque dignum Finge Deo " ; Wiseman " Fratres in unum " (the motto of Watson's House) ; Canon Wilson " Abeunt studia in mores." At a Masters' Meeting in March, 1895, sixteen voted for " Fratres in unum " and 15 for " In Deo faciemus virtutem." But, at a subsequent meeting in April, Irwin's " Spiritus intus alit " obtained more votes than any other motto, and was chosen.

An Old Cliftonian presented to the School a flag on which the Arms are shown. On all festival occasions the flag now flies from the staff on the summit of the Wilson Tower.[10]

The Queen's Diamond Jubilee was celebrated as loyally as that of 1887. The Council decided that there should be an Address to Her Majesty. Again there were House picnics. The School House and Asquith's (Brown's) went to Chepstow and Monmouth ; Smith's (Watson's) to Bridgend ; Wiseman's and Moberly's (Dakyns') to Chepstow and Tintern ; Tait's (Oakeley's) to Savernake Forest ; the South Town to Tortworth Park, Wotton, and Chipping Sodbury ; the North Town to Winscombe, Axbridge and Cheddar. " Bristol and Clifton were gay with illuminations, while the surrounding country was aglow with beacons. College Road was particularly effective, and the whole town glittered with fairy lamps and lanterns. At 11.15 we assembled in the Quadrangle and sang the National Anthem, and dispersed to our Houses amid continuous cheers."[11] The Queen intensified, if that were possible, the loyalty of the School by extending the summer holidays from 17th September to 21st September.

In 1898 Mr. Glazebrook was made an Honorary Canon of Bristol Cathedral.

In the Boer War (1899–1902) many Old Cliftonians gained distinction. Many had already won their spurs in the Afghan and Zulu Wars, in Egyptian, Indian and other campaigns. Captain J. W. W. Darley, 4th Dragoon Guards, who fell at Abu Klea on 17th January, 1885, was the first Cliftonian killed in battle.[12] As the years went on Cliftonians were becoming more and more numerous in the Army, though it was some time before many reached senior rank. For instance, sixteen served in the Afghan and Zulu Wars, of whom fifteen were Lieutenants and only one a Captain. In 1892 A. W. Paul, at a Calcutta Old Cliftonians' Dinner, said that the one hundredth Cliftonian to gain admission to Woolwich was the son of an Old Cliftonian. (Who was he ?) In 1893 there were 389 Old Cliftonians in the Army List, one of whom, D. E. Gouldsbury (1863–1864), was a Lieut.-Colonel, 29 were Majors, and the rest were Captains or Subalterns. A Cliftonian, G. G. Pomeroy, took part in the Jameson Raid of 1896 ; he was killed in action in the Great War. In the Tirah Campaign (1898) six Cliftonians were mentioned in dispatches, and several more for the Nile Expedition in the Sirdar's dispatches. In the Army List of 1898 there were 479 Cliftonians, including 12 Colonels and 44 Majors. F. W. Hemming (1864–1866) was the first Cliftonian to attain the rank of General, being appointed in 1900 to command a Cavalry Brigade with the rank of Major-General.[13] The Army List of June, 1902, contained the names of 568 Cliftonians in addition to 82 who had served in South Africa. In 1909 there were 580, including three Major-Generals. Lord Roberts, addressing the School during the Jubilee of 1912, stated that over 1,000 had gone into the Army (probably including all ranks who had served in the Boer War) and 90 into the Navy.

The Cliftonian of October, 1899, gave a first list of Old Cliftonians serving in South Africa. They numbered 85, and the fact that amongst them there was neither a General nor a full Colonel is a reminder of the School's youth. One of the first to fall in this war was L. W. Long, only a few months after he had taken part in the Old Cliftonians' cricket tour. By February, 1900, there were 200 serving, and at Commemoration of that year the Headmaster read a list of 19 officers who had been killed or died of wounds or disease. When Mafeking was relieved the School assembled in the Quadrangle during the " Break " and sang the National Anthem ; the last two hours of school were remitted, and a whole holiday was granted. The first Cliftonian to win the V.C. was Sergeant H. R. Martineau ; he rescued a Corporal in a retirement, in doing which he was thrice wounded.[14] Many other Cliftonians did daring deeds. R. G. Hooper rode out of Ladysmith with despatches through a close investment of Boer lines. Colonel G. J. Younghusband led a Yeomanry force down almost a sheer precipice in an attempt to rescue prisoners. Major Lean nearly succeeded in capturing de Wet and Steyn. A long list of Old Cliftonians, beginning with the names of Major D. Haig and Captain W. R. Birdwood, appeared in dispatches early in 1901. Later in the year Lord Roberts mentioned 64 "who had rendered special and meritorious service." In all 43 Cliftonians were killed or died of wounds and disease, and the number of those who served rose to 347.

Some time before the end of the War the subject of a Memorial had begun to be discussed. The Council were willing to accept either a Monument on the Terrace, or a Gateway, or a Loggia along the west front of the Chapel. Finally, the first was approved ; the Gateway was to come later to commemorate a much more terrible sacrifice of life. The sum of £2,103 was subscribed to erect the noble figure of St. George in the Quadrangle, looking southward over the Close.[15] The cost of the Memorial was £1,985, and the balance was used to found the South African War Memorial Prize for an Essay on a military subject. On three of the four sides of the Memorial are bronze tablets engraved with the names of forty-three Old Cliftonians who lost their lives, on the fourth side are Henry Newbolt's lines :

" Clifton, remember these thy sons who fell
  Fighting far over sea,
For they in a dark hour remembered well
  Their warfare learned of thee."

The names of these gallant Cliftonians are : Capt. L. D. Blackburn, Lieut. J. T. MacDougall, Civil Surgeon A. C. Stark, Major H. Scott Turner, 2nd-Lieut. L. W. Long, Capt. N. H. Vertue, Capt. F. Murray, Lieut. P. F. Newnham, Capt. W. L. Thurburn, Lieut. R. H. C. Coë, Lieut. C. H. Hinton, Lieut. S. D. Barrow, Capt. A. C. Going, Capt. W. M. Marter, Lieut. C. W. Boyle, Capt. C. K. Elworthy, Capt. H. P. Rogers, Capt. D. G. Seagrim, Capt. S. Robertson, E. H. Elton, Lieut. W. B. L. Alt, 2nd-Lieut. W. S. Luce, Lieut. G. F. R. Prichard, Capt. E. Q. Robertson, Capt. E. Lucas, Sergt. W. F. Budgett, Capt. W. H. Taylor, Lieut. H. K. Attfield, O. J. Weaver, Capt. W. L. D. Baillie, Lieut. W. A. G. Williams, D.S.O., Lieut. W. C. Luce, A. G. A. Haggard, F. H. Ogston, Lieut. J. P. MacDougall, F. K. White, Lieut. T. F. G. Ogle, Capt. R. A. Blandy, Major L. L. Pile, Major G. Campbell, Major A. W. Pack-Beresford, Sergt. C. A. Rhodes and 2nd-Lieut. A. E. A. Cowan.

The Memorial was unveiled by General Lord Methuen on 25th June, 1904. The Cadet Corps supplied a Guard of Honour. Many Old Cliftonians were present in uniform, and many members of the Council headed by the Bishop of Hereford. Lord Methuen spoke of Colonel Haig, " the right-hand man of Sir John French during his successful career and all the time he was in South Africa," and of " his zeal, ability and charm of manner " ; also of Colonel Birdwood, " the *beau idéal* of what a British officer and English gentleman should be." He also observed that " they had not much encouragement from civilization to let their swords rest in their scabbards."

Of the Cliftonians who served in this war 105 were mentioned in dispatches, 1 gained the Victoria Cross, 3 were appointed C.B., 4 C.M.G., 26 gained the D.S.O., 28 received brevet rank.

Many Cliftonians have served in the Navy, if not so many as in the Army ; those that sought naval careers left the School at an early age. In October, 1887, Canon Wilson informed the Council that he considered a naval class for younger boys to be desirable, and he wrote a memorandum proposing to set on foot a Naval Department in the Junior School, the work of which would be a thorough preparation for the Modern Side. At a Council Meeting on 30th November, 1887, it was resolved : " That the Headmaster's proposal be adopted, and the Headmaster's proposal to carry out the object by an additional Master in the first place was approved, and the appointment of Mr. E. H. Firth of Trinity College, Oxford, was approved, it being quite understood that it is a temporary post." Mr. E. H. Firth (now Canon Firth) is an Old Cliftonian,[16] and had been appointed to a mastership in the previous July. The project can have come to nothing, for the Canon writes : " I am interested to hear of the suggestion of a naval class at Clifton. It is the first that I have ever heard of it. Nothing was ever said to me about it." He does not remember any naval work during the years he was at Clifton (1887–1889), though one or two boys joined the Navy.[17]

The project was once more entertained in March, 1897, when the Council accepted Canon Glazebrook's generous offer of one or more Scholarships of £25 per annum for boys intended for the Navy. The Report for that year stated that there had been an alteration in the age of admission, which made possible a systematic preparation at the School. A Navy set in the Junior School was sanctioned in December, 1898. This set existed till 1903, when the Council resolved (10th June) " not to undertake preparation for the Navy under the new regulations." The initial " N " in the Register means that a boy was in this set.

Mr. G. H. Clark writes : " The majority of naval officers from Clifton went in from the Junior School (until the ' late entry '), except that for a few years there was a form on the Military Side called ' N ' from which they entered at fifteen and a half. But, anyhow, Clifton can have little claim to have trained the character of boys so young." He says that " N " lasted till December, 1905.

The Cliftonian of July, 1898, stated that there were then 32 Old Cliftonian naval officers, of whom 4 had attained the rank of Commander. At the Jubilee of 1912 Lord Roberts told the School that 90 Cliftonians had entered the Navy.

It is true that most of our naval Cliftonians left early, but some stayed long enough to receive a Clifton impress. The first Cliftonian Admiral was Rear-Admiral C. J. Baker, who was at the School in 1863, and died in 1918. Admiral John Luce, C.B. (1880–1882)[18] belonged to a family of Cliftonians of whom it may be said that every member of it has won the affections of his contemporaries. He commanded H.M.S. *Glasgow* in November, 1914, at the fight off Coronel, and saved his ship by miraculous valour and seamanship. In December the *Glasgow* engaged her former antagonist, the *Leipzig*, and sank her. Two other Cliftonian sailors may be mentioned, if only because, as did Admiral Luce, they bear notable Clifton names. There have been eight Luards at Clifton and eight Bonham-Carters. Vice-Admiral J. S. Luard, C.B., had four soldier brothers at the School. In the War he was in command of the Southern District Coastguards, second in command of the Tenth Cruiser Squadron and Rear-Admiral commanding Area 14. Captain S. S. Bonham-Carter, D.S.O., is the son of L. G. Bonham-Carter, a Cliftonian very prominent in his day (1870–1876), for he had his "Cap," and was in the XI and Shooting VIII, and afterwards played cricket for Hampshire and football for Surrey. Captain Bonham-Carter commanded H.M.S. *Sussex*, the cruiser in which H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester recently made the voyage to Australia. Captain C. C. Dobson, V.C., D.S.O., was at Clifton nearly seven years (1893–1900), before he became a cadet on the *Britannia*. He started in the Preparatory and ended in "N." In the War he was Commander in R.N. Submarines and Coastal Boats. He won his V.C. on 19th August, 1919, when he led an attack on the Bolsheviks in Kronstadt Harbour, through a chain of forts which rained machine-gun fire on his flotilla of motor-boats. Vice-Admiral Sir E. R. Pears, C.B., K.B.E., was in the Junior School, and Rear-Admiral C. S. Wills, C.M.G., D.S.O., was in the Preparatory, each of them for a short period; Vice-Admiral Sir H. T. Walwyn, K.C.S.I., C.B., D.S.O., was also in the Junior School for a year.

No census has ever been taken of Clifton's lawyers, but many have won distinction at the Bar, and some have reached the Bench. The first Cliftonian High Court Judge was R. F. L. Blackburn of the Scottish Bar, who was made a K.C. in 1906, and Lord of Session, with the title of Lord Blackburn, in 1918. Gerald FitzGibbon, the son of Lord Justice FitzGibbon, is a Judge of the High Court, Irish Free State. The first Cliftonian to be appointed a Judge of the High Court in England was Sir Ernest Charles, K.C., C.B.E.; Mr. Justice Charles's father also was a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division. His Honour Judge A. R. Cluer, though now eighty-two years of age, still presides over the Whitechapel County Court with undiminished vigour. Others who have attained eminence in the Law include the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Inskip, C.B.E., K.C., now Attorney-General; the late A. H. Jessel, K.C., Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, a nephew of the great Master of the Rolls; Sir Rowland Whitehead, Bart., K.C., Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, Chairman of the Council (September, 1930—July, 1934); Sir Francis Newbolt, K.C., Recorder of Doncaster, Official Referee of the High Court of Justice and Chancellor of the Diocese of Exeter; F. P. M. Schiller, K.C., Bencher of the Inner Temple, Recorder of Southampton, who in the 'Eighties shared a School House study with Arnold Inman, now also a K.C.; W. E. Tyldesley Jones, K.C., Bencher of Lincoln's Inn; St. John G. Micklethwait, K.C., Bencher of the Middle Temple; F. R. Evershed, K.C., who took silk at the early age of thirty-four, ten years after his " call."

The Cliftonian of April, 1913, gave statistics of Cliftonians in another profession. There were then 243 Old Cliftonian clergymen, including two Bishops (the Right Rev. C. H. Druitt, Bishop of Grafton, and the Right Rev. R. S. Fyffe, Bishop of Rangoon), 1 Prebendary, 1 Archdeacon and 11 Canons. Since this list was published many other Cliftonians have gained distinction in the Church. They include M. G. Haigh (who won the Long Penpole in 1906), Bishop of Coventry; H. St. J. Woollcombe, Bishop of Whitby; J. T. Inskip, Bishop of Barking; G. D. Barne, Bishop of Lahore; J. H. Dickinson, Assistant Bishop of Melanesia; J. W. Willink, Dean of Norwich; H. Gee, Dean of Gloucester; R. T. Talbot (brother of the late Mrs. J. M. Wilson), Dean of Rochester.[19] Another Old Cliftonian who has a leading position in the Church is V. F. Storr, Archdeacon of Westminster.

The same number of *The Cliftonian* that gave a list of 243 Old Cliftonian clergymen gave another of 244 Old Cliftonian medical men.

In 1902 the Council granted £100 for illuminations in honour of King Edward VII's Coronation. It was left to the Headmaster and Sir Herbert Warren to compose a Loyal Address. At the King's request an extra week was added to the summer holidays.

Schools, like other institutions, have their vicissitudes. In reading through our chronicles one cannot help coming to the conclusion that the years 1902 and 1903 were not very prosperous years for Clifton. In the match against the M.C.C. of 1902 our total for one innings was 18, the highest score being 5. The Shooting VIII lost 9 School matches and won only 2. There was a rumour that the Chapel was to be pulled down and that a totally different one was to be erected. There was criticism of the Mission—"of the respectability of the neighbourhood and the comparative wealth of the boys themselves," and a suggestion that it should be moved to a poorer neighbourhood.[20] A false report got about that Cheltenham had challenged us to football, and that the challenge had been declined because we were "essentially a cricket school." A spirit of ἀκηδία seemed to be prevalent. (Chaucer called it "accidie," and in the Middle Ages it was accounted one of the Seven Deadly Sins.) *The Cliftonian* wrote of the football of 1902 that "want of physique, a temporary depression in the development of the School, seems to be the disadvantage under which we labour." A new and complicated system of football games was introduced, and there was a feeling that the old system should be restored. (This new system, however, was afterwards pronounced to be "a vast improvement.") *The Cliftonian* wrote of the Long Penpole of 1903: "The small number of those who 'came in' would seem to be due in large measure to the decline in physique which has lately made itself so manifest in our football." In 1903 the total of the averages of the XI was only 131. We were beaten at rackets by Marlborough, Wellington and Malvern. At football Marlborough scored against us 3 goals and 7 tries to *nil*. *The Cliftonian* wrote of "the degeneration of our football," that it was due not to want of physique but to lack of energy, and of the decline—almost death—of forward play throughout the School. (In 1904 there was a marked improvement in rackets, cricket and football.)

There was also about this time a considerable decrease in the numbers of the School. In 1890 there were 664 boys; in 1905 there were 528—a drop of 20 *per cent.* The fluctuations in the numbers of great schools might form an interesting subject for study. Here are some instances. At Repton in the seventeenth century the numbers sank from 300 to 88, in the eighteenth there were 150 boarders in addition to day-boys, in 1854 less than fifty boys, in 1874 there were 260, since the war 425. At Rugby John Richmond (1751–1755) raised the numbers from 70 to 281, Stanley Burroughes (1755–1757) brought them down to 52, his successor, Dr. James (an Etonian), increased them in five years to 165; they declined again considerably under Dr. Ingles, and then Dr. Wooll raised them to 381. Lancing dropped from 208 in 1886 to 90 in 1889. Harrow in the nineteenth century varied from 295 to 78, and then Dr. Vaughan (1845 – 1850) raised the numbers to 400.

These great variations have been due sometimes to the inefficiency, sometimes to the unpopularity, of a Headmaster; sometimes to an epidemic (as was the case with Lancing); sometimes perhaps to financial stress. Our own decrease, compared with those above mentioned, was not very alarming, but it was progressive throughout almost the entire period of Canon Glazebrook's rule. As regards the earlier years it may well be partly accounted for by the fact that Percival was now at Rugby, and that many Old Cliftonians sent their sons there to be under their old Headmaster.[21] Amongst other inconveniences Glazebrook must have had to effect a diminution of the Staff and other consequent re-arrangements. He felt it acutely, for on this account, in 1897 and again in 1898, even before the decrease had become serious, he tendered his resignation; but the Council persuaded him to remain. They loyally supported him, and when in 1905 he did resign on the ground of ill-health, they thanked him in particular "for the great generosity and unflinching devotion to the best interests of the College which he had invariably exhibited."

Glazebrook must have severely felt the loss of many Masters who had been appointed by Percival and remained to help Canon Wilson. Mr. Brown retired in 1892. Mr. Bartholomew died in 1893 and Mr. Moor in 1894, and each of these deaths cast quite a gloom over the School. Mr. Hartnell retired in 1897 and Mr. Luckman died in 1898, two bulwarks of the Junior School. The two great Masters of North and South Town left, Mr. Wollaston in 1899 and Mr. Tait in 1904. Mr. Watson left in 1900 and Mr. Wiseman in 1901, and both took livings; all the Masters appointed by Percival who gave their names to the Houses were now gone. Mr. Hall resigned in 1899 and Mr. Stevens in 1904; the British Army ought to feel indebted to them for the many good officers they had trained to enter Woolwich and Sandhurst. Another great loss was that of Dr. W. J. Fyffe, who died in 1897, having been the School Medical Officer since 1882. He had four sons in the School, all in the South Town. Canon Wilson once enlarged on his own good fortune in having retained the services of these able and devoted Masters; in departing they must have left blanks that were difficult to fill.[22]

But Glazebrook did fill up the blanks with men to whom the School owes an equal debt: Messrs. Borwick, Burbey, de Gex, Playne and Clissold, all Old Cliftonians; Mr. J. H. Fowler, who was on the Staff for twenty-six years and did great service as Librarian;[23] the Rev. R. D. Budworth, a Rugby International, afterwards Headmaster of Durham School for a quarter of a century and Canon of Durham Cathedral; Mr. Lutton Carter, who has acted successfully as temporary Headmaster and is still at Clifton as Second Master; Mr. Jaccard, who for thirty-two years proved himself capable of "instilling into the dullest skulls a knowledge and love of the French language and literature."[24]

Canon Glazebrook bade farewell to the School in July, 1905, and his successor, the Rev. A. A. David, entered on his duties in the following September. At Commemoration Canon Wilson said of him:

"Canon Glazebrook inherited a more difficult task. The demand for extension and some further modernization of the School curriculum was again to the fore; some House reforms in diet, bearing on health and morality, were needed; and such reforms are difficult and delicate. Outlines had to be filled up in detail, mistakes to be corrected, my own deficiencies made good. He lost in rapid succession some members of the Staff who were invaluable, irreplaceable. The School was shaken by blow after blow. He came at a moment when the School had lost the first fine enthusiasm of youth, and had not yet won the secure stability of age. The struggle for existence was over; the first creation of a new ideal was over; no further material and visible expansion called out the loyalty of all. He found before him the toilsome and less inspiring work of details, of correction, of consolidation.

"When Clifton looks back from a distance at the contribution of its early Headmasters, it will recognize, more fully than perhaps it does at present, how great a debt it owes to the high-minded, unflinching, thoughtful devotion of Canon Glazebrook to the highest interests of the School. He has done right things when they were hard and unpopular. He has never played to the gallery; and the result is, as I know privately from Masters, from residents, from old members of the School who faithfully reflect its present tone, that the School is sound. I believe it never was sounder, purer at heart, than it is to-day."

This was generously said, and no doubt justly. At the Jubilee of 1912 Canon Wilson, more shortly, repeated this appreciation of his successor. Glazebrook was a stern and austere man; at times even harsh, as one of his admirers has admitted. His demands on his Assistant Masters were as exacting as Percival's; they were loyally met, but he did not always succeed, as Percival had succeeded, in retaining their affection as well as their loyalty; there were, in fact, some feelings of resentment. Some of his sermons exhibit a melancholy, almost a morbid, outlook on life.[25] It might almost be said of him, as of Dr. Arnold, that "face to face with the beauty of Lake Como, he could only think of moral evil." Percival, too, suffered from a similar mental preoccupation, as perhaps all Headmasters must suffer, who are overwhelmed by a feeling of responsibility for the moral atmosphere of their schools. One sermon, in which Glazebrook recommends an employment for the summer holidays, scarcely recognizes the schoolboy's need of relaxation: "Seven weeks with Homer or Shakespeare! What might not that do for us!" And there is an excessive severity of intellectual outlook, as when he condemns a mind that "spends its force in accumulating insignificant details of archaeology, or in mastering the antiquated subtleties of dead controversies, or in raking up the embers of ancient literary and political scandals." This, Glazebrook preached, was "false learning" and "under the weight of such useless burdens reason may often totter." Our true delight should be found in "exploring the wonders of creation, or holding converse with the great minds of the past." Are those who pursue the studies condemned by Glazebrook really in danger of becoming lunatics?[26]

It is difficult for an Old Cliftonian who was no more than acquainted with Glazebrook, but well remembers his courtesy and hospitality at the School House, to appraise him; perhaps only his more intimate friends understood him. But three impartial appreciations, by those who knew his inner personality, may fitly conclude this chapter; the first is by a member of his Staff, the second by one of his pupils, the third by the Dean of his Cathedral.

"J. H. F." wrote that as High Master he had remoulded Manchester Grammar School in two years on the principle that "a day-school as well as a boarding-school should be a training-place of character." At Clifton things were different —"our whole life was elaborately and admirably, or even excessively, organized. . . . On the one hand, Glazebrook did not fully appreciate the strength of local tradition. On the other hand, *stare super antiquas vias* is never a good motto for a School to follow uncompromisingly. . . . In his relentless pursuit of perfections, moral, social and intellectual, he seemed too often to condemn those who in any way fell short of his own standards. . . . There were times when he acted harshly upon a mistaken impression." But he did many acts of thoughtful kindness. And, in his retirement, he was genial—" the lessons of life had chastened without embittering him."[27]

The late Sir Geoffrey Butler, O.C. (1900–1906), M.P. for Cambridge University, wrote that to Glazebrook " it mattered what you thought. He expected views or an attempt to form views." He had " a classical mind in an intellectually Gothic age. That is why so many thought him cold. . . . But we his former pupils thank God for the teaching of this His stern and tender servant."[28]

Dr. de Candole, Dean of Bristol: " Glazebrook was essentially and before all else a lover of truth; he was one who bought the truth and sold it not. . . . It will be enough if I can pass on to you even a tiny glow of that single-minded devotion to truth that burnt within him and at times well-nigh consumed him." The Dean also wrote of " the charm of his personality when once the rather severe exterior had been pierced, a charm felt most of all by little children, who always instinctively ran to make friends with him. . . . Later on, as a result of that same loyalty to the truth as he saw it, he became the unwilling protagonist in a controversy with his Bishop. Into its merits we need not plunge; on both sides it was carried out in the spirit of those who saw that truth is wider than any one man's interpretation of it."[29]

A writer to *The Times* may also be quoted:

" Few knew him really well. There was a certain stiffness of manner, a certain over-severity of judgement—sometimes too hastily formed and too uncompromisingly expressed—which rendered him rather inaccessible and gave an impression of hardness which the few who were admitted to his intimacy had the best reason to know was mistaken. . . . . His acts of kindness were many, but they were studiously kept out of the public gaze. No man ever possessed a more scrupulous sense of honour or a more rigid integrity of purpose."[30]

Sir Herbert Warren's tribute was that "Glazebrook neither sought nor attained popularity. Despite his somewhat austere and critical manner, his genuinely affectionate nature, high moral qualities and arresting intellect brought and retained for him many friends and admirers."

It should also be credited to Glazebrook's humanity that he sympathized with the difficulties of Præpostors. "It is part of their education to be put in positions where occasional lapses are almost certain to happen; and we, who give them the responsibility, which is often a heavy burden, ought to regard their stumbles with charity."[31] And, at a Masters' meeting, he deprecated "a tendency to make punishments too heavy, and to inflict them on wrong occasions." Also, under Glazebrook, holiday tasks were made voluntary.

Like his predecessors, he was very generous. In 1898 he gave one or more Entrance Scholarships for boys intended for the Navy; he provided free Nominations for several boys; he installed at his own expense electric light in the Tower, Museum, Library, and some of the classrooms. He gave the School the portrait of Percival by his brother H. de T. Glazebrook, R.A.

The School also owed much to Mrs. Glazebrook, who was a daughter of Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., and a sister of Lady Warren. She was known for her artistic, literary, social and charitable activities. "She must, it would seem, have habitually overworked herself. She helped her husband with the preparation of his Sixth Form lessons in literature and with his sermons; she ministered endlessly to the boys in the School House and in the Sanatorium, and the wives and children of Masters, to Old Cliftonians, to good causes outside."[32] She published two books, *Selections from Browning* and *Lyrics of Life and Thought*. Canon Wilson, at the Commemoration of 1905, spoke of "the sweet, uplifting and refining influence of Mrs. Glazebrook. This place will long feel the effects of her exquisite taste. She won the love and reverence of many an Old Cliftonian." She was a keen student of Dante, and both at Clifton and at Ely gathered round her a circle of congenial spirits who regularly studied his works.[33]

Glazebrook was appointed Canon Residentiary of Ely Cathedral in 1905. From 1918 to 1925 he was Chairman and Treasurer of Ripon Hall, Oxford. For the last twenty years of his life he was in great demand as a preacher at Westminster Abbey and other famous churches. At Harrow he had produced editions of the *Medea* and the *Prometheus Vinctus*. He was the author of several theological works; of his *Lessons from the Old Testament* many thousands of copies were sold. He held his Canonry from 1906 to 1926.

He died at Ely on 1st May, 1926, at a time when Mrs. Glazebrook also was very ill, and when the Railway Strike made it very difficult for his relations to reach him. Mr. Lutton Carter and Mr. W. W. Vaughan were present at his funeral.

Mrs. Glazebrook died on 16th May.

A grey stone tablet to their joint memory, carved with their two heads, with a touching tribute written by Sir Herbert Warren, was unveiled in Ely Cathedral, in the presence of many friends, on 20th September, 1928.

His portrait, painted by Mr. William Strang, hangs in the Council Room. The Chapel Pulpit, dedicated on 30th January, 1930, is a memorial to Canon Glazebrook from Old Cliftonians.

REFERENCES.

[1] *Annals*, p. lxxiii.

[2] As one of his pupils I can testify that Mr. Trimnell was a very kind and patient teacher, who (miraculously) never lost his temper. He always wore a top-hat and frock-coat.

[3] *The Cliftonian*, July, 1929.

[4] *Ib.*, March, 1921.

[5] "The present generation shows a nicer discrimination" (*i.e.* in the matter of *encores*) "and understands the impropriety of demanding a second performance of, say, a Beethoven Symphony" (*The Cliftonian*, March, 1934).

[6] *The Cliftonian*, December, 1932.

[7] *Annals*, p. xlvii.

[8] *The Cliftonian*, March, 1895.

[9] The Trefoils were a compliment to the family of John Addington Symonds (see *The Cliftonian*, June, 1925). Symonds writes to his friend, H. F. Brown (O.C.): "Trefoils have a mystic meaning in heraldry; and here pass well for the Good, the Beautiful, the Whole—the Faith, Hope, Charity, of which I have written much in my sonnets" (*Letters and Papers*, 4th March, 1882).

[10] *Annals*, p. xlvii.

[11] *The Cliftonian*, July, 1897. A boy in Tait's House wrote to his mother that the members of his House "had a dinner in a hotel, a banquet would better have described it—such feeds as only our House Master can give."

[12] Lieut. W. D. Marshall, who was wounded at the Battle of Kassassin, died soon after in hospital, November, 1882. Darley was long-stop, or one of the long-stops, to the lightning bowling of C. W. Boyle.

[13] Major-General Frederick Wilson Hemming died on 18th December 1934. He had served in the Second Afghan War (1878), in the two Bazar Valley expeditions, and in Burma (1887–1889). During the South African War he commanded the South-Eastern District Cavalry Brigade. "A cavalry officer of the old school, whose manners were as perfect as his seat on a horse" (*The Times*, 19th December, 1934).

[14] Martineau died of disease at Gallipoli (April, 1916)

[15] A correspondent of *The Cliftonian* wanted, "not a mail-clad knight, such as those who fought five or six hundred years ago, but an ideal representation of a typical British officer of to-day." Most will agree that the knight was the better choice. There are some fine verses on the figure of St. George in *The Cliftonian* of March, 1909:

"What would'st thou, gracious Figure? Evermore
Thy gaze is southward, to the far-off land
Where they, whose names are written here, laid down
In Honour's shrine, for a loved country's sake,
Their fairest offering, not unworthily."

[16] His elder brother, Sir Charles Firth (O.C.) is a Fellow of All Souls and Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford University.

[17] Mr. H. G. Barlow says there was no naval class in the Junior School, but for many years boys going into the Navy did extra maths., etc., instead of Greek, when they reached the Junior School Thirds.

[18] He was the brother of Major-General Sir Richard Luce, K.C.M.G., C.B., and died in 1932. There have been ten Luces at Clifton, of whom eight were the sons or grandsons of Colonel C. R. Luce of Malmesbury, and two the sons of Mr. W. H. Luce of Malmesbury. Two of them lost their lives in the South African War.

[19] Dr. Talbot resigned his Deanery in 1932, and died 29th March, 1935.

[20] But the Vicar, the Rev. R. S. Fyffe, replied that the St. Agnes district was as poor as, or poorer than, ever. Well-to-do working-men had moved out, but the more central district had only its poorer people left in it.

[21] It has also been said that when Rugby was weak Clifton won part of its Northern (*e.g.* Lancashire) connection. When Percival went to Rugby the North returned with him.

[22] Another loss to the School was that of George Wilson, the second School Marshal, who died in 1897. "A man," said Glazebrook, "of such absolute faithfulness, devotion to duty and kindliness." Another worthy official, Joseph Waspe, the first School Porter, retired in 1896 after 27 years' service. He is commemorated by a wasp engraven in the front and foliage over the entrance to the Porter's Lodge.

[23] He died in January, 1932, and was described in an obituary notice in *The Times* as "a schoolmaster of culture and humanity."

[24] *The Cliftonian*, July, 1933.

[25] *Prospice, Sermons Preached in Clifton College Chapel* (Rivingtons, 1901). See especially the Sermons on *Temptation* and *Night Thoughts*.

[26] Glazebrook preached a fine and touching obituary sermon on Norman Moor; but, at its close, he pictured Moor sitting "with all the circle of the wise," at the feet of Moses and St. Paul, of Luther and St. Francis. If Moor could have heard this I think he would have buried his face in his hands.

[27] *The Cliftonian*, June, 1926. "J. .H. F." (writing as J. H. Fowler) wrote another excellent study of Glazebrook's character to *The Bristol Times and Mirror* (6th May, 1926). In the view of another member of the Staff, Glazebrook was not a hard man, "rather was he one too sensitive to show his feelings, always cased in a protective armour, but inspired by selfless ideals of duty and a real love of the place."

[28] *The Cliftonian*, July, 1926.

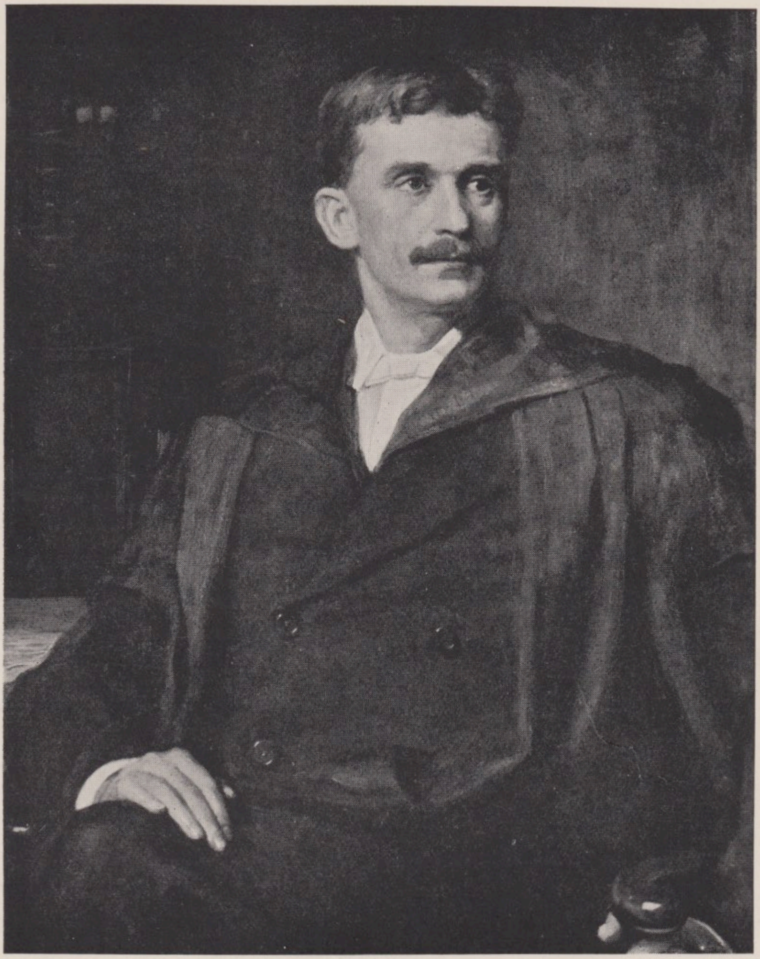
[29] *Ib.*

[30] *The Times*, 3rd May, 1926.

[31] A writer to *The Educational Supplement of The Times.*

[32] *The Cliftonian*, June, 1926.

[33] *The Times*, 21st May, 1926.



Albert Augustus David.

Painting by Hugh Rivière
(in Council Room).

Albert Augustus David, 1905-1909

THE Council found a successor to Canon Glazebrook in the Rev. Albert Augustus David, to whom they offered the headmastership in May, 1905. Mr. David had won two First Classes at Oxford, had taught at Bradfield and Rugby from 1890 to 1898, and had afterwards been Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, Oxford. He took up his duties in September, and was Headmaster till December, 1909.

The School soon began to regain its numbers, which increased rapidly from 528 in 1905 to 654 in 1909.

Clifton, during these years, was as successful as ever in gaining honours at the Universities and admissions to Woolwich and Sandhurst. In 1906 13 Scholarships and Exhibitions were gained at Oxford and Cambridge, 3 admissions to Woolwich and 6 to Sandhurst (Mr. David handsomely giving to his predecessor the credit for these successes); in 1907 11 Scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge, 4 admissions to Woolwich and 10 to Sandhurst. In 1909, at Commemoration, Mr. David read a list of 14 Scholarships and Exhibitions, and stated that 10 Old Cliftonians had been awarded First Classes at the Universities since the last Commemoration. Another kind of success was achieved in Drawing; the Royal Drawing Society awarded 2 Gold, 2 Silver and 2 Bronze Medals to Clifton boys in 1906, and 6 similar Honours in 1907.

Mr. David proved to be a Headmaster with many original ideas, which he soon began to put into practice. He took a deep interest in the physical well-being of the School. He allowed the boys more sleep—" an unbroken rest between the hours of 10 and 7."[1] Early in his reign he obtained the consent of the Council to the giving of instruction in the Winter term, with the help of the Masters, in drill and shooting to all boys in the Third and Fourth Forms. He was not afraid of the reproach of Militarism. At the Commemoration of 1906 he said: "There are many, I know, who speak lightly of this day of need. I cannot at all agree with them." And so he introduced Physical Training, and, later, instruction in Swedish Drill. To the advantages of Physical Training he converted a great majority of the Staff. Of "P. T." a Clifton poet wrote with appreciation of its effects:

"Hips firm, and heels raise! and knee-bending,
  And head turning round to each side,
And right and left turn without ending,
  Till each feeble muscle is tried.

Arm forward and upward we're raising,
  On tiptoe we all of us march,
The result of the drill's quite amazing—
  Why! our backs feel as straight as a larch."[2]

Moreover, the restrictions on the use of bicycles were removed.

David also introduced the study of "Civics." At the 1907 Commemoration he urged that the boys ought to be more interested in parliamentary and municipal politics: "The idea of public duty is in the mind of many boys almost confined to the games. . . . Many boys leaving school have got their ideas of public duty and private amusement seriously confused, and cannot always disentangle them in later life."

Mr. C. H. Spence, well-qualified by his historical knowledge, was the Master chosen to teach "Civics." King Edward warmly commended this new departure when at Avonmouth he replied to an Address from the School in 1908.

In the summer of 1906 Lord Roberts paid a visit to the

School. He spoke some prophetical words: "I want all my fellow-countrymen to bear in mind that, however little we may wish it, we may some day find ourselves involved in a serious war with a great nation trained in arms, and, if we do not take the trouble to be prepared, we shall not only deserve defeat, but most certainly suffer it."

His speech was received with deafening applause, and he presented E. P. Reynolds, as being the best all-round boy in the School, with a copy of his book, *Forty-One Years in India*.

In 1907 W. S. Paul (O.C.), Hon. Secretary of the Bristol Crimean and Indian Veterans' Association, with J. Fuller Eberle (O.C.), Hon. Treasurer, and the Rev. G. F. Cartwright (O.C.), brought fifty Crimean and Indian Mutiny veterans to the School. J. L. Younghusband, a small boy in the Junior School, the son of Major-General N. L. Younghusband (O.C.) and grandson of Major-General J. W. Younghusband, shook hands with a veteran who had fought at Chillianwallah in 1849.

On 9th July, 1908, King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra visited Avonmouth to open the Royal Edward Dock. At 9 a.m. the School, including the Junior and Preparatory Schools, assembled in Big-School; the Masters stood in double file down the centre of the room. After Prayers, the Masters and the School respectively signified with acclamation that they authorized the Headmaster to sign a Loyal Address to His Majesty. This was given under the Common Seal of the College, and signed also by the Bishop of Hereford, Chairman of the Council, and O. M. Tweedy, Head of the School. The National Anthem was then sung, and three cheers given for the King. The Headmaster, accompanied by the Head of the School, presented the Address at Avonmouth. The King in his reply said of the School:

"Its name is famous for patriotism, scholarship and sport, and it has developed in a high degree the public spirit, the sense of good comradeship and the splendid rivalry in all honour and manliness and good feeling which is the finest tradition of our great schools. . . . I am well aware that many Old Cliftonians have entered my Army, and have distinguished themselves in all parts of the world. Many have fallen on active service, leaving you proud memories of names and deeds, unfading examples to stir the spirit of those that follow . . . men of honour and courage, of energy and intelligence."

His Majesty's reply to the Address was read out by the Headmaster in Big-School on the following Saturday.[3]

Another important event of this year was a meeting on 13th March of the Old Cliftonian Society, with Rowland Whitehead in the Chair, the business being to decide how best to celebrate the School's Jubilee. The Headmaster, who was accidentally prevented from attending, put forward in a statement, as fitting memorials of the occasion, (1) the rebuilding of the Chapel, or (2) a Museum and Art Gallery, or (3) a second Racket Court, or (4) new Fives Courts, but (5), as most desirable of all, more playing-fields. Canon Glazebrook agreed that these latter were our greatest necessity. A letter was read from Percival advocating an Endowment for the augmentation of scholarships. George Whitehead proposed, and Gilmore Barnett[4] seconded, a resolution that more playing-fields should be acquired, and a site of 35 acres at Beggar's Bush was mentioned. Two others were subsequently inspected, one near Coombe Dingle, the other at the Westbury end of the Downs. (The Zoo was regarded as too expensive a proposition, even if the Proprietors had been willing to sell.) It was reckoned at this time that there were about 6,000 Old Cliftonians, of whom 1,500 were now members of the Society. Before the year ended a contract for the purchase at £250 per acre of 48 acres at Beggar's Bush, of which 8 were woodlands, was signed; the Headmaster gave the munificent sum of £500 towards the cost, but the new ground was not used during his headmastership. The Old Cliftonians contributed a total of £13,281. Compared with the acreage of Beggar's

Bush the Close is 11¼ acres in extent, and the New Field (which cost £4,528 an acre) 4½ acres.

Towards the end of 1908 the Council was already considering the enlargement of the Chapel, and early in 1909 plans, prepared by Sir Charles Nicholson, were approved. H. H. Wills (O.C.), with characteristic generosity, promised to give an organ, the cost of which was estimated at £2,500. In *The Cliftonian* of February, 1909, is a picture showing the scheme of enlargement, and in that of December there are two interesting views showing how the Chapel appeared with its centre removed.

Amongst the Masters appointed by Mr. David were three Old Cliftonians, Messrs. T. R. Crawley-Boevey, H. W. M. Parr and A. D. Imlay. The two former were killed in the War; Mr. Imlay, a Scholar of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, a First Class in the Classical Tripos, and a cricketer who won his "Blue" at Cambridge, has kept wicket for Gentlemen *v.* Players, and played for Gloucestershire, has earned the gratitude of the School by the "unselfish and unceasing labour" (as *The Annals* truly praise it) which he has lavished on the improvement of Beggar's Bush. Another Assistant Master appointed by Mr. David, Captain H. A. Butt, was also killed in the War. Mr. W. R. M. Lamb became Secretary of the Royal Academy. Three others, after leaving Clifton, became Headmasters: Mr. Belcher of Christ's College, Christchurch, New Zealand; the Rev. H. H. Symonds of King's School, Chester; Mr. K. Fisher of Oundle.

In 1909 the School lost the services of Mr. J. E. Pearson. He continued to labour for the School in many ways till his death in March, 1931. Mr. W. A. Shenstone, F.R.S., died in 1908; he had succeeded Dr. Tilden in 1880. Canon Wilson wrote of him that he was "one of those rare men who unite the literary and scientific, and to some extent the artistic temperaments. He was no unworthy descendant of the poet whose name he bore. . . . He combined in a rare degree an ardour for research with skill and interest in teaching. To this rare power of evoking original work Mr. Shenstone added a remarkable lucidity in explanation." Mr. H. C. Playne (O.C.) left in 1906 to become Headmaster of Bancroft's School, Woodford Green, which he ruled successfully for a quarter of a century. The Rev. A. St. John Gray (O.C.), who was on the Staff from 1889 to 1891 and was re-appointed in 1901, left in 1906. Before he came back to Clifton for the first time he had been an Assistant Master at Bromsgrove and Headmaster of the King's School, Parramatta. Between his two Clifton masterships he was, from 1892 to 1897, Headmaster of Malvern. His successor at Malvern has written that there " Mr. Gray devoted himself with an energy which was greater than his real strength to raising funds for a Chapel which should be worthy of the School. He succeeded in his object."[5] Mr. T. D. Davies, a fine, robust type of Englishman, resigned in 1907 after twenty-seven years' service. He died in 1917 ; he was " a lover of the open air and of farm life, and of horses and dogs ; a lover of architecture and painting and travel in foreign lands ; a reader of books in ancient and modern languages ; a thoughtful observer of the movements of the day."[6] Another old friend of the School, though not a Master, the Rev. Joseph Greene, always known as " College " Greene, died in January, 1906. In his top-hat, white tie and clerical frock-coat, he was for very many years a familiar figure in the Close ;[7] his sons, A. D. Greene and the Rev. W. L. Greene, were at the School, the former of whom was a member of the famous School XI of 1876, and Captain of the Oxford XI of 1880.

Mr. David accepted the headmastership of Rugby in 1909. His short reign will always be looked back upon as a happy chapter in our history. At the 1909 Commemoration Canon Wilson said that the School " had been prosperous to a degree that had never been surpassed, and under a Headmaster who, for originality, for meeting the demands of a new age, held his own even with their first great Headmaster, Dr. Percival." A Clifton Master wrote in

The Arena of July, 1912, that " it is difficult to do justice to his charm of manner, his brightness, his quickness of perception." The Council said in their 1909 Report that " the efficiency of every department of the College has been maintained or developed to meet the educational calls of the time. Mr. David in ways too numerous to record here has shown himself eager to advance the interests of the School," and they deplored his retirement as a great loss to Masters, parents, boys and Old Cliftonians, as well as to the Council. At the Commemoration of 1910 Dr. King, his successor, bore witness that he " had done Clifton great and enduring service." Dr. King " doubted if any Headmasters, when they left, left behind them feelings of affection and regard more than Mr. David."

His departure from Clifton at Christmas, 1909, was deplored by *The Cliftonian* as associated with another misfortune, momentarily more acute, " we have not only lost our Headmaster but the Marlborough match as well."

Mr. David afterwards presented to the School his portrait by Mr. Hugh Rivière, which hangs in the Council Room. He continued as Headmaster of Rugby till 1921, when he was consecrated Bishop of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich. In 1923 he was promoted to the See of Liverpool, which he still holds.

REFERENCES.

[1] In Canon Wilson's time we were allowed an extra hour in bed in the mornings towards the end of the Winter term, a welcome presage of the holidays.

[2] *The Cliftonian*, October, 1906.

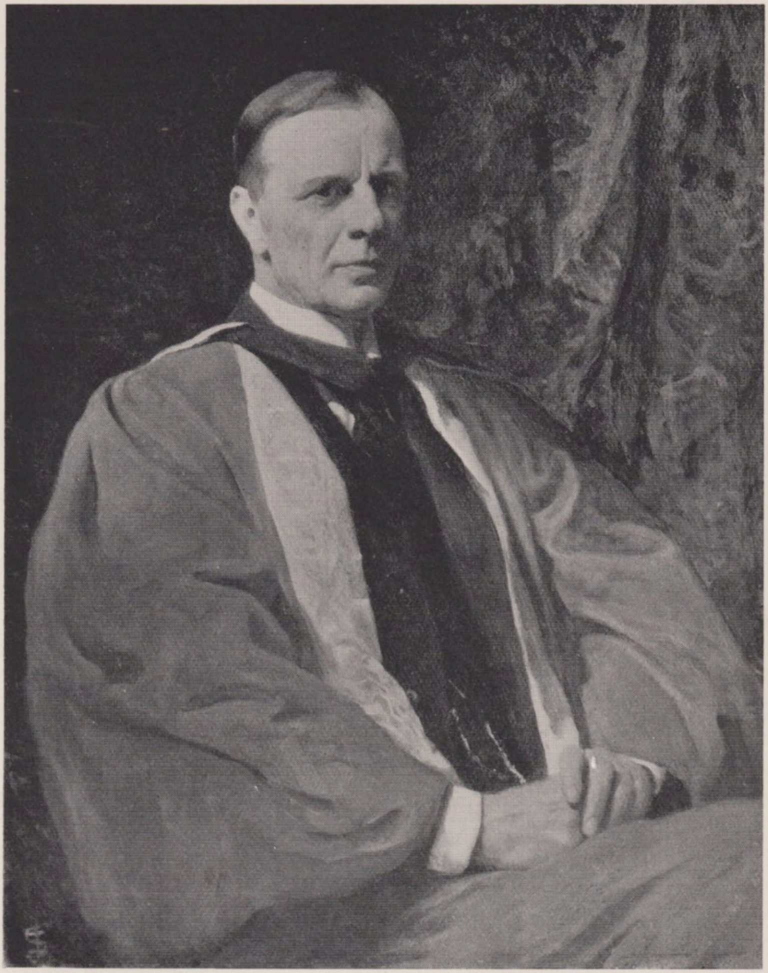
[3] Queen Victoria visited Bristol in 1899 and drove round Clifton, but her drive did not bring her within sight of the School. " The boys," writes Mr. G. H. Clark, " stood on the edge of the Downs or on the path by the Zoo top gate. The old lady appeared hardly conscious of anything."

[4] Francis Gilmore Barnett, one of the original members of the School. He died suddenly a few days later while playing golf. " A Bristolian by birth, he gave all his energy and all his enthusiasm to the promotion of its welfare, and above all to the elevation—moral, intellectual and material—of that great mass of citizens upon whom life presses hard." All classes gathered at his funeral in Bristol Cathedral (*The Cliftonian*, March, 1908).

[5] *Seventy Years*, Archdeacon S. R. James, p. 152.

[6] *The Cliftonian*, June, 1917.

[7] Mr. Greene was a constant attendant at foreign cricket matches, and his presence was regarded as bringing the School good luck. On one occasion, when he happened to be absent and the School was not faring too well, the Captain of the XI ran to his house and persuaded him to come to the Close.



John Edward King.

Painting by S. J. Solomon, R.A.
(in Council Room).

John Edward King, 1910–1923

DR. JOHN EDWARD KING (O.C.) won a Scholarship at Lincoln College, Oxford, in 1877, a First Class in Classical Mods., and a Second in Greats. In 1881 he came to Clifton for a year to help Mr. Bartholomew; from 1884 to 1887 he was an Assistant Master at St. Paul's School. He was made a Fellow of Lincoln in 1882, and Tutor in 1887. He was High Master of Manchester Grammar School from 1891 to 1903; Headmaster of Bedford Grammar School from 1903 to 1910,[1] and of Clifton from 1910 to 1923. In 1911 Bristol University created him an Hon. D. Litt. The Council of Clifton College reported of his appointment: "Mr. King's qualifications as a distinguished scholar and an experienced and successful Headmaster, and the knowledge he possesses as an Old Cliftonian of the spirit and traditions of the School, specially fit him for the headmastership."

Dr. King was at Clifton from 1870 to 1877, rising from the Upper Fourth (Junior School) to the Sixth. He was a "Cap" and in the XXII, and in 1877 "came in" second in the Long Penpole. T. W. Lang (O.C.) wrote of him, in some reminiscences contributed to *The Cliftonian* of February, 1918, that once he made use of his services to signal the return of the Long Penpolers: "This friend of mine was an awfully jolly fellow. I have never liked anyone so much in my life, either before or since. His name was Johnny King." Lang remembered "the figure clear cut against the skyline; the Eton jacket always neat, the collar always immaculately clean, the grey trousers always a little short of the length of limb." In a later number of *The Cliftonian* E. M. Oakeley recalled a House Supper in the School House, at which he was present, when "quite a small boy then in my Form, named King, returned thanks for the fags, and made a most amusing attack, or rather ironical panegyric, on the House Sixth fellows." Dr. King has always been noted for his dry humour.

The first principal event of Dr. King's headmastership was the enlargement, to some extent the rebuilding, of the Chapel. Sir Charles Nicholson's plans had been approved in Mr. David's time, and a contract entered into with Messrs. Cowlin and Son, the figure being £8,227 6s. 8d. At first a plan had been entertained of building a South Aisle to correspond with the North Aisle which had been erected in 1881–1882, but Sir Charles advised that the Chapel was already too low for its width. He accordingly recommended that the central portion should not only be widened by extensions southward and northward, but also raised upon a vaulted roof supporting a lantern tower. He designed to add two small Aisles to the Chancel, making the east end visible from all parts of the Chapel. It was hoped that everything would be completed by June, 1910, and in fact the first service in the enlarged Chapel was held in November of that year. £5,000 was already in hand for the building; Percival promised £500, and there was every confidence that the rest could be collected from parents and from friends of the School.

Some uneasiness was expressed about the extensive nature of the scheme. An Old Cliftonian, with the now well-known initials of "A.T.W.," inquired: "What will become of the Gallery, the Rose Window, the Porch, the Tower and the Clock?" He feared a Choir in the Chancel (where it once had sat). "Let us not imitate Cathedrals with their dumb congregations and screened-off singing-boys." In reply to him Geoffrey Butler (O.C.) (the late Sir Geoffrey Butler, M.P.), wrote: "Those of us who regard the Clifton tradition as something marvellously—I was going to say, mystically—noble, feel indignant when it is asserted that this tradition is inseparably connected with the less fortunate features (to put it charitably) of a mid-Victorian building."[2]

Sir Charles Nicholson himself contributed an account of the alterations to *The Cliftonian* of February, 1911:

"The original building had been comparatively small and simple, planned more or less upon the old collegiate lines. The arrangement of the existing College buildings made it undesirable to extend the Chapel westwards. The Apse and Chancel of the old Chapel had to be preserved for the sake of old associations." If a South Aisle had been added, "this, it was felt, would have merely transformed the old Chapel, which had merits of its own, into a somewhat commonplace edition of a mid-Victorian parish church. The design of the Lantern," (which was 75 feet high internally), "had been to some extent suggested by that of the central octagon of Ely Cathedral. . . . At the Crypt level a Cloister has been arranged facing the School Close. There are new Chancel Aisles, which are intended for the use of visitors. . . . The old windows have been replaced in the new work, and so of course have the old memorials."

There were panels for more memorials, and there was an intention to have fresco paintings illustrating the life of our Saviour. The windows of the Upper Lantern were filled in with simple grisaille glass containing the Arms of the College, the City, and the See. In the six angles below the windows of the Upper Lantern are wooden images of six great English educationists—King Alfred, William of Wykeham, Arnold, Henry VI, John Colet and John Percival. The Organ, given by H. H. Wills (O.C.), weighs twenty tons, and contains between 2,000 and 3,000 pipes and nearly four miles of lead piping. The Bell was given by H. L. Wethered (O.C.), partner in a Bristol firm of bell-founders, and brother of Vernon Wethered, who was Head of the School 1883–1884.

While the work was being carried out the School, as in 1881–1882, worshipped at Emmanuel Church. On account of delay in completion of the Organ, the Dedication

Service did not take place till 22nd May, 1911. The Rev. A. A. David was present, and the Rev. L. J. (now Prebendary) Percival (O.C.) represented his father. Canon Wilson preached the sermon, in the course of which he said:

"What varieties of faculty and temperament were assembled on these benches twenty, thirty, forty years ago! What varied, what excellent, what unexpected services they have rendered! So to-day countless types are before me, whose future development none can yet foresee."

The Chapel has since been enriched by many gifts, and they still continue to be received; it is scarcely possible to enumerate them all. The Memorial Lantern at the Chapel door was put there in 1928 in memory of F. F. Evans (O.C.), who fell in the War. The Pulpit, which commemorates Canon Glazebrook, was dedicated on 30th January, 1930.

In dignity and beauty our Chapel can now compare with that of any other school. On the Old Cliftonian it exercises a peculiar spell. In *The Cliftonian* of December, 1926, one of them tells[3] of how a sudden impulse seized him as he was sitting in his room in London on a Sunday, to travel to Clifton and attend afternoon Chapel and "hear the lads sing." His train reached Bristol somewhat late, and his taxi brought him to the School just as the Chapel door was closed; but his Old Cliftonian tie induced the porter to admit him, and he was rewarded by hearing the boys sing, "Who is the King of Glory?" (It was one of the Psalms sung at the Jubilee Service of 1912.) One may hazard a guess that this Old Cliftonian started on his journey from the Tower of London.

In May, 1910, the Secretary of the Old Cliftonian Society informed the Council that the total amount paid or promised for the acquisition of Beggar's Bush amounted to nearly £10,000, that the land had been conveyed, and £5,500 borrowed for completion of the purchase. The Council undertook to contribute £175 for two years. In July a shed and lavatory accommodation was provided for the new ground, also a stretcher. It was estimated that the cost of conveying the boys there and back would be £280 *per annum.* In November the Council agreed to undertake the cost of motor buses for two years. Already, in the previous year, Mr. Imlay and Mr. Borwick, with the help of boys, had begun work on the ground with an iron wheelbarrow and two spades. In 1910 Joe Porter was engaged to kill moles, of which there were thousands, at 2d. a mole: every Saturday he brought their tails to Oakeley's House in a tin box to be counted by Mr. Imlay. In the autumn term the fields were being used on every half-holiday by some portion of the School, and First Aid Lectures were being given to provide against Beggar's Bush casualties. In December the editors of *The Cliftonian* testified to the great usefulness of the new acquisition—"the decision to introduce hockey as a School game is due to the possession of the field." And from the beginning of the first term of 1911 "dates what may be described as the Hockey Age of the School. . . . We can prophesy for hockey a great future and a hold on the School's affections."

On 19th July, 1912, after a Field Day with other schools, it was at Beggar's Bush that the troops marched past the veteran Field-Marshal Earl Roberts. The Field-Marshal was accompanied by Colonel H. B. O. Savile, C.B., who was then ninety-three years of age, and had been on the Council, of which he was then the senior member, since 1871.[4]

In pre-War times the ground was very rough. In 1912 a horse and cart were bought, and work was continued on a large hole in the centre of the ground, which had been partly filled up in previous years. In January, 1914, a great many trees were planted—Scotch firs, larch, Austrian and Corsican pines. In 1915 the cottage was tenanted, and its walls covered with cement rubble. A roadway was constructed leading to the stable, and a second horse box was made; hundreds of loads of clay, ashes, loose earth and stones were carted for the purpose of levelling and improving the surface. The Pavilion was divided into two compartments. In 1916 a shed was built behind the Pavilion, and the levelling of the centre pitch was continued. Turfing was also taken in hand, and the hillock between the pitch and the Pavilion was blasted; a wire fence was also put up. In 1917 and 1918, during the stress of the War, eight acres of potatoes were grown for the Army and Navy Canteen Board, and store cattle and pigs were kept.

Soon after the War Beggar's Bush began to be used for football. In the spring term of 1920 there were four School games every half-holiday for boys under 16½. The first buses were not vehicles *de luxe*. A School poet contrasts the quiet of Clifton during the holidays with the various noises of term:

> "Nor does the 'Bus its springless Strength display,
> Bumping its freight to distant Fields of Play."

After the War they were superseded by two large Albion lorries which were bought from the War Department. We read of the boys "packed like sardines in dilapidated lorries." These gave place in January, 1927, to three Thorneycroft buses specially arranged each to convey thirty boys. They were purchased by the Games Committee out of the Games and Shop Fund. The maintenance of these buses was expensive, and for some time prevented proper attention being given to the development of the ground, which still left much to be desired. There were complaints in *The Cliftonian* about having to play Rugger "in the dark in a rain-swept bog," and of boys returning "covered from head to foot with thick, slimy mud." Cricket was first played about 1923, but with two exceptions the pitches were very rough.

In 1928 a Ransome's Quintuple Cutter was bought, costing nearly £200. In 1929 an Austin Tractor was added, and the whole ground cut and rolled for the first time. Four men were constantly at work improving the surface. Thus, with unceasing perseverance, Beggar's Bush was improved, and not merely improved but beautified. In *The Cliftonian* of June, 1931, we read:

"We now have five small Pavilions on wheels, while another, more majestic than its fellows and on a permanent site, looks on to an excellent pitch. We hope that it will no longer be considered a disgrace to play cricket at Beggar's Bush. On the right as you enter there is a lawn, and a garden surrounding a small pond in which perspiring youth may plunge if so disposed, while the whole field is gradually being levelled. Our thanks are due to the untiring efforts of the master mind who is always producing some new improvement better than the last."

The owner of "the master mind," Mr. A. D. Imlay, to whose "unselfish and unceasing labour" *The Annals* of 1925 pay a tribute, has written of a collaborator who should also be gratefully remembered:

"It would be a great pity if future generations failed to recognize what they owe to the work of W. E. Matthews, who has lived at Beggar's Bush fifteen years and passed through various stages of work. First, as foreman of the farm he ploughed with two horses, tended the cattle and pigs, rebuilt the fences and constructed every building we have (apart from his house); then in 1918 he became chief mechanic, kept two ex-War lorries constantly on the road, without one day's intermission and without entering a garage for repairs." Mr. Imlay gives a long list of the machines for which Matthews made himself responsible, and of other work he has done. "To this success an amazing cheerfulness has contributed very largely and a determination not to be beaten under any circumstances."

When the old Pavilion in the Close was demolished to make way for the new one all the timber and other material which was sound enough was conveyed to Beggar's Bush, and out of it two new shelters were constructed by the ground Staff, and now serve a very useful purpose.[5]

The Big Garden is laid out with hyacinths, roses, tulips and crocuses. In 1931 there were at Beggar's Bush, besides Big-Side, eight cricket pitches, eight hockey and nine football. In 1932 the Old Cliftonian Society sent a cheque for £266, the balance of the original purchase fund, to help with the expenses. In 1933 another large piece of ground was re-levelled on the left of the entrance gates.

The expenses of Beggar's Bush amount to about £1,200 *per annum.*[6]

During the Coronation festivities of 1911 the School was absent, enjoying a holiday. The School buildings were illuminated, and the decorations of the School House and other Houses " helped to give the neighbourhood a festive and patriotic appearance."

THE JUBILEE.

" Now fifty years have come and gone,
  And fifty years, in going,
Showed what was rightly, wrongly done—
  The Sower and the sowing ;
A fruitful thought, a Master's will—
Lo ! a School risen upon a hill !
And fifty years behold her still
  Uprising, broadening, growing."

Now dawned 1912, the year of Jubilee, and our celebrations were preceded by a memorable event, the visit of King George V and Queen Mary to the School on 28th June. The pillars on either side of the entrance gate were removed to give ingress to the Quadrangle for His Majesty's carriage. The Cadet Corps formed a Guard of Honour. Two thousand five hundred school children formed a living flag in the New Field. In the centre of the Quadrangle were the Headmaster, the Masters, members of the Council, and the Head of the School, F. N. Tribe (the son of F. N. Tribe, O.C., who became a member of the Council in 1921). An extra week's holiday was granted. The boys of the

Preparatory School entertained Crimean veterans. At night the School was illuminated.

On 19th July was the great Field Day with other schools, after which Lord Roberts rode along the line when they were assembled at Beggar's Bush. He addressed the boys during their tea, and spoke of Haig, Birdwood, the Younghusbands, H. N. C. Heath, and other Cliftonians he had known in India and in the South African War.

At Commemoration there was an O.C. Golf meeting, and an O.C. Masonic Lodge was held. At the Reception use was made of all the College buildings. The School was entertained for an hour in the Gymnasium. There were exhibitions of sword-dancing. The Bristol Symphony Orchestra played in the Quadrangle. All the details of the entertainments were in the hands of a Committee, prominent members of which were Mr. Borwick and Mr. Lutton Carter; the chief organizer was Mr. H. W. M. Parr (O.C.), one of the Masters who afterwards fell in the War. About 1,000 Old Cliftonians attended this Jubilee Commemoration.

The Commemoration Service was conducted by several dignitaries of the Church, and eighteen Old Cliftonian clergymen were present. £96 was collected for the decoration of the Chapel. Percival preached the sermon. He was now nearly seventy-eight years old. What thoughts must have passed through the old man's mind as he looked down on the enlarged and crowded Chapel and recalled his first sermon in Big-School fifty years ago to the half-dozen Masters, the seventy boys and their friends! He preached from the same text (1 Corinthians iii. 7) as on that bygone day, the day "of a humble beginning and a venture of faith." He said of the Chapel:

"It is a shrine, sanctified by many a sacred memory, enriched with the affection and devotion of those who grew up here and went out from us to bear the name of their School and exhibit its spirit in the various fields of life and duty in almost every quarter of the globe."

He spoke of his own educational ideals:

" While giving due weight to traditional studies, we aimed at providing an education more varied and consequently more stimulative . . . better suited for the complex needs of a new time. Free from all bondage to outworn traditions, we aimed at a life and discipline more humane, perhaps, and not less manly than that which prevailed in older places."

He continued rather sadly:

" I have to confess to you that I feel as I felt thirty-five years ago, that there is still a name to be won by that school which shall first find out the secret of how to train up and send forth not a select few only, but the great mass of its sons, the rank and file of its members, distinguished by a new combination of gifts and qualities . . . prominent workers, if not leaders and prophets in the next stage of our country's evolutionary progress."

The prizes were distributed by Lord Haldane, then Lord Chancellor, who spoke of the backward and chaotic action of the State with regard to Secondary Schools, " and when you get higher than that, the State has done very little indeed." But much has been done for Secondary Schools since Lord Haldane made those remarks. Canon Glazebrook, thanking Lord Haldane, made mention of some of whom the School might be proud—in cricket, Tylecote, Townsend, Collins; in politics, Buxton, Whitley, Montagu; in scholarship and literature, Warren, Newbolt, Quiller-Couch; in war and exploration, Younghusband, Birdwood, Arnold Wilson. Sir Herbert Warren presented Percival with an Address from old pupils. The Bishop of Hereford, he said, " was indeed celebrating his golden wedding with the School." Dr. and Mrs. King gave a Garden Party. There were cricket matches, in which famous Old Cliftonians—J. A. Bush, R. E. Bush, H. G. Tylecote, C. L. Townsend—played.

The School Supper was in Big-School. The School sat at five long tables. On the platform were fourteen selected members of the Sixth. F. N. Tribe, Head of the School, proposed the toast of " Clifton "; E. K. Wakeford, the brilliant mathematician, proposed " the Rest of the School." The Old Cliftonians had their dinner in a great marquee in front of the Junior School. There were 472 present, sitting at eleven tables. About £50 was collected for Bounsall, the groundsman. Messages were received from O.C.'s in the Malay States, Ceylon, Simla, Poona, New South Wales, New Zealand, West Australia. (There were also messages during Commemoration from Cheltenham, Rugby, Haileybury and the Imperial Conference of Teachers' Association.) A. W. Paul (Head of the School, 1863–1866) proposed, and J. A. Neale (Head of the School, 1866–1868) seconded, the toast of " The School." Canon Wilson, replying for " Headmasters and Masters," gave an interesting review of the School's history. Of Dr. King he said :

" Old Cliftonians who knew him hailed his appointment, and he has already completely won the confidence of all concerned in the School—the Masters, the boys, the Old Cliftonians, the parents and the general public." A presentation was made to Arthur Stone,[7] who had succeeded Rowland Whitehead as Hon. Secretary of the Old Cliftonian Society in 1903.

At the Sunday afternoon service the sermon was preached by Canon Wilson. He spoke of the function of the teacher :

" The teacher knows that he is no creator ; he knows that his work is only to secure the right atmosphere, to use the right influences ; in a word, to cultivate wisely his garden of souls, giving them sunshine, nourishment, room, and then with earnest prayers to stand aside and leave to free and natural growth, to the unimaginable directive force of the divine life within, to bring each flower to the perfection of which it is capable."

And he rightly claimed for Clifton a truly liberal atmosphere :

" The gates are open, wide open, in this School to thought of every kind—to the widest range of literature, science, philanthropy, that anyone can bring."

And he spoke a true word about the Schoolmaster—

" the greatest and most durable, the most treasured and imperishable gift of a Master to his boys, is his personality."

In this year of Jubilee we won our match against Rugby by an innings and 160 runs (309 against 55 and 94), and against Cheltenham by 133 runs—our first victory since 1901.

So in celebrations and victories 1912 was indeed our *Annus Mirabilis*.

On 30th September there was a special service in Chapel to commemorate the opening of the School on 30th September, 1862.

THE GREAT WAR.

> " Hark ! I hear the bugle crying,
>   And where am I ?
> My friends are up and dressed and dying,
>   And I will dress and die."

How soon the shadow was to fall on this happy life of the School ! How many of those who joined in the festivities of 1912 imagined that in two years' time the plague of war was to begin decimating the ranks of Cliftonians ? But these sad losses must now be recorded.

At Clifton, as elsewhere, the advent of War was felt as something enormous and bewildering :

" The gulf between last term and this cannot be bridged by any words of ours. Events of such momentous importance are taking place even as we are writing, that it seems almost impossible to give our attention to more trivial matters. But the duty of careful and unflagging attention to our daily task is one which all must keep in mind."[8]

By the end of the year 1,527 Cliftonians were serving ; by the end of 1915 2,250, and 172 had lost their lives—more than four times the number of those who had fallen in the South African War. By the end of July, 1916, 2,388 had joined up (of whom 1,277 had served in the School Corps) ; more than one in ten of these had been killed, or had died of wounds or disease. In July, 1917, our losses were 365—one out of every eight serving. In October they had risen to 402. At the end of the War, out of 3,100 who had served by land or sea or in the air 578 were dead.[9]

What havoc the War wrought amongst Cliftonians of the younger generation may be brought home to our minds by the following instances. They are set down here,

> " Quamquam animus meminisse horret, luctuque refugit,"

so that future Cliftonians may realize the sacrifices of those terrible years :—

Of 37 who " came in " in the Long Penpole of 1906, 33 served, 7 were killed and 7 wounded.

Of 29 who gained Honours in 1906, 26 served, 4 were killed, 1 died of disease and 7 were wounded.

Of the Gymnasium VIII of 1908, all served, 1 was killed and 3 wounded.

Of the XI of 1909, all served, 3 were killed, 2 died of disease and 2 were wounded.

Both our Rackets representatives of 1909 were wounded, one of them four times.

In 1909 we gained 5 admissions to Woolwich and 2 to Sandhurst. Of these 7 Cliftonians 2 were killed and 4 wounded (one of them twice).

Of the 25 members of Big-Side Levée (October, 1912), 10 were killed (including the Head of the School, the Captain of the Corps and 3 representatives of the Sixth), and 5 were wounded.

All the members of the XI of 1912 served, 3 were killed and 2 wounded.

Of 17 boys who took part in a School debate in 1912, 7 were killed and 2 wounded.

In the Long Penpole of 1914, 27 " came in," all of them served, 11 were killed, 1 died of disease and 9 were wounded.

Most lamentable of all—of the XI of 1914, all of whom served, 5 were killed, 1 died of disease and 4 were wounded.

Then, taking boys who were at the School when the War began, and for some time afterwards, every member but one of the XI's of 1915 and 1916 served, and 5 of them were wounded.

Of the Masters who lost their lives, Major H. Clissold (O.C.), D.S.O., had commanded the School Corps. Canon Glazebrook, in a sermon, said of him : " From the day that he came to us in 1894 he gave himself heart and soul to the School. To the boys he was teacher, friend and playfellow, beloved in all relations. To the Masters he was a modest and ready helper, always growing in power and usefulness." One of his colleagues : " Seriously, I feel that the death of Harry Clissold was one of the greatest losses to our Staff. He was so full of vitality, kindliness, eagerness to make things better, so broad-minded." *The Bristol Times and Mirror* wrote of his " unfailing cheerfulness, and his strong sense of duty, thinly veiled by a habit of humorous self-depreciation."[10] Capt. T. R. Crawley-Boevey (O.C.) had been Captain of the XI in 1899 : " gentle, kindly and modest, he loved his work and his boys loved him, and only the call of duty had brought him into the Army." Mr. H. W. M. Parr (O.C.) was the Master who organized the Jubilee celebrations in 1912 ; as a boy at Clifton he had been Captain of the Cadet Corps. Mr. H. G. Bache had been appointed to a mastership, but went to the front before entering on his duties. Mr. A. H. Webb was House Tutor at Hartnell's in 1914. Mr. H. G. May (1912–1914) had afterwards been Assistant Master at Sherborne. Captain H. A. Butt had been on the Staff since 1908 ; " his affection for ' the little lads in the Pre.' endeared him to all who knew him." There is a lancet window in Chapel to his memory.

In all sixteen Masters were absent on military service.

The Bishop of Hereford lost a son, Dr. King lost a son, Canon Wilson lost two. Mr. Hall and Mr. Polack each lost two. Two of the sons of the Rev. H. J. Wiseman, who had died in 1901, were killed. Mr. Rintoul, Mr. Russell, Mr. Hartnell, Mr. Harper, the Rev. E. I. A. Phillips, and Mr. Lewis, the School's Secretary, were all bereaved. Nearly all of these casualties were of Old Cliftonians.

Among others whom Clifton had to mourn were :—

2nd-Lieut. L. E. M. Atkinson, Head of the School (1908–1909), Scholar of New College, First in Greats, Fellow of Hertford College, and his brother, Lieutenant J. C. Atkinson :

Major B. M. L. Brodhurst, Boxing representative at Aldershot, known as " the destroying Angel " in the O.C. cricket team of 1897, for which he took 72 wickets at an average of 8 runs ; 2nd-Lieut. W. M. Brownlee, Captain of the XI (1909), Racket Pair (1907–1909), Challenge Cup (1909), Gloucestershire XI ; Captain R. L. Birdwood, brother of the Field-Marshal, to whose memory there is a lancet window[11] in the Chancel of the Chapel ; Lieutenant Hugh St. Pierre Bunbury, an artist, who had a picture in the Royal Academy which is now in Les Invalides at Paris ; the brothers Lieut.-Col. J. H. Bowes-Wilson and Captain G. H. Bowes-Wilson ; Captain J. M. Balfour, who was Captain of the XV in 1911 ; Captain D. L. H. Baynes, M.C., 6th Wrangler, First Class Natural Science Tripos—" at the Colonial Office his work was already known for its soundness and breadth of judgment " ; Colonel M. W. P. Block, a veteran officer of the Royal Artillery, who was at Clifton from 1867 to 1875 :

Captain A. E. J. Collins, who made the extraordinary score of 628 (not out) in a Junior School House Match in 1899, Scholar, Cap, Bronze Medal for Boxing at Aldershot, Racket Pair, and his brother 2nd-Lieut. H. C. Collins ; Major Sir Eustace Clark-Jervoise, Bart., who had served with distinction in the South African War ; Lieut.-Col. H. M. Cliff, for fifteen years Master of the Dundalk Harriers ; Captain Hugh Brodie Cardwell, a nephew of Mrs. Glazebrook, who had played Polo for Oxford ; three brothers, sons of the Rev. T. C. Chapman, Captain G. H. Chapman, Captain P. C. Chapman, and Captain T. V. Chapman :

Captain L. S. Denny, who rode the winner of the Grand Military Steeplechase in 1906 ; Major Andrew Ducrôt,[12] who represented *The Daily Mail* in the Egyptian campaign of 1896, and fought in the South African War:

2nd-Lieut. Albury Evershed, Scholar, XV, the son of S. H. Evershed, who was in the XI of 1877, one of a famous family of Clifton and Derbyshire cricketers:

2nd-Lieut. Oliver Field, Cap, XI, who had an average of 58 for twelve innings in the O.C. tour of 1899, and had served in the South African War; the brothers Captain B. J. L. Fayle and Captain G. L. B. Fayle:

Major H. G. Garnett, who went with Mr. Maclaren's team to Australia in 1901, played for Lancashire, and for Gentlemen *v.* Players 1914; Major E. Gardiner, who with his brothers gave the School Challenge Cup for swimming; Lieut. E. V. Grey, R.N., who went down with Lord Kitchener in the *Hampshire* in June, 1916; Captain H. S. Gammell, M.C., Scholar of Pembroke College, Cambridge, son of Sir Sydney Gammell (O.C.):

Lieutenant A. E. G. Hulton, First Class Mods. and Greats, Fellow of All Souls, Eldon Law Scholar; Lieutenant A. K. Hickman, who made 20 and (not out) 157 against Rugby in 1911; Major-General H. N. C. Heath, C.B., commanding the 48th Division, who had served in Egypt (1882), the Nile Expedition (1884–1885), the Soudan (1885–1886) and the South African War; Lieutenant Eric Harrison, killed a few days before his eighteenth birthday; 2nd-Lieut. G. A. Herdman, Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, who showed great promise as a physicist:

Lieut.-Col. Malcolm McNeill, D.S.O., who had served in many campaigns and was the author of *In Pursuit of the Mad Mullah;* Lieut.-Col. P. W. Machell, D.S.O., C.M.G., who had acted in Egypt as Minister of the Interior under Lord Cromer, "firm, just, genial, and thoroughly straightforward," wrote *The Times*, "this fine specimen of an English gentleman gained the sympathy and respect of all alike, and especially of the natives of Egypt"; 2nd-Lieut. F. H. Martin, Captain of the XI (1907), who made 109 against the Lansdown C.C.; Lieutenant H. R. Martineau, who won the V.C. and lost an arm in the South African War; 2nd-Lieut. C. L. Mackay,[13] XI, Silver Medal and Cup for Boxing (1913), Challenge Cup, Exhibitioner of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Gloucestershire XI; Lieutenant H. T. Miller, who while at the School was presented by the Lord Mayor of Norwich with a gold watch and chain and medallion for saving a woman from drowning;[14] 2nd-Lieut. S. B. Morgan, who only a year before he fell was playing in the XI, with a batting average of 23 and a bowling average of 9 runs each for 66 wickets; the brothers 2nd-Lieut. E. A. C. McLaughlin and 2nd-Lieut. H. G. B. McLaughlin, both of the Seaforth Highlanders, sons of V. G. O. McLaughlin (O.C.);[15] Lieut.-Col. Meredith Magniac, D.S.O., a celebrated hunter of big game, and his brother Captain Erskine Magniac; Captain G. P. Manson and his brother 2nd-Lieut. C. C. E. Manson; Captain J. D. D. Mackenzie, a Newlyn artist who had exhibited in the Royal Academy; Captain J. O. Muntz, a well-known breeder of sheep and ponies in Devonshire:

Lieutenant A. L. W. Neave, Winner of Heavyweights (1912), Captain of the Sandhurst XV and winner of the Sword of Honour; the three brothers, Lieut.-Col. T. W. Nott, D.S.O., Captain L. C. Nott, M.C., and Lieutenant H. P. Nott, all of the North Town and the Gloucestershire Regiment:

Captain E. M. Panter-Downes, who had served in the South African War and had won the Royal Humane Society's Medal for a rescue from drowning;[16] Sub-Lieut. H. B. Paul, R.N., killed at the Battle of Jutland,[17] and his brother Lieut.-Col. C. T. Paul, D.S.O., sons of the well-known Old Cliftonian, Walter Stuckey Paul; Captain G. H. T. Paton, M.C., V.C.; 2nd-Lieut. Thomas Penruddocke, son of Charles Penruddocke (O.C.);[18] Captain G. G. Pomeroy, who had been wounded and taken prisoner in the Jameson Raid, and served in the South African War:

Lieutenant E. O. St. C. G. Quicke, who won the Silver Medal for Boxing at Aldershot, 1904:

Brigadier-General C. G. Rawling, C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., who had commanded an exploring party sent by Sir Francis Younghusband up the Brahmaputra in 1905, and led a British Expedition to Dutch Guiana; Captain J. F. Ruttledge, the first Old Cliftonian to win the Military Cross; Captain R. G. Raw, D.S.O., Cap, XI, and his brother, 2nd-Lieut. Roland Raw, Cap, XI, who won the Silver Medal for Boxing at Aldershot in 1902; 2nd-Lieut. R. R. Reynolds, who was Captain of the XV in 1915; 2nd-Lieut. C. G. Rought, a well-known oarsman at Henley and other courses, who represented England at the Olympic Games in Germany and at Stockholm, and was a member of the English Boxing VIII:

Lieut.-Col. Arthur Stone, D.S.O., Hon. Secretary of the Old Cliftonian Society since 1903: "His ability and his energy was given wholeheartedly to the work of the Society. . . . Busy as he was with his growing legal practice, he eagerly undertook the immense labour of raising the fund which eventually secured for the School as a Jubilee gift the new playing-fields at Beggar's Bush."[19] Stone had been Captain of the School Corps and in the VIII, and Captain of the Cambridge Bisley VIII, and had also played full back for Blackheath; Lieutenant C. E. Schwalm, who had been Head of the School (1910–1911) and in the XV, and Scholar of Pembroke College, Cambridge; Lieutenant G. C. Southern, Captain of the XI (1911), of the XV (1910), Silver Medal for Boxing, winner of the Challenge Cup, Captain of the Cadet Corps; 2nd-Lieut. G. C. Siordet, M.C.;[20] Captain R. M. Sebag-Montefiore, who won a first in Greats, and had been Vice-Chairman of the Education Committee of the L.C.C.; Captain W. H. B. Savile, son of Colonel H. B. O. Savile, C.B., who was for forty-six years a member of the Council; Brigadier-General E. R. B. Stokes-Roberts, C.B., a soldier with a long record of war service; 2nd-Lieut. A. C. Shakerley, a great polo player, and his brother, Captain E. P. Shakerley:

Lieut. C. A. Truscott, R.N.D., brother of the Assistant Hon. Secretary of the Old Cliftonian Society:

Captain S. J. Van den Bergh, and his brother, 2nd-Lieut. J. H. Van den Bergh:

Two sons of Sir George Whitehead, Bart. (O.C.); 2nd-Lieut. J. H. E. Whitehead, who made 70 and 58 runs against Rugby and 63 against Cheltenham in 1909, and ran for Oxford *v.* Cambridge in the Hurdles, and Lieut. G. W. E. Whitehead, who made 259 runs against Liverpool Club in 1912, Scholar, Captain of the XI, Kent XI; Major Cecil Wedgwood, who won his D.S.O. in the South African War, Mayor of Stoke-on-Trent (1910); his kinsman, Captain A. F. Wedgwood, who had represented Cambridge in Cross Country Running against Oxford; 2nd-Lieut. E. K. Wakeford, an extraordinary mathematical genius,[21] who won two First Classes in the Mathematical Tripos, and 2nd-Lieut. G. T. Wakeford, also of brilliant promise, Head of the School (1913–1914), Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, who fell a few days after his brother; Major W. T. Wyllie, who raised 1,100 men in ten days at Newcastle-on-Tyne; Major R. O. C. Ward, Cap, XXII, Silver Medal for Boxing, Aldershot (1899), represented Cambridge in Boxing (1902), Cambridge XV.

It will be noticed that many of these Cliftonians were soldiers tried in many campaigns. There were also many who had made their mark in other walks of life than the Army or the Navy—University dons, agriculturalists, mayors, business men, sportsmen, travellers, authors, lawyers. But the great majority of those who fell were little more than striplings, many of them scholars and athletes, fresh from the studies and games of school, the hope of their parents and their homes. From Clifton, from Oxford and Cambridge, from Woolwich and Sandhurst, or leaving their professions or their businesses, they hastened to join the Colours and perished in their prime. Many were still at Clifton for some time after the War broke out, as was the boy who wrote from the Front: "I hope you are all as happy as I am. I believe I am fighting that the world may be made more beautiful." Who can measure the tragedy, the grief for promise unfulfilled, the public and the private loss of these young lives?

> " As cometh up a flower, whose bloom
> Untimely falls to the sickle's doom,
> Ye've bloomed, ye've fallen —— "

Besides those who served in the Army, 98 were in the Navy, 17 in the Royal Marines, 14 in the R.N.D., 36 in the R.N.V.R., 185 in the Air Force.

Clifton gave the Army 1 Commander-in-Chief, 1 Army Commander, 23 Major-Generals, 52 Brigadier-Generals.

5 Cliftonians won the V.C., 180 the D.S.O., 302 the M.C., 3 the D.S.C., 6 the D.F.C., 1 the A.F.C., 3 the M.M. In addition, 1 Cliftonian was made G.C.B., 5 K.C.B., 46 C.B., 1 G.C.M.G., 7 K.C.M.G., 88 C.M.G.

These were trying days for the School. Mr. Whatley has written: " The strain of the War, especially on the Masters, must have been almost unbearable," and not the least of their trials must have been that of breaking bad news to boys. " Many activities were in abeyance," wrote one who was on the Staff at this time, " and a gloom and sadness hung over us all." We read in *The Cliftonian* how " day by day our casualty list grows longer with dreadful rapidity," of how " the dreadful toll of life is mounting up," of " the steady lengthening of the casualty list " upon the Chapel door. As was written of another school: " Death was on the doorstep in those days seizing very greedily those who went out and waiting for those who were to come."[22]

In 1914 all football fixtures were cancelled, except the matches with Wellington and Marlborough. The Christmas Concert was given as usual and was very successful, but was not followed by the usual festivities. In the summer of 1915 the only cricket matches were with Rugby, Cheltenham and Tonbridge. There was no O.T.C. Camp, but many boys went to a Training Camp at Cambridge. No boy was allowed to stay at the School beyond the age of eighteen. The Sunday evening " jaws " in Big-School were discontinued. *The Cliftonian*, for reasons of economy, was printed in small type.[23] A letter in *The Cliftonian* of February, 1917, suggesting that overcoats might be worn in Chapel, bears witness to economy in fuel. The boys had to run to Beggar's Bush for their games, to save the expense of buses; there were, in fact, no buses available. Dr. King insisted on a stringent economy in the use of paper. (A correspondent of *The Cliftonian* suggested that the abolition of impositions might be helpful.) The House Masters met to consider food rations.

But the School carried on manfully. Mrs. King made an appeal for necessaries for the Hospitals. Dr. King cheered the School by returning to the cricket field and making plenty of runs. The whole School was taken several times to see War films. A fund was opened for providing comforts for the 14th Gloucestershires. A War Savings organization was started. Ninety per cent. of the School were serving in the Corps. In 1916 and the two following years the boys lent a hand in the hayfield. In the summer holidays of 1916 nine Masters and a hundred boys were working in the lumber camp at East Bergholt. Again in the summer holidays of 1917 a large contingent was working on the land, and it was said that they effected more than would have been done by an equal number of farm-labourers. Mr. Borwick, Mr. Clark, Mr. Imlay and other Masters were thanked for their efforts in these War-time activities.

Old Cliftonians were not unmindful of their School in these difficult days. In December, 1914, J. H. Whitley and another Old Cliftonian provided two Exhibitions for sons of Old Cliftonians who had fallen in the War. Others followed this generous example, till in February, 1917, seventeen Exhibitions were offered. By the end of that year the fund for these Exhibitions amounted to £5,567.

At last the War cloud lifted. "Peace has come at last," wrote the Editors of *The Cliftonian* (December, 1918), "and the load that has weighed so heavily on the School for four years has been removed." But the end of this year was made sad by the death of Percival on 3rd December. A year previously he had resigned the Bishopric of Hereford and the Chairmanship of the Council (in which post he had been succeeded by Sir Herbert Warren, O.C.), and had gone to live at Oxford. His funeral was an impressive scene. There were present his successors in the Headmastership, Canon Wilson, Canon Glazebrook, The Rev. A. A. David and Dr. King; the members of the Council, their Chairman (Sir Herbert Warren) representing also the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford; the Staff of the School; the Lord Mayor and Sheriff of Bristol; the Vice-Chancellor of Bristol University; the Bishop and the Dean of Bristol; Prebendary Wynne Wilson represented the Bishop of Hereford, and Canon Wilson the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The School formed up in a double line from the West door to the entrance to the Crypt, to which the coffin was brought on a bier wheeled by past and present Masters and some of the oldest surviving Old Cliftonians.[24] It was Percival's own wish that he should be laid to rest in the Crypt of the Chapel, where a vault had been prepared for him.

After his death Dr. King said of him:

"It was through the Sixth that at Clifton and at Rugby he influenced the School. He never gave the rule into the hands of athletes pure and simple—the broad way that leads to destruction. But the Sixth were required to take their part in all the life of the School and really lead, and this is the true Public School tradition. . . . And yet they knew he had a human side, a dry humour, with a rare, attractive smile."

And Canon Wilson, in a sermon (8th December, 1918):

"The spiritual founder, the tutelary saint of the School. . . . In his early years, at any rate, he was incorrigibly hopeful. He felt human nature to be far more plastic, he believed it to be far more capable of ideals, and of greatness, than most of us did. . . . The School, he felt, is our spiritual community. It was his creative moral force that marked him out from others. This was ‘the seal of his Apostleship’ to us.”

Dr. Temple (the present Archbishop of York):

“This is a democratic age, and Bishop Percival was a believer in democracy. Yet there has never been a more thorough believer in authority. . . . There was in him something of the Puritan, and a great deal of the Stoic.”

It should also not be forgotten that, though Percival was ever a great advocate of peace and an enemy of “Jingoism,” who on the very eve of war was supporting neutrality, yet, when Belgian neutrality was violated, he wrote a letter to *The Times* (12th August, 1914) pointing out that war was now inevitable, “but duty calls, and the price must be paid for the good of those who are to follow us.” There can be no doubt that this letter, coming from such a quarter, had a very great effect on public opinion.

In 1919 (as has been recorded), at the request of Old Cliftonians, Percival’s name was added to the title of Commemoration, which is now the Guthrie and Percival Commemoration.

A War Memorial had first been considered at a meeting of Old Cliftonians held on 22nd November, 1917, at which the Right Hon. J. H. Whitley presided, when it was resolved that there should be (1) a permanent Memorial, (2) an Exhibition Fund for the sons of Old Cliftonians who had been killed or incapacitated, (3) the balance to go to the Endowment Fund. It was proposed to spend £5,000 on the permanent Memorial. (Nearly twice as much more was eventually spent on the Gateway.) Many munificent donations were received and more than £50,000 was collected. Finally, it was resolved that the Memorial should be the Gateway. The design chosen was that of Major Holden, the architect to the Imperial War Graves Commission and of the University of London’s new buildings. The work was begun in August, 1921, and a supply of red sandstone was procured from two quarries excavated in the bank bounding the Close. There is a turret staircase in the Gateway giving access to the roof and flagstaff. The old stone balustrade has been extended to connect with the Gateway. On the walls, which bear the names of all those Old Cliftonians who lost their lives in the War, are engraved the lines composed by Sir Henry Newbolt:

> " From the great Marshal to the last recruit,
> These, Clifton, were thy Self, thy Spirit in Deed,
> Thy flower of Chivalry, thy fallen fruit,
> And thine immortal seed."

The unveiling ceremony took place on 30th June, 1922, and nearly 600 Old Cliftonians were present. The Council gave a luncheon in the Council Room, at which Earl Haig presided; included amongst the seventy guests were the Lord Mayor and Sheriff of Bristol. At three o'clock the procession started. The School O.T.C. was drawn up in the Close facing the South African War Memorial; the rest of the School was placed near the Chapel. On the Terrace were visitors, relatives of the fallen, Masters, and Old Cliftonians who had served in the War. As the procession, headed by clergy, advanced across the Quadrangle, the O.T.C. presented arms, and Earl Haig took up his position in front of the South African War Memorial. The service was conducted by the Dean of Gloucester (the Very Rev. Henry Gee, O.C.), The Rev. Arnold Thomas and the Rev. J. Polack. The Bishop of Newcastle gave the Blessing. Sir Francis Younghusband gave the key to Earl Haig, who gave it to Sir Herbert Warren. The procession then moved to the Gateway, where Earl Haig unlocked the gate with a golden key, and unveiled the names. The flag was lowered half-mast; the O.T.C. presented arms; the Last Post was sounded and, later, the Réveillé from the roof of the Gateway. The procession then returned to the South African War Memorial.

Earl Haig, addressing those assembled, said that the Gateway was a memorial to the dead and an exhortation to the living:

" Courage, manliness and truth, clean living and honest dealing are the qualities that have made our nation great, and must be preserved if that greatness is to last. Nothing can take their place. Cleverness and skill in Arts and Sciences are much, but they are not enough, if the other qualities are absent."

Dr. King added some words of his own, and remarked that most of those whose names were recorded fought, like Earl Haig, on the Western front. The band of the Gloucestershire Regiment then played the National Anthem. The O.T.C. marched out of the Close into College Road, and, wheeling through the Gateway, marched past Earl Haig, who stood on a platform on the Terrace.

The Commemoration Sermon was preached by the Rev. Vernon Storr (O.C.), Canon of Westminster.

The Cliftonian, in a Memorial Number, gave a photograph of seven distinguished Old Cliftonian Generals who were present on this occasion:—

Major-General Sir Hugh Elles (1893–1897), K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.

Major-General A. W. Peck (1881–1886), C.B., C.M.G. (a winner of the Challenge Cup).

Field-Marshal Earl Haig (1877–1879), K.T., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.

Major-General Sir William Liddell (1880–1882), K.C.M.G., C.B.

Major-General D. E. Cayley (1879–1888), C.M.G.

Brigadier-General U. W. Evans (1876–1881), C.B., C.M.G.

Major-General Sir Philip Palin (1877–1882), K.C.M.G., C.B.

The Endowment Fund, or Centenary Endowment Fund, which has been mentioned as participating in the contributions to the Memorial, had been initiated by the

Old Cliftonian Society in 1913. It was to be administered by representatives of the O.C. Society and of the Council and by the Headmaster, and received the warm approval of the Council. The object of the scheme is to establish a Fund of £100,000. When the Fund was inaugurated it appeared that, though the debt of the College in 1877 amounted to £41,000, this had been wholly liquidated; but that, in subsequent years, an additional expenditure of £55,000 had been found necessary. At the end of 1912 the actual debt was £37,000.

An event of the summer term of 1921 was the first visit of the Prince of Wales. He entered the Close at the south-west corner by a special gateway, accompanied by Sir Herbert Warren and the Headmaster. The Head of the School, the Captains of cricket and football, and the Captain of the O.T.C. were presented to him. The Prince remarked that, as he was walking along the far side of the Close, he had heard the word " whole " repeated by many of the boys. The significance of this word, as denoting more than " half," was not lost on the Prince.

In 1922 a very sensible reform was carried out. The Houses reverted to the names they had borne at the end of Percival's reign. This reversion had been advocated for many years. In 1880 a correspondent of *The Cliftonian* predicted that an Old Cliftonian would soon be unable to distinguish House from House without making a personal visit to the School. Another humorously proposed that they should be called after " the famous towns of antiquity, Rome, Athens, Carthage, Sparta, Troy, whilst Jerusalem might also be found useful. Surely Rome *v.* Carthage, or Athens *v.* Sparta, would make excellent House Matches." Meanwhile the confusion grew—Oakeley's (once Harris's) changed to Grenfell's and Tait's and Rintoul's and Lutton Carter's; Wiseman's (once Dunn's) to Spence's and Clissold's and Lewis's; Brown's to Moor's and Asquith's and Russell's and Imlay's; Watson's to Fairbanks' and

Smith's and North's and Mayor's; Heymann's to Polack's. Sir George Younghusband wrote from Mesopotamia in 1915:

"During the past fifty years some Houses have accumulated quite an imposing, almost criminal, array of aliases, and even the most hardy must tremble at the thought of the length to which these will reach in the course of the next five hundred years or so. The first, or last, pages of *The Cliftonian* will read like that chapter in the Bible where everybody was the son of somebody with a long and difficult name, and begat in his turn an offspring with an even longer and more difficult one."

At last, early in 1922, it was announced that the present names of the Houses had received the final sanction of the Council, and in *The Cliftonian* of June, 1922, these old names re-appeared for the first time.

In addition to its enlargement, there was added to the Chapel in 1921 the Memorial Chapel over Percival's tomb. The design was prepared by R. C. James (O.C.). "The vault is covered with a slab of polished marble which bears a white cross. Round the walls are Coats of Arms borne by the different Colleges, Universities and Sees with which Percival was from time to time connected. The Arms are those of Clifton, Rugby, Trinity College, Oxford, Queen's College, Oxford, Bristol University, the Sees of Exeter, Bristol and Hereford. Access to the Chapel is obtained through an iron grille, at the foot of the stairs leading to the Chancel. On the step of the Altar Rails, immediately above the tomb is carved just the name, John Percival."[25]

Amongst other improvements and additions made to the School during Dr. King's headmastership was additional classroom accommodation at 36 College Road (now known as Muir House), which the College was enabled to purchase and furnish with a bequest of £3,500 from William Muir (O.C.). In 1919 H. H. Wills (O.C.), that most munificent son of Clifton, converted a large house at the corner of Worcester and College Roads into a hospital, and presented it to the School as a memorial to Old Cliftonians who had fallen in the War; this hospital was handed over to the Council in the autumn of 1920. The same generous donor presented No. 1 Cecil Road as a residence for the Headmaster.[26] The splendid new Pavilion is the gift of A. M. Fry, a very generous Old Cliftonian, the offer having been made when the School beat Rugby at cricket in 1922. It contains dressing-rooms, drying-rooms, hot and cold shower-baths, and everything else that cricketers can desire, and was used for the first time for the presentation of prizes after the Athletic Sports of 1924. The architect was E. P. Warren, O.C. (1870–1873), F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., who served in the War with the Serbian Army.

During the years of Dr. King's rule the School lost, by death or retirement, many Masters and other friends, some of whom dated back to its earliest history. To most Cliftonians the Earl of Ducie, the President of the Council (who died in 1921), was no more than a name. But he had actually been President for 61 years, since 1860—two years before the School opened. When proposing Earl Haig as his successor, Sir Herbert Warren said of Lord Ducie:

"When their fathers met, in Mr. Wasbrough's house, in the autumn of 1860, they showed themselves very far-sighted and wise men in electing the Earl of Ducie as President, for in him they chose a brilliant and interesting young man. Born in 1827, Lord Ducie was then thirty-three years of age, and had already been seven years in the House of Lords. He was already the Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Gloucester and Lord-Lieutenant of the Cities of Bristol and Gloucester. He had also been for five years a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was a brilliant young man, and followed for many years the career of a county nobleman and gentleman. In his youth he was a distinguished soldier. He promoted many good causes, and he was a model Englishman." Till the 'Eighties he had often presided at Council Meetings, especially on important occasions, and it was he who, in 1876, introduced a deputation to the Right Hon. Stephen Cave in support of the Charter.

Mr. R. T. Carter retired in 1923, after having been a Master for forty-eight and a half years—probably a record. "Not many Cliftonians knew his versatility. Some knew that he once commanded the Corps, others knew his gymnastic powers. Did they know anything of his skill in languages, billiards, sculpture, piano-playing, witty sayings?"[27] Mr. Carter died in 1926. Mr. Moberly retired in 1913, and died soon afterwards. He has been described as "the embodiment of Rugby traditions." Our early prowess in cricket was greatly due to him. "He was one of the shyest of men," wrote Dr. King; "it seemed impossible for him to express his feelings as a rule, and bring out what was in him and let himself go." Another of his colleagues wrote of "his keen sense of humour—apt to be suppressed in term in all but his eye. How he enjoyed an exchange of kindly chaff!"[28] Mr. Dakyns, who had resigned in 1889, died in 1911. Mr. Irwin died in the same year. Mr. Asquith resigned in 1910 and died in 1918. Though he had suffered a stroke in 1912, his last years were full of activity and he had taken part in the government of several large schools. Mr. T. D. Davies died in 1917, ten years after his retirement. Mr. C. H. Spence died in July, 1912. He had taught "Civics" and History, and was very learned in the history of Bristol. "He made ancient Bristol alive with Kings and Queens, monks and merchants, and sunburnt sailors going down the Avon out to sea."[29] Mr. Tait, who had retired in 1904, died in 1913. Mr. C. E. Vaughan ("Charlie" Vaughan), who died in 1922, had left Clifton in 1888, but could not have been forgotten by his old pupils in the Upper Fifth. "There was a boiling enthusiasm about him, an undisguised scorn and hatred of anything unworthy, an amazing store of learning, and with all this an indescribable personal charm, which attracted to him, almost as worshippers, boys from all parts of the School, and of widely different tastes and capacity."[30] Mr. T. S. Peppin, brother of the School's

Musical Director, died in October, 1918. Mr. Rintoul's death in April, 1919, was a great blow. As Science Master, House Master, and twice Commanding Officer of the O.T.C., he had nobly served the School. " A loyal friend has gone," said Dr. King, " a true man, fearless, devoted, resolute, a pillar of our state."[31] The whole of his life as schoolmaster had been spent at Clifton. Amongst other Masters who retired during these years were that elegant classical scholar Mr. E. H. C. Smith, who had been on the Staff forty-five years; Mr. Laxton, who returned to help during the War; Mr. J. H. Fowler; Mr. Siepmann, for many years the enthusiastic head of the Modern Language Department; Mr. North, to whose memory on his death in 1928 a writer in *The Cliftonian* paid this great tribute: " He had the priceless gift of making the classics live, and I know that more than one of his Form read Homer out of School for pleasure;"[32] the Rev. R. R. Raymer, C.M.G., D.S.O., who returned from the War to become the very keen Commanding Officer of the School Corps, retired to take a country living.

Mr. W. D. L. Macpherson, who had been Secretary to the College since 1864, retired in 1912 and died in 1920. His services during nearly fifty years were invaluable. " As time went on," wrote Sir Herbert Warren, " he became a repository of tradition and precedent, and was able to advise and suggest as well as to record. He developed into the Remembrancer of the School." Sir Herbert recalled " his dark Celtic hair and brows and beard, and his interesting, clever face." He was " a really excellent cricketer, holding his own with the best—with Masters like Wiseman, with boys like the Tylecotes, Bush and Taylor and Boyle, and with the rising and risen suns of Gloucestershire, the Graces, including the great ' W. G. ' and Frank Townsend."[33] On his resignation the Council expressed their sense of " the admirable manner in which he discharged his secretarial duties and the many good services he rendered to the School during his long tenure of his office." He was succeeded by

Mr. W. J. Lewis, who had worked under Mr. Macpherson for many years.

Dr. King appointed more than sixty Masters. Amongst them were eight Old Cliftonians: Messrs. E. M. M. Parr; R. W. J. Pavey; H. E. Hight, A.R.C.M.; M. R. Ridley, who at Oxford, in addition to many classical honours, won the Newdigate, the Chancellor's English Essay Prize and a Fellowship at Balliol; R. P. Keigwin, who had represented Cambridge at cricket, rackets, Association football and hockey, and served during the War in the R.N.V.R.; A. L. Jenkins, who gained distinctions in the Law Tripos and Final Examination, and played hockey for Cambridge; C. S. Lang, Mus.Doc., A.R.C.M., appointed Assistant Music Master in 1921; and A. I. Polack, who has succeeded his father as House Master. Other Masters whom Dr. King chose include Dr. Holmyard, in charge of the School's Science, Messrs. C. F. Taylor, J. A. O. Muirhead, F. D. Barker, J. K. B. Crawford, A. C. Leach, C. H. R. Gee, M.C., Mr. Bernard Groom, the present Librarian, Mr. H. Merrick, M.C., and Mr. A. C. K. Toms.

Mr. Toms did the School great service in developing Theatricals. In the very first volume of *The Cliftonian* there is a letter asking for a play in Big-School at the end of the summer term.[34] In later years similar requests were made, but were not encouraged. In 1895 and 1896, at Commemoration, scenes were recited from Sheridan, Molière and Aristophanes. The first dramatic entertainment in Big-School appears to have been given in 1908, when there was a performance for the benefit of the St. Agnes Girls' Club. Later in the year *Sweet Lavender* was performed, and four Old Cliftonians took parts. In the summer of 1914 there were enacted scenes from Aristophanes, apparently in costume.

The Dramatic Society's first performance was given in the winter term of 1920 at the Parish Hall of St. Agnes. At Commemoration, 1921, they acted *The School for Scandal* in Big-School with great success. Theatricals then became very popular; soon the actors, as we read in *The Cliftonian*, became "so absorbed in their work that they cannot help giving impromptu selections at breakfast and other times." Subsequent performances were:

1922.	*The Critic.*
1923.	*The Admirable Crichton.*
1924.	*She Stoops to Conquer.*
1925.	*Macbeth.*
1926.	*The Rivals.*
1927.	*If I were King.*
1928.	*The Doctor's Dilemma.*
1929.	*The Will* and *Philip the King.*
1930.	*Loyalties.*
1931.	*The Purple Mask.*
1932.	*The Three Musketeers.*

The ladies of the College have given great assistance in these productions. Mr. Toms retired from the Staff in 1932. *The Cliftonian* recorded that, besides his great services in School plays, "House plays, which have all been inspired by Mr. Toms, will continue and grow in their importance and value." At first there was some doubt whether the plays would be continued; but Mr. Taylor took up Mr. Toms' work, and *Badger's Green* was presented in 1933. In 1934 *Julius Caesar* was very successfully performed, and in 1935 *Dr. Knock*.

Dr. King gave up the headmastership at the end of the summer term of 1923. The years during which he governed the School were very eventful; in the midst of them came the War, which must have put a terrible strain on all, and especially on the Headmaster. Many of his Staff were absent on military duty, and their places had to be filled as well as possible. But, whatever the effects of the War, Clifton has retained her strength and her spirit. Dr. King found 650 boys in 1910 and left 788 in 1923.

He saw the enlargement of the Chapel, the completion of the purchase and the development of Beggar's Bush, the

Jubilee celebrations of 1912, the building of the Gateway, the opening of the School Hospital, and of the new Pavilion, and many other improvements, including a more spacious "Grubber." And it was not only by bricks and mortar, and by increased acreage, that the School was amplified. Clifton maintained her prestige both in the schoolroom and on the playing-fields. In 1921 the Council invited the Board of Education to inspect the School, and the Inspectors' Report was very satisfactory. About this time, also, Dr. King introduced an important alteration in the School's system of study. To the Classical and Modern Sides there was added an Intermediate Side, an arrangement which gave every boy the opportunity of spending a large portion of his time with one Form Master in his own main subject.

The Cliftonian wrote of Dr. King's departure:

"We will say that, as far at any rate as the present generation can witness, we feel sure that under no other Headmaster has there been less discontent or more general cheerfulness in the School."[35]

The Dean of Bristol (Dr. E. A. Burroughs) in a Commemoration Sermon:

"They were taking a regretful and affectionate farewell of one who had indeed proved himself 'a man of understanding' in the three great Schools over which he had presided, and whom even short acquaintance was enough to make a newcomer value as a wise, humorous and sympathetic friend." (The Dean did well to add the epithet "humorous," for an eminent Old Cliftonian, the Right Hon. J. H. Whitley, once said, at an Old Cliftonians' dinner, that "he found nothing to blame in Cliftonians except an undue graveness of temper.") And, like all his predecessors, Dr. King had not confined his energies to the School; he had taken that interest in the life of Clifton and Bristol which may be said to be one of the traditions of Clifton's headmastership.

Old Cliftonians think of Dr. King, not only as a Headmaster, but as one of themselves, and as one of the School's best friends, and all of us hope that with Mrs. King he may yet long enjoy the retirement he has so well earned.

There is a portrait of him in the Council Room, painted by S. J. Solomon, R.A., and presented to the School by the Old Cliftonian Society.

REFERENCES.

[1] He was succeeded at Bedford by Reginald Carter (O.C.), who was Headmaster from 1910 to 1928.

[2] *The Cliftonian*, June and July, 1909.

[3] *I Visit My Old School*, by "1871."

[4] Colonel Savile died in 1917. Four of his sons were at the School, one of whom, Captain W. H. B. Savile, fell in the War.

[5] *Annals*, p. cxxviii.

[6] Most of this information about the development of Beggar's Bush is derived from Mr. Imlay's own records, which he has kindly allowed me to read. A Clifton poet has described this wonderful development:

"A field, o'erprankt with weed and sedge
(It beggars the Australian 'bush');
For footer, here and there a ledge—
Might do for cricket at a push!

* * * * *

"War passed; and lo! new sheltering sheds;
Buses, belonging to the School;
Fresh levelled fields; bright garden beds;
Even a shimmery bathing pool.

"What wizardry! Still—early, late—
Term in, term out, you may descry
One working. (I forgot to state
The wizard's name; 'tis 'A. D. I.')."

(*Metamorphosis*, *The Cliftonian*, July, 1933.)

[7] Stone was killed in action in October, 1916 (Lieut.-Col. 15th Lancashire Fusiliers).

[8] *The Cliftonian*, October, 1914.

[9] The names of all who served, and of those who fell, have been written in a book by Mr. C. Ruding Bryan, who worked on the Clifton Staff during the War, and the book has been placed in the Chapel. It is generally the case that the number of casualties sustained by a Public School in the War is about equal to the ordinary number of boys in the School.

[10] Dr. King records one of Clissold's sayings: "It is not what we say, but what we are, that matters."

[11] It has been pointed out to me that he is shown there as "an Archangel with wings folded and the typical Birdwood face and even the little fair moustache, and his medals depicted at the sides."

[12] Ducrôt once went round the world in eight months, starting without a penny and paying for his journey by what he earned on the way. He received much kindness from Old Cliftonians on this journey.

[13] Mackay (1903–1913) was the first Cliftonian grandson of an Old Cliftonian.

[14] A private soldier wrote of him: "If ever a man deserved the V.C., he did."

[15] In memory of them he presented a Processional Cross, designed by Sir Aston Webb, which is used at special services in Chapel.

[16] See *The Cliftonian*, October, 1898.

[17] The first Naval O.C. to fall in battle.

[18] His brother, George Penruddocke, was wounded and won the Military Cross.

[19] *The Cliftonian*, October, 1918.

[20] His beautiful sonnet, beginning

"O not in vain we have seen the royal decrease,"

was published in *The Times*, and will be found in *The Cliftonian* (February, 1915).

[21] "At the youthful age of seventeen he rediscovered for himself, without any help or hint from his teachers, one of the most famous theorems of a certain German mathematician, involving as it did a configuration of 27 lines scattered about in space." (*The Cliftonian*, October, 1916.) Also, as a soldier, "he led his men in a wonderfully brilliant way." Canon Wilson always took the opportunity to see Wakeford, when he visited Clifton during the latter's schooldays. He said that Wakeford had "the sort of mind that comes once in a hundred years."

[22] Handford's *Lancing*, p. 269.

[23] The larger type was not reinstated till May, 1923.

[24] *The Cliftonian* (Memorial Number), February, 1919. There were Memorial services also in Hereford Cathedral, at Trinity College, Oxford, and in St. James's, Piccadilly.

[25] *Annals*, p. lxiv.

[26] When Dr. King went to live there in 1920 Mr. Borwick was appointed House Master of the School House.

[27] *The Cliftonian*, October, 1923.

[28] *Ib.*, February, 1914.

[29] Professor G. H. Leonard, in *The Cliftonian*, July, 1912.

[30] *The Cliftonian*, December, 1922. After he left Clifton, Vaughan was Professor of English at Durham College and at Leeds University.

[31] Dr. King also writes: "Rintoul and Clissold were a wonderful combination—unequalled I should think—as Masters of the Physics teaching."

[32] *The Cliftonian*, October, 1928.

[33] *Ib.*, June, 1920.

[34] *Ib.*, vol. i, p. 160.

[35] *Ib.*, July, 1923.

Norman Whatley, 1923–

MR. NORMAN WHATLEY, M.A., entered on his duties as Headmaster in September, 1923. Educated at Radley and at Hertford College, Oxford, of which he was a Scholar, he won a First in Mods. and a First in Greats, and was Fellow of Hertford (1907–1923), Tutor and Lecturer (1908–1923), and Dean (1912–1920). From 1920 to 1923 he was a member of the Hebdomadal Council, and from 1919 to 1923 a Delegate of the Oxford University Press. From 1909 to 1919 he served in the Oxford University O.T.C. (Captain, 1911). During the War he served in the Intelligence Corps, B.E.F., France, and was gazetted Brevet-Major, 1919. Mrs. Whatley is the daughter of the late A. C. M. Croome, a famous cricketer, who played for four years for Oxford University, and often for Gloucestershire.

Mr. Whatley's headmastership has already been made memorable by the addition of two great School buildings, the new Science School and the new Preparatory School.

The Public School Commission reported, in 1864, that "Natural Science, with some slight exceptions, is practically excluded from the education of the higher classes in England." But Percival introduced the study of Science at Clifton at the very outset, for Mr. Leipner was an original member of the Staff. He is mentioned in the first School List as "Herr Leipner, German (*i.e.* German Master)," and Science is there referred to as Natural Philosophy. Mr. Leipner was afterwards Professor of Botany at University College, Bristol. A writer in *The Times* stated that Percival[1] himself had taken First Classes in Classics, Mathematics and Physics, besides a class in History, and the School soon had a Botanical

Norman Whatley.

Garden, afterwards known as Mr. Wollaston's Botanical Garden, which existed till the new classrooms were built on the East side of the Quadrangle in 1880. Some of the earliest Cliftonians were much interested in Science. In the first number of *The Cliftonian* there is a letter to the Editor beginning, " Sir,—The other day I was making merry with some tungstate of soda and lead," and the experimenter describes a process which results in " a delicately sculptured pillar of purest white," which may " with a little stretch of the imagination be likened to a church or a glacier."

Mr. Leipner was on the Staff from 1862 to 1869. In 1867 the first Laboratory was opened for Chemistry and Physics, and in 1869 for Biology and Zoology, which were taught by Mr. M. J. Barrington Ward, and later by Mr. G. H. Wollaston. These were in a range of buildings bordering on Guthrie Road. Mr. Leipner was followed by Mr. A. W. Reinold, F.R.S., who became Professor of Physics in the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, Mr. John Perry (1871–1873), D.Sc., F.R.S., Professor of Mechanics at the Royal College of Science, Sir W. A. Tilden (1872–1880), D.Sc., F.R.S., afterwards Professor of Chemistry at the Royal College of Science, and Mr. A. M. Worthington (1877), F.R.S., C.B., all men of very great attainments.

Mr. Worthington was re-appointed by Canon Wilson in 1880 and remained on the Staff till 1884; with Canon Wilson he introduced the teaching of practical Physics. Canon Wilson had himself introduced the study of Science at Rugby in 1865, though previously in Tait's time some lectures had been given. Dr. Tilden had a notable successor in Mr. W. A. Shenstone, F.R.S., who was at Clifton from 1880 till his death in 1908, and had a very great gift for teaching. Other famous Science Masters were Professor W. T. Rowden (1867–1868), Dr. Heinrich Debus (1868–1870), Mr. M. J. Barrington Ward (1870–1877), Mr. G. H. Wollaston (1873–1899), Dr. J. G. MacGregor (1877–1879), and Mr. D. Rintoul (1885–1919). Eight

Clifton Science Masters became Professors and four were made F.R.S.

In 1880 a fine Physical Science Room and Laboratory were provided in the new buildings next the Chapel. In 1910 the Council was asked for increased accommodation; it was then stated that the numbers of those using the Laboratory had increased in the last two years from 236 to 308.[2]

The Scientific Society dates back to 18th June, 1869, when the Preliminary Meeting was held, and it was inaugurated by Charles Kingsley. Within twelve months it had become very popular, and it was remarked that its meetings were better attended than the School Debates. The Rev. Joseph Greene was the first Treasurer; in 1871 the Society gave its first Conversazione. The Society, like other School institutions, has had its ups and downs. In 1890 it was reported to be in " a failing condition," but next year it was " raised to its former state of activity." In the spring of 1897 there were 88 present at one meeting, and the Society owed much to Mr. J. G. Grenfell, who died in that year. For twenty-five years Mr. Wollaston was President; he resigned the office in 1898 and was succeeded by Mr. H. C. Playne (O.C.).[3] During the War the Society almost ceased to exist, but in 1919 there was an enthusiastic revival, and in the summer term of that year there were three afternoon excursions. In December, 1921, there were 140 members; in 1926, 200. In the summer term of 1925 there were fourteen excursions; in 1927 no less than twenty. In December, 1933, the Society had 270 members, a record number.

A great deal, therefore, had been done for Science at Clifton, and it had been taught by distinguished scientists. At one time our laboratories were better than those of any other Public School in England, but later they had become " out-distanced by those to whom we had pointed the way. . . . Science teaching has undergone very rapid development in recent years, and it is now realized that no scheme of general education can fulfil its cultural aims unless it includes some training in the methods and philosophy of Science."[4] There has been a tendency to emphasize the practical side of the work, with the result that the new and extensive buildings became a necessity.

The new School, which is built on the site of the old Junior School, cost £50,000. The Architect was Mr. Alan Munby, F.R.I.B.A., and the material is local reddish stone, the style being Tudor Gothic. There are Laboratories, Lecture Rooms, a Library, private apartments for research and advanced study in Chemistry and Physics, rooms for Biology and Geography and Photography. The Physics Department occupies the ground floor. Two Laboratories are for elementary work, and there is one for advanced work. There are a store-room which can be darkened for optical experiments, small rooms for storage and apparatus, a workshop, gas, water, steam and electric supplies. The first floor is devoted mainly to Chemistry, but there is also a Biological Laboratory; it has two spacious elementary Laboratories, an advanced Laboratory, a polarimeter and spectroscope room, a private Laboratory and office for the Head of the Department, a special store-room for dangerous chemicals, an office and store-room for the chief laboratory steward.

The Leonard Room was given by the late W. J. Leonard (O.C.). The Whitehead Room by Sir George Whitehead, Bart. (O.C.). The Wills Room by Sir George Wills, Bart., W. Melville Wills, and A. Stanley Wills (O.C.'s). The Heath Room by Sir James Heath, Bart. (O.C.). The Tait Room by an anonymous O.C. The Percival Room by the following O.C.'s: Sir R. W. Cohen, M. M. S. Gubbay, Major T. H. Sebag-Montefiore, C. E. Sebag-Montefiore, J. Sebag-Montefiore, J. G. Lousada, A. Stiebel, W. S. Cohen. The Sumner Room by S. H. Leonard (O.C.). The Gotch Robinson Room by four Old Cliftonian brothers, F. Gotch Robinson (Member of the Council), Lieut.-Col. P. Gotch Robinson, D.S.O., H. Gotch Robinson and

E. S. Gotch Robinson. The Wilson Room was given by Lord Merthyr, F. P. M. Schiller, E. S. Rashleigh, Sir T. W. H. Inskip and B. Sumner (O.C.'s). Fifty-five Old Cliftonians gave sums varying from £100 to £1,000. The Stone Memorial Science Library has provision for 5,000 volumes; it has portraits of the Prince of Wales, Sir William Tilden and W. A. Shenstone, and engravings representing Laboratories of olden times. Already in 1930 it contained 3,000 volumes; many books from the School Library have been conveniently drafted into it, and the more valuable contents of the old Museum.

To open these fine buildings, the Prince of Wales for the second time honoured the School with a visit on 2nd June, 1927. He was met by the Headmaster, Earl Haig, Sir Herbert Warren, the Head of the School, and two other Heads of Houses, at the Memorial Gateway; members of the Council stood on the path on the School House side of the Gateway; the main body of the School lined the fence by the side of College Road. The Prince laid two wreaths at the foot of the War Memorial. The Council and Mr. Barff and Mr. Russell were presented to him, and he lunched at the School House. Afterwards the School moved to occupy benches opposite the Science Buildings, where the Masters and their families, parents, Old Cliftonians and visitors were gathered. At 2.15 p.m., by request of Brigadier-General A. Symons (O.C.), the Prince laid a wreath at the foot of the South African War Memorial, and proceeded to the platform with Earl Haig, the Lord Mayor, the Speaker (the Right Hon. J. H. Whitley, M.P.), the Headmaster, and Major the Hon. Piers Leigh. Earl Haig welcomed the Prince. The Headmaster spoke, and the Prince, having made an excellent speech, in which he asked for an extra holiday, declared the building open. The Head of the School handed a key to the Prince, who thereupon opened the door and inspected the building. The Prince then went to the New Field to open the new Fives and Squash Courts, which had been given to the School by two Old Cliftonians,

E. J. Barff, one of the Masters, and E. J. Mardon. He played seven games of squash against J. H. Walters (Dakyns' House),[5] and ended his visit with a walk round the Close and tea in the School House.[6]

The Times concluded its account of the events of this day with these words:

"To-day sees, as at the first, a devoted Staff under a large-minded Head. A new generation, the grandsons and sons of the earlier pupils, presses on 'to bear the torch in flame,' and 'falling fling to the host behind.' The Prince is to lunch, not with the seniors, but with the boys. It is happy and fitting. It is a day for the oldest, but still more for the youngest, Cliftonians: a day of memories, but even more a day of hopes."

In the year 1928 for the first time an Old Cliftonian, Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen, Bart., won the Derby with his horse Felstead.

In this year No. 24 College Road was ready for occupation by the Headmaster in the summer term. The house had been left to the School as a reversionary bequest by H. H. Wills (O.C.), who had been a member of the Council from 1917 to 1922, but his widow, Dame Mary Monica Wills, had renounced her life-interest. Dr. King had left the School House for No. 1 Cecil Road three years before his retirement. Mr. Whatley, on his appointment, had been asked to decide whether he would take the School House; after consideration he came to the conclusion that the Headmaster ought not to have the care of a House.

Earl Haig died on 29th January, 1928, and there was a Memorial Service in the Chapel on 3rd February. He had been President of the Council for little more than six years; during that time "he had shown an ever-increasing interest in the welfare of the old School, and was always ready to do everything in his power to help its development, and to maintain its best traditions."[7] The writer of "a Retrospect" (in *The Cliftonian* of February, 1928), remarked that the last month had taken a heavy toll of Cliftonians, amongst them

Sir Fairfax Cartwright, G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G., who had been Ambassador to Vienna from 1908 to 1913, " one of the most distinguished diplomatists educated at Clifton ";[8] David Gubbay, Director of Sassoon and Company, eminent as an East Indian merchant and often consulted by high officials on intricate problems of finance; Sir J. B. Wimble, head of the shipping firm of C. T. Bowring and Company, a generous contributor to a Pension Fund for Masters; Howard Pease, F.S.A., a Northumbrian antiquarian, who had done much work for his county; E. Portsmouth Fry, a son of the Lord Justice, who won a First in Mods. and in Greats at Oxford, and helped his father to edit his great work on *The Specific Performance of Contracts;* A. L. Lowe, C.B., Registrar of the Birmingham County Court. The author of " a Retrospect " remarked that only three of these Cliftonians had got their " Caps " or reached the Sixth—" so also many of those now in the School, for whom their fellows can anticipate no brilliant future, will undoubtedly rise to high positions, if only they work strenuously."

This year saw an improvement that was universally appreciated; the Arch between the North and South Quadrangles was reopened.

In 1930 Mr. W. J. Lewis retired from the office of Secretary, which he had held since the resignation of Mr. Macpherson. His whole life had been spent in the service of the Council, and he had acquired an unrivalled knowledge of the administration of the affairs of the School. He was succeeded by Mr. N. R. Udal, C.B.E., as Secretary and Bursar. Mr. Udal, who was educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford, was in the Oxford Cricket XI, 1905–1906. He has been Chief Inspector of Schools and Assistant Director of Education in the Soudan, and Warden of the Gordon College at Khartoum.

This year a portrait of the Right Hon. J. H. Whitley was handed over to the School at the Commemoration Supper.

Scouting at Clifton has had almost its whole development since Mr. Whatley became Headmaster. In 1910 General Baden-Powell, who had founded the Boy Scouts two years earlier, was permitted by Dr. King to publish a letter in *The Cliftonian* asking help for the movement in holiday time. In February, 1912, a Troop was organized in the Preparatory School by Mr. H. Norton Matthews, and in the summer its members went under canvas at St. Malo. During the War, when the Wolf Cub Branch was started, this Troop was converted into a Wolf Cub Pack for boys between nine and eleven, which is still flourishing in Matthews' House. In May, 1926, a Scout Troop was started by Mr. Martin Hardcastle in the Junior School. This continues in what is now the Preparatory School, for boys of twelve and upwards. This Troop, besides ordinary training, has week-end Camps in the summer term and annual Camps in the summer holidays. There is no compulsion as to joining either of these Troops ; the numbers are limited, and there is a long waiting list. In the Junior School Troop there are 28 boys in 4 patrols ; they had a Camp in the Cotswolds at the beginning of the summer holidays in 1928 and at Charmouth in 1929.

The Rover Crew was founded by Mr. Hardcastle in May, 1930. It consists of about two dozen boys, whose training lasts for four terms and who are encouraged to help Scout troops after leaving School. A candidate for the Crew must

(*a*) be 17 years old.
(*b*) be recommended by his House Master.
(*c*) have a genuine interest in Scouting.
(*d*) be approved by the Rover Crew.

Character and leadership are primary qualifications for membership. As a principle Rovers should be in the O.T.C., not because there is any connection between the two, but to keep out the type of boy who might think he could come in on " a soft option." Besides week-end Camps in the summer term, the Rovers went up the Rhine in 1931, and for canoe trips on the Severn in 1932, and on the Warwickshire Avon in 1933. In the latter year they attended the Jamboree at Buda Pesth.

The moral effect of Scouting was described in *The Cliftonian* of December, 1930, as an antidote " against that spirit of sniffiness which descends upon the schoolboy at about the age of twelve, and in some cases never leaves him in this life; every game which cannot be catalogued as a sport is childish; every pastime, except those catalogued as social accomplishments is despicable." *The Cliftonian* of October, 1931, credits to Scouting a new spirit in the School:

" The Rover Crew was started in 1930, and with its advent many of the barriers of social reserve have collapsed. The infection, once begun, has rapidly spread, and now we see day-boys and boarders of every House mixing freely to an extent never before possible. Last holidays the practical effect of this freedom was very apparent. Cliftonians from all parts of the School banded together; some formed camping parties; others went for tours by motor, cycle, or on foot; while another party, under the title of ' the Band of Sassenachs,' organized an extensive cricket tour which was a great success. . . . Our increased prosperity as a School, our increased happiness as individuals, our increased success, particularly in the last year, in athletics, are all due in no small measure to the growth of the team spirit, and we at Clifton have seen it arise through the increased freedom of boys and Masters of all sorts and of all ages."

Redeunt Saturnia regna.

In the financial crisis of 1931 the Headmaster, in a sermon, gave the School some excellent advice:

" It is your duty to cost your parents as little as you can. . . . You can help your parents by being careful of clothes and books, the School and your House by respecting buildings and property. . . . No one of you now can expect to be free from having to earn his own living without the help of inherited wealth, nor can count on stepping into comfortable ‘ family ’ occupations.”

There had been some debate in the Old Cliftonian Society as to what should be the proper memorial of Earl Haig, but in the end it was decided to erect his statue in the School House garden, standing and looking over the Close; Mr. W. McMillan, A.R.A., was chosen as the sculptor. The unveiling ceremony took place in July, 1932. The School filed out of Chapel in two ranks, and took up their position eight-deep in the Close in front of the Statue. Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood addressed those present:

“ Were I asked to describe his character in one single word, the word I would use is steadfastness. Steadfastness, determination, straightness, courage and honour were the factors which ruled his life.” He thereon handed over the statue to the School. The Right Hon. J. H. Whitley (O.C.), who had succeeded Earl Haig as President of the Council,[9] in accepting it, remarked that it was surprising how many Fifth Form boys had done their country great service. Lady Alexandra Haig, speaking for Countess Haig, said:

“ The achievements of one man, as my father fully realized, are dependent on many others, and his old schoolfellows played their part in that.” She said that Earl Haig was “ one who never forgot the friends who deserved so well of him, and one who could meet with Triumph and Disaster, and treat those two impostors just the same.”

The statue was then unveiled, and the Headmaster thanked the Old Cliftonian Society for presenting it. Wreaths of poppies were laid on the base from Earl Haig’s family, the Old Cliftonian Society and the School. The School then filed past the statue.

The Cliftonian of July, 1932, remarked on “ the end of an exceptionally successful year. A record number of Scholarships has been won, a record number of Higher Certificates and School Certificates has been obtained, and our success at Rugger, Cricket and all other forms of Athletics has been capped by the victory of the Rowing Four, who won the Public Schools' Cup at the Marlow Regatta." The Headmaster at the prize-giving recorded these successes—17 Scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge, 40 Higher Certificates, 126 School Certificates, 8 Scholarships from the Preparatory School.

The School in these recent years has lost some of its oldest Masters and friends. Mr. Wollaston, the great House Master of the North Town, who had retired in 1899, died in 1926, and Mrs. Wollaston in 1931. Mr. F. H. Stevens died in November, 1933, at the age of eighty, and Mr. H. S. Hall in May, 1934, at the age of eighty-five, as has been earlier recorded. *The Times*, in an obituary notice of the latter, said:

"Mr. Hall's gifts as a mathematician lay not so much in the advanced branches as in an exceptional power of lucid exposition of the fundamental principles to beginners, whether in the classroom or through his books. . . . Mr. Hall was also an ardent ornithologist, and many nature-loving Old Cliftonians of his time will remember the half-holiday afternoons in the summer term, when he would take two or three boys out into the country near Clifton to study the birds."[10] Two of his sons died of disease in the War, and two more survive; all four were educated at Clifton, as was also a grandson.[11] The Rev. Joseph Polack, who had retired in 1923, died in September, 1932. He was House Master for thirty-three years. His success as a House Master has already been recorded. But he was also, wrote Rabbi H. Swift, "honoured throughout Anglo-Jewry for his deep scholarship and learning, and for his tolerant spirit and charitableness."[12] Besides losing two sons he had lost his wife, but yet "during the remainder of his life the indomitable courage of the man seemed to shine forth."[13]

Mr. G. H. Clark retired in 1924, after thirty-seven years on the Staff, and the Council expressed their "appreciation of his long and devoted services to the School." Messrs.

Borwick, Barff and Burbey (O.C.'s) retired, all having served the School most loyally in different ways; Mr. Borwick, except for his Oxford years, had been almost continuously at Clifton since he entered the Junior School in 1879. Mr. R. O. de Gex (O.C.), who had retired in 1930 after a Mastership of twenty-nine years, died on 7th June, 1933. He was in the XI's of 1894 and 1895, and a member of the only Clifton rackets pair that has reached the final at Queen's, and he had been Head of the Junior School from 1923 to 1930.[14] Mr. C. H. St. L. Russell, a fine classical scholar, who had been appointed in 1887, retired in 1928; and *The Cliftonian* recorded " his cheerfulness, his kindness and his ability to make us work, when we had other intentions." Mr. J. H. Fowler (1894–1920) died in January, 1932; while on the Staff, as Librarian he had carried out extensive alterations and improvements in the Library. Mr. Fawdry and Mr. Langley, who left in December, 1933, had done very good work; Mr. Fawdry as Head of the Military and Engineering Side for twenty-two years, and Mr. Langley as Art Master.

Sir Herbert Warren died on 9th June, 1930, and for him it may be claimed that no Old Cliftonian had done more for Clifton. While at the School, besides proving himself a brilliant scholar, he was unsurpassed at Fives; he was a " Cap," and afterwards had played Rugby football for Oxford. He was an early contributor of graceful verse to *The Cliftonian*, and his Prize Poem of 1872, *Alma Mater* (vol. iii, p. 67), has been pronounced to be a wonderful achievement for a boy of eighteen. He was known as " Warren of Magdalen," but his labours for his College, of which he had become a Fellow in 1876 and President in 1885, never affected his labours for his School, even in the four years when he bore the added burden of Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University. Besides toiling on the Council, he often delivered addresses to the School full of interesting reminiscences of almost the first days of Clifton; and in the pages of *The Cliftonian* may be found many biographies of Clifton Masters and Clifton boys, in the writing of which he excelled.

As has been recorded in a previous page, Canon Wilson died on 15th April, 1931; Mrs. Wilson had died in 1926. He delivered his last public speech at the Persian Art Exhibition on 6th March, 1931, " in a voice that betrayed no trace of infirmity." He was buried in Steep Churchyard.

In March, 1930, the Council considered a scheme, which had been approved by His Majesty's Inspectors, for the amalgamation of the Junior and Preparatory Schools, and for a new building to house them. The Junior School buildings had been completed in 1876, and their Boarding Houses have always been Rodborough House (Hartnell's) and Olden Lodge (Poole's). In 1880 Mr. Luckman had a House for a few boys, for whom there was no room in the two larger ones. The Preparatory School, or " Pre," had been housed first at 3 and 4 College Terrace and then at Gresford Lodge. In 1890 Mr. A. T. Martin boarded the boys at 10 Upper Belgrave Road, but, becoming House Master of Hartnell's in 1892, was succeeded by Mr. Harper. The numbers of the " Pre," which at one time approached fifty, subsequently declined, and from 1905 to 1907 the boys were accommodated in Junior School Houses. In 1907 Mr. Borwick and his sister Miss Borwick opened Gresford Lodge for them, but almost immediately Mr. Borwick was appointed House Master of the North Town, and the School was moved to Elveden in The Avenue under Mr. H. N. Matthews, who had been Headmaster of Elveden School. Mr. Matthews took the North Town in 1920, and was followed in the " Pre " by Mr. Pavey (O.C.).

When the Junior School buildings were pulled down in 1924 to make way for the Science School the classrooms were transferred to 95 Pembroke Road.

It was decided that the Junior and Preparatory Schools should be combined under the superintendence of Mr. Sharp, and be called the Clifton College Preparatory School, and that its Houses should be Hartnell's, Poole's, North Town, South Town and Matthews'. The foundation-stone was laid by the Lord Mayor of Bristol (John Hampden Inskip, O.C.), on 25th February, 1932. Sir Rowland Whitehead, Bart., the Chairman of the Council, stated that it was the wish of the Governors to have boys within their influence for as long a time as possible, and that it was an advantage that they should progress without a break from their Preparatory to their Public School, thus breathing the atmosphere of a Public School throughout the whole time of their education.

The new School was formally opened by the Duchess of Atholl on 6th May, 1933. It was designed by Mr. Alan Edward Munby, F.R.I.B.A., the architect of the new Science buildings; the contractors were Messrs. Henry Wilcock & Co., of Bristol and Wolverhampton. The following description is from *The Times* of 25th April, 1933:

"The site, flanking Durdham Downs, is of two acres. . . . In plan the building is, for convenient comparison, an 'E,' with the middle arm extended to form an Assembly Hall.

"The building consists of a range of 15 classrooms on two floors extending almost the whole width of the site and all facing south with two wing blocks—representing the upper and lower arms of the 'E'—which provide cloakrooms on the ground floor and an Art Room and a Library respectively on the first floor. The Assembly Hall, representing the middle arm on the central axis of the building, runs up two stories and has its main entrance door and porch fronting the Downs. The space between the approach to it and the Downs has been converted into playing fields for the smaller boys, and the classrooms face a large asphalted playground. . . .

"The Assembly Hall, which measures 64 ft. by 35 ft. —excluding the platform—is designed, including a gallery at the north end, to seat 400. To the apex of the octagonal roof—which is ribbed with oak, the same wood being used for the gallery—the Hall is 26 ft. high, and the acoustics are perfect. . . .

" The cost of the site of the new building has been met out of part of the bequest of the late Mr. H. H. Wills, and the financing of the building has been greatly facilitated by the help and generosity of the Old Cliftonian Society."

The Duchess of Atholl, in opening the building, said that Clifton would now have a Preparatory School which was an integral part of that great Public School, with the advantage that its work could be co-ordinated with the work of the Upper School. She also emphasized the value of hard work, of independence of thought and of moral courage in the expression of that thought. The Duchess (wrote *The Cliftonian*) " was heard with the attention and respect due to one who has played so important a part in education."

The Headmaster, in the course of his speech, reminded his audience that our Preparatory School had existed for seventy years, which made it one of the oldest Preparatory Schools in England; it therefore deserved to be properly housed. He also expressed the gratitude of the School to the Old Cliftonian Society for their generous financial aid.

It has been justly claimed that our Science School, when it was built, was the best in the kingdom, and that our Preparatory School is second to none. " So does Clifton advance and go on from strength to strength. From the days when School House was rising out of the ruins of *The Gardener's Arms* and Big-School was being built beside it, those days when the Grand National Archery Club held its meetings on the Close, many generations of Cliftonians have seen the School spread gradually along Guthrie Road, until now it has stretched out its arms towards Durdham Down."[15]

These two great and fine buildings, the new Science School and the new Preparatory School, will be lasting monuments of Mr. Whatley's headmastership. But for

Clifton's education Mr. Whatley does not rely upon brick and stone. He has also applied his mind to a development of the curriculum with a view "to combine greater clearness of organization with greater simplicity in the early stages and more opportunity for varieties of education in the later stage."

He has been so good as to summarize this system for me as follows, and assuredly this summary will interest not only Headmasters and Assistant Masters of all Public and Secondary Schools, but all who are concerned with the education of the youth of England :—

"Very roughly, the Upper School is now organized as follows :

"The bottom block, which the best new boys miss altogether, in which all boys do practically the same course.

"The middle block, which works for the School Certificate, in which now there are only two sides—Classical and Modern. A few variations are possible within these two sides. At the top of this block boys take the School Certificate.

"The Upper Fifth and the Sixth combine to form Block I, which is divided into five main groups—Classics, Modern Studies, Mathematics, Science, and Military and Engineering. Within these main groups all sorts of varieties are possible.

"Schools differ in their organization ; but Clifton, more than almost any school, tries to cater in this top block for teaching all the main subjects equally well ; but the main lines of the changes I have made followed inevitably from the development of the School Certificate Examination as a universal national examination. We differ from some other schools—

"1. In still attaching great importance to the Form and the Form Master. At some schools now practically all subjects are taught through the school in special Sets.

"2. In making Science a universal subject for all boys up to a certain stage.

"3. In making it still possible for a boy who is to be a Scientist, Mathematician, etc., to be on the Classical Side, up to the time when he takes the School Certificate.

"4. In trying to make all the boys doing more specialized work in the top block keep up some subjects of a more general type. In addition, every boy in the Sixth, whatever subject he is reading, still regularly writes English essays, which are discussed with him individually.

"5. In trying to provide a suitable education for boys not going to the Universities as well as for those who are."

In July, 1934, Sir Rowland Whitehead, Bart., K.C., for reasons of health, resigned the Chairmanship of the Council which he had held since September, 1930. He was succeeded by Sir Robert Witt (O.C.), C.B.E., F.S.A., and Sir Edgar Bonham-Carter (O.C.), K.C.M.G., C.I.E., was appointed Vice-Chairman. Sir Rowland's retirement was greatly regretted.

No Old Cliftonian can read about the School as it is at present, certainly no Old Cliftonian can visit the School, without feeling that it has an intense and happy life, and that the boys have a great variety of interests, in addition to the traditional studies and games of his own boyhood. The Amateur Dramatic Society has its off-shoots in the House Reading Societies; every Saturday evening the artists of Clifton gather in the Drawing School. There is a Music Club, and a Sixth Form Discussion Society where ideas are exchanged on politics, economics, literature and art.[16] In the School the Rover Scouts have fostered a spirit of brotherliness, while interest in the great City of which we are a part, so constantly inculcated by Canon Wilson and other Headmasters, is kept alive by visits to its poorer parts and its great factories. For Mr. Whatley's ideal of education is to equip the boy with a broadly-planned, and yet liberal and humane, training, so that he may take his part manfully and wisely in a world that is far more complex and far more difficult than the world his father had to face. As a practical help to Clifton boys in making a start in life, a Careers Department, under Mr. F. Lutton Carter, has lately been created.

So none of our Headmasters has been content that the School, in its education, should *stare super antiquas vias*. They have been men of different bents and talents, but all of them broad-minded; each has developed the culture of Clifton by some new enterprise; each has realized that a Public School must make constant endeavours to meet the ever fresh demands of the age. Percival began with a Modern, and soon added a Military and Engineering Side; Wilson developed our Science, and his philanthrophy inspired a sense of duty towards boys less fortunate than ourselves; Glazebrook did much for music and Dr. David for physical training; Dr. King founded the Intermediate Side, and Mr. Whatley has proved himself equally alive to modern needs. But, whatever their methods, they have all been faithful to one common aim—so to train Cliftonians that, wherever they may go, they may prove themselves still, as King Edward once commended them, "men of honour and courage, of energy and intelligence."

REFERENCES.

[1] "Percival brought much from Rugby, but his attitude towards Natural Science was his own. It was not one of the ideas of Arnold." (*The Times*, 2nd June, 1927.)

[2] Dr. E. J. Holmyard writes: "I understand that the first Chemical Laboratory was Shenstone's old room (under the present new Lecture Room, *i.e.* the old Chemical Laboratory). The old Chemical Laboratory itself was refitted in 1907, and I had some wall benches fitted in it soon after I came to Clifton in 1919. The old Physics Laboratory and Lecture Room (Room 19), and a Chemical Lecture Room (Room 15) in the Wilson Tower, were refitted as classrooms in 1927, when the new Science School was opened. The present Masters' Room (not the Common Room) was the old 'Grubber.' When the new 'Grubber' was opened the old room was connected to the Chemical Department, and was used as a Science Library"

[3] Subsequent Presidents have been F. B. Stead (1904–1908), E. C. Atkinson (1908–1914), J. A. O. Muirhead (1919–1924), F. B. Finter (1924–1928), F. A. Philbrick (1928–1929), F. Barraclough (1929–1931), N. L. Ross Kane (1931–1934), A. P. Graham (1934–).

[4] "E. J. H," in *The Cliftonian*, June, 1927.

[5] He lost by 1 to 6.

[6] On 6th November, 1934, the Prince drove along the Close down College Road past cheering crowds of boys, on his way to lunch at the Red Lodge.

[7] Report of the Council for 1927.

[8] Other distinguished Cliftonian diplomatists have been Sir Adam Block, K.C.M.G., the first Englishman to be first Dragoman at the British Embassy at Constantinople; Sir Louis du P. Mallet, P.C., K.C.M.G., Ambassador at Constantinople, 1913; Sir Arthur Grant-Duff, K.C.M.G.; Sir Evelyn Mountstuart Grant-Duff, K.C.M.G., Envoy Extraordinary to the Swiss Confederation, 1913–1916. Sir Henry Lowther, K.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., was at Clifton for a short time before leaving for Harrow.

[9] The Right Hon. John Henry Whitley died on 3rd February, 1935. All the obituary notices of him recorded, among his many public services, his services to the School. "From 1878 to 1884 he was at Clifton, and ever remained devoted to the School, of which he was elected President in May, 1928. . . . He had been President of the Old Cliftonian Society and an active member of the College Council. His personal letters to Old Cliftonians greatly helped to raise funds for the New Science School, opened in 1927." (*The Times*, 4th February, 1935.) "His life was one of untiring public service; he had no brilliant gifts, but, if genius means an infinite capacity for taking pains, he may rightly claim a place among the leading men of the day." (*The Cliftonian*, February, 1935). "The extraordinary influence he had over his contemporaries at School, and retained in after life, was due to his strong and deeply religious character. . . . We have had two great Old Cliftonians as Presidents—Haig and Whitley. Both were outstanding among their fellows for their simple Christian faith" (the Headmaster at the Memorial Service). By his will Whitley left £1,000 to Clifton College. He has been succeeded as President by Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood, Bart. (O.C.).

[10] *The Times*, 4th May, 1934.

[11] He wrote to me (10th December, 1930): "So, in the twilight of old age, I look back with profound gratitude to the training I owe to good old Clifton, and bless the day which brought me here."

[12] *The Western Daily Press*, 17th September, 1932.

[13] *The Times*, 19th September, 1932.

[14] See *The Cliftonian*, June, 1933, for an appreciation of his character.

[15] *The Cliftonian*, June, 1933.

[16] *The Cliftonian* of December, 1934, announces the formation of "The Clifton College Modern Language Society": "The chief aim of the Society is to provide, particularly to those who do not specialize in Modern Languages, the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the literature, art, culture, and points of view of other countries."

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The Library and Museum

IN December, 1869, Dr. Percival offered to present the School with a Library and Museum, the estimated cost of which was £2,100. He said that the plan involved four classrooms, which he proposed to ask the Council to build; on the ground floor there were to be the classrooms and the Secretary's bookroom, on the upper floor the Library and Museum. The Library and Museum, with four classrooms, was completed in 1871. In 1874, after Percival's second unsuccessful candidature for Rugby, four bays were added to this North wing of the Quadrangle at a cost of about £1,500. The whole was then called "The Percival Library and Museum," the earlier part being his own gift and the later given in his honour. The Museum at first occupied the eastern portion of the original building, afterwards the part added in 1874.

The Cliftonian (1871, vol. ii, p. 99), reports:

"In our last number we were able to announce that the Library and Museum which the Headmaster lately presented to the College had been opened; that is to say, the books had all been removed to it from the Sixth room,[1] but no step had been taken for putting in any of the articles collected for the Museum. By this time, however, the arrangements of the Library portion of it are complete, and the cases of the Museum are being rapidly filled with the specimens already in hand. We hope that everyone will endeavour to get something to add to these, for, independently of their value as illustrating Natural History, they are very great ornaments to the room."

The Museum never presented a very alluring appearance, but was doubtless useful to scientifically-minded Cliftonians, and as a place of instruction. On one occasion the Secretary of the Scientific Society put up a notice: "All those who wish to examine curious specimens, etc., in the Museum will find me there every Sunday afternoon." In 1890 Mrs. J. A. Symonds gave a collection of birds and insects.[2] In 1909 300 minerals were acquired from the British Museum. In 1925 D. F. Douglas (O.C.) gave his cabinet of British Birds' eggs with Lord Lilford's *Birds of the British Islands*. Before very long it was manifest that the Library was needing more space. A resolution was moved at a debate in the winter term of 1888 that the Library should absorb the Museum, but was defeated by 32 votes to 18. In March, 1905, Canon Glazebrook advised the Council that it was very desirable to extend the Library, if another building could be found for the Museum.

Many complaints were periodically made about the Museum's untidy condition. A correspondent of *The Cliftonian* (October, 1895) wrote of its dirt and confusion and unlabelled exhibits. Another, two years later, gave the following description:

"On entering it, one is met with a faint odour of putrefaction, and if one has the courage to proceed farther one finds that disorder reigns on every side. There are two buffalo heads now pouring forth bran upon the floor; their eyes are used as missiles by small fags, and generally they present a dissolute and dilapidated appearance. The elephant's teeth are continually being extracted by amateur dentists and replaced in his brainpan, while the back of his skull serves as a visiting-book, whereon are inscribed what purport to be the signatures of revered Masters, though rumour whispers that they are but forgeries."

In the summer of 1898 it was closed for a time. A letter to *The Cliftonian* (June, 1912) condemns it as "long an eyesore to the College . . . purely and simply the sanctum of a few members of the School who specialize in Biology. Either overhaul it or merge it in the School Library." In March, 1916, "the larger and more interesting species have all disappeared, save only the time-honoured cow and one or two relief maps of Jerusalem." In June, 1922, "the wall and partition separating the Library and Museum have been removed. The unbroken view from the Librarian's table to the door of the Council Room adds very greatly to the dignity of the room."[3] The Library then took over the space that had been occupied by the Museum, the more valuable contents of which were ultimately transferred to the new Science Library. There were left in the Library some cases of butterflies and birds' eggs; the geological specimens are in the Music School below; other specimens are in the Secretary's office; a few weapons, shields, etc., hang in the Scouts' Room in the North Quadrangle. The last Curator of the Museum was the Rev. E. I. A. Phillips.

To return to the Library. Besides an annual grant there was an excellent custom, originating in 1867, but not always observed, that Sixth Form boys on leaving should present a book.[4] This was in pursuance of a Resolution passed by the Sixth four years before the Library was opened, when the books were kept in the Sixth Form Room. The Library grew and grew, and has been enriched by many gifts. In 1912, on the death of Mr. Sidney Irwin, many of his books were acquired and 450 volumes from the Irwin Memorial Fund.[5] In 1921 S. A. Marks (O.C.) left all his books to the School. Mr. R. C. Fawdry has made many generous gifts, as also has Mr. G. H. Clark. Mr. Clark has done as much for the Library as anyone except the actual Librarians. There has been a benefaction by Mrs. Lucas, known as the Lucas Bequest. The Library has also a very valuable collection of manuscripts, letters and autographs. In 1915 Sir Alfred Paton (O.C.) presented a Nelson letter, dated 1st September, 1780, of which there is a facsimile in *The Cliftonian* of July, 1915. In the same year Mr. J. E. Pearson gave two letters written by Addison. The Library also possesses two fragments of Egyptian papyrus, and the original MS. of Wesley's School Commemoration Anthem. Sir Alfred Paton, in 1916, gave a facsimile of the First Folio

(1623). Then there are letters written by Wordsworth (to Coleridge), De Quincey, Ruskin, General Gordon and Lord Roberts, and an autograph MS. of part of *The Origin of Species*.

Later gifts to the Library have been a letter of Charles Lamb, a fragment of verse in Coleridge's handwriting, a letter from Thackeray to John Foster, a holograph poem by Sir Henry Newbolt (O.C.), two letters by Robert Browning, a letter written by Matthew Arnold when a small boy at Winchester, and one by Pope. In 1928 Sir Arnold Wilson gave a box full of documents concerning the Rev. T. E. Brown. Sir Alfred Paton, who died in 1930, by his will left to the School " such autographed letters and books as they may select." There are two articles in *The Cliftonian* (February and March, 1931), written by the late Mr. J. H. Fowler, which give a list of other autographs now in the Library ; those of Men of Action—Burke, Disraeli, Napoleon, Wellington, Kitchener, Haig, Birdwood, Sir John Franklin, Livingstone, H. M. Stanley, Scott of the Antarctic, Fox, and Lord Liverpool ; and those of Men of Letters—Johnson, the Wesleys, Scott, Coleridge, Lamb, Tennyson, Swinburne, Rossetti, Meredith, Carlyle, Richard Jefferies, Dickens, Cardinal Newman, Victor Hugo, Walt Whitman, Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and R. L. Stevenson. Mr. Bernard Groom, the present Librarian, is very proud of these treasures of which he has the charge, and to which additions are still being made by generous Old Cliftonians.

Through the generosity of Mr. Dakyns and of subscribers to the Irwin and Bartholomew Funds there was an endowment for (*a*) Greek Art, Literature and History (*b*) Roman Literature and History, or English History and Literature of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (*c*) Indian and other Eastern Literature. Modern Languages books can be acquired by means of the Roquette-Palmer Palmer Fund.

Amongst former Librarians, who have done great service in this capacity, have been Mr. A. T. Martin, Mr. J. H. Fowler and Mr. C. F. Taylor. Mr. Fowler contributed an interesting article (" The School Library ") to *The Cliftonian* of December, 1916, from which it appeared that there was then a Committee of nine Masters and seven Sixth which met two or three times a year; the Headmaster was Chairman, the Secretary of the College was Treasurer; the accounts were professionally audited. There were small Sub-Committees of Masters who made suggestions as to books wanted—Theology, History, Biography, Science, etc.[6]

Mr. Fowler, who died in January, 1932, had been Librarian from 1902 to 1919. He carried out extensive alterations and improvements in the Library, bettered its financial position, appointed the above-mentioned sub-committees for recommending books, published periodical lists of *Libri Desiderati*, gave exhibitions to illustrate the history of printing, book-illustration, painting, etc., arranged and catalogued the autographs, and himself made many gifts of books.[7] He will always be remembered as a great School Librarian.

At one time only the Sixth were allowed to borrow books from the Library, but now the privilege is extended to the whole of the Upper School.[8] The Sixth may borrow for a fortnight, the others for a week. Among recent developments there has been a considerable growth of the Modern Languages Section; also an exhibition of prints, changed weekly, to illustrate the history of European painting from the fourteenth century to the present day.

The Præpostors are represented on the Library Committee, and each acts as Librarian for one week in turn. Sub-Committees of Masters recommend to the Librarian books on particular subjects, which he purchases at his own discretion. In the summer term of 1932 there were 9,662 books in the Library. The annual grant made by the Council is a very liberal one; but this has to cover, besides the purchase of books, the wages of a part-time Library Attendant, the cost of furniture, and other expenses.

The appointment of a whole-time Library Clerk was made in 1934.

In addition to the School Library the new Science Library now has 3,000 books. Each Boarding House and some of the Upper Forms have their own Libraries, and a new Library is being started in the Preparatory School.

This year (1934) the Library has sustained a real loss in the retirement of "John" Bull, who has also acted as games-coach to small boys. "For twenty-eight years he has acted as Attendant, and it will be difficult to imagine the Library without him. He always kept the building clean and orderly, and during the holidays regularly took stock of all the books. . . . He was a 'friend of the Library,' and he never fell short of the high standard which he set himself in his work."[9]

REFERENCES.

[1] This Library appears to have been established in 1867 (*Annals*, p. lxxv.).

[2] Mr. G. H. Clark informs me that these beautiful birds and the insects were collected by Miss M. A. North during her travels all over the world in search of flowers. A memorandum dated 3rd October, 1890, and signed by J. M. Wilson, records that Mrs. J. A. Symonds of Davos had presented to Clifton College the birds and insects collected by Miss North. When the Library took over the space occupied by the Museum the collection was moved to the top Tower Room, where it now is. These are the only Museum exhibits in this room.

[3] *The Cliftonian*, June, 1922.

[4] Books are given to the Library by other boys besides Sixth Form boys.

[5] The general benefactions to the Library include the Dakyns Fund (1889), the Roquette—Palmer Palmer Fund (1896), the Bartholomew Fund (1898) and the Irwin Fund (1912).

[6] This organization still exists.

[7] See Mr. C. F. Taylor's letter to *The Cliftonian* of February, 1932.

[8] Boys, like grown-up persons, are apt to forget to return library books· Lecky's *History of European Morals* (vol. i) was borrowed in 1895 and not returned till 1910. In sending it back, the offender signed himself "Conscience Awakened." *The Cliftonian* sarcastically observed: "It is satisfactory to know that fifteen years' study of European morals has at last produced the rudiments of morality in the student."

[9] *The Cliftonian*, July, 1934.

Scholarships and Prizes

IT is intended that the next issue of the School Register shall contain a list of all our Endowed Scholarships and Prizes, and the list will be a long one. But this History would be incomplete without mention of such of them as derive a special interest from their donors, or the names with which they are associated, or the circumstances under which they were given.

At the Commemoration of 1908 the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University (the Rev. E. S. Roberts) said that Clifton was the only school he knew which was not an endowed school; and this was true as regards a general endowment. But the School was already then in the enjoyment of scholarships and prizes founded by Headmasters, Masters, Old Cliftonians, and generous friends. In 1914 a little book was published, *Clifton College Endowed Scholarships and Prizes*, which gives a list of all those then in existence. This was compiled by the late Mr. G. H. Wollaston, and has a Preface by Dr. King. In addition to the list the book has short but very interesting accounts of those who made the benefactions or are commemorated by them. Sir Herbert Warren writes on Percival, J. R. Mozley on Charles Cay, Horatio Brown on Dakyns, Frank Borwick on Hartnell, Canon Glazebrook on Moberly; Percival is quoted on T. E. Brown, T. E. Brown on Bartholomew and Grenfell, and Wollaston on Irwin. It is to be hoped that some pious hand will one day bring this little volume up to date.

In November, 1863, the Council established two scholarships, each of £25 a year, for boys already in the School, one for boys under fifteen tenable for three years, one for boys under fourteen tenable for four years, also an exhibition at a University of £50 a year till the recipient should take his B.A. degree.[1] This exhibition was won in 1866 by A. W. Paul, Head of the School, who had a successful career in the East, and was a member of the Council from 1896 to 1905. In 1864 another scholarship of £25 a year was awarded to boys under fourteen. Canon Guthrie about this time gave a scholarship, which was won in 1866 by that well-known Cliftonian, Edwin Bean. There is still a School scholarship called the Guthrie scholarship, but it is not endowed. In 1868 the House Masters offered a scholarship of £65 a year and Percival one of £25 a year to the best unsuccessful candidate. In 1871 the Rev. James Heyworth, then Chairman of the Council, gave two scholarships.

The Killigrew Wait Geography prizes were one of the earliest endowments, founded by William Killigrew Wait, whose services to Bristol and Clifton College have been recorded in a preceding chapter.

Many endowments are associated with the name of John Percival. In 1879 he raised money by subscription to found Scripture Knowledge prizes. In 1880 Old Cliftonians founded the Percival scholarship of £20 to commemorate his headmastership. In 1899 he founded the Louisa Percival prizes for knowledge of the New Testament, in memory of his wife; in 1910 the Louisa Percival scholarship, the Frederick Percival scholarship and the Robert Hardwicke Percival scholarship, each of £33 a year and for day boys, to commemorate his wife and two of his sons. He also founded the Arthur Percival scholarship of about £40 a year in memory of his son Lieut.-Col. Arthur Jex Blake Percival, D.S.O., and Officer of the Legion of Honour, who fell in the War.

In 1887 Canon Wilson founded the Queen Victoria Gold Medal for Modern History, to commemorate the Queen's Jubilee. One of the scholarships given to boys already in the School has been called the "Wilson," but it has no endowment.

In 1897 Canon Glazebrook made an offer, which was accepted, of one or more Entrance scholarships for boys intended for the Navy. Mrs. Glazebrook left £200 in her will towards scholarships for sons of Old Cliftonians who had been killed in action.

Prizes have been founded to commemorate, on their retirements or deaths, the masterships of Messrs. Dakyns, Brown, Grenfell, Hartnell, Bartholomew, Jupp, and Moberly.

The Dakyns prize for the study of Greek was subscribed by Masters and Old Cliftonians.

The Tait benefaction (1914) was founded in memory of C. W. A. Tait to help boys leaving the School to make a start at the University or at some other place of Higher Education. It amounted to £800 and was contributed by old boys of the South Town and Oakeley's House.

The Butt Memorial scholarship, in memory of Mr. H. A. Butt, a Master of the Preparatory School, who fell in the Great War, is for boys in the Preparatory School.

In 1918 W. J. Leonard (O.C.) gave £1,000 to establish a leaving scholarship in Chemistry, Physics or Biology, to commemorate the mastership of T. W. Dunn (1868–1878). This is restricted to boys who have been on the Classical Side before specializing in Science.

Mr. W. D. L. Macpherson, who was Secretary to the Council from 1864–1912, founded a prize for a sketch from nature.

The names of two of the School's physicians are recalled by prizes. The Fox prizes for Science were founded by some of the Masters to commemorate the services of Dr. E. Long Fox (1862–1882).[2] The Gratian Fyffe prizes for Music were founded by Dr. W. J. Fyffe (1882–1897) in memory of his daughter.

In 1881 the parents of the boys in Mr. Heymann's House subscribed about £500 to found a Modern Language scholarship, in recognition of the establishment of a Boarding House for Jewish boys.

In 1893 the Rev. Gordon Roquette-Palmer Palmer left £1,100 to found a scholarship. There were some limitations in the bequest which caused a little difficulty, but a scheme was settled in 1896. This scholarship is for French and German.

In 1894 two Hugh Lucas scholarships of £50 for four years, tenable at Oxford or Cambridge, were founded by his relatives in memory of Hugh Nathaniel Lucas (O.C., 1885–1890), who had been killed by a fall on the Taschhorn on 17th August, 1893. A brass placed in the Old Cloister records the foundation of these scholarships and the names of the scholars.

In 1896 Colonel Richard Pilkington, C.B., M.P., gave £100 to found the Pilkington prizes for Old Testament History, as a memorial of the long connexion of his sons with the School. There were six sons, and their combined stay lasted twenty years, from 1880 to 1900. The names of these Cliftonian brothers are worth recording:

Arthur Richard Pilkington (1880–1890), C.B., M.P.,[3] died 1921.

Major Ernest Sinclair Pilkington (1880–1887), served in the South African and Great Wars, died 1933.

Lieut.-Col. Lionel Edward Pilkington, C.M.G. (1883–1892), Challenge Cup, represented Cambridge *v.* Oxford in the Hurdle Race, Rugby football and Hockey, served in the South African and Great Wars.

Lieut.-Col. Charles Raymond Pilkington, C.M.G. (1885–1894), served in the South African and Great Wars (wounded in the latter).

Colonel William Norman Pilkington, D.S.O. and Bar (1887–1896), Challenge Cup 1895 and 1896, Captain of the XI, Captain Cambridge XV, ran for Cambridge *v.* Oxford in 100 yards. He died 9th February, 1935.

Lieut.-Col. Guy Reginald Pilkington, D.S.O. (1891–1900), wounded in the Great War.

They were all in Brown's House. Will Clifton ever again see such a sextet of brothers?

In 1898 Mr. H. S. Hall (O.C.) inaugurated a movement to raise a sum of £2,500 for the endowment of one or more Old Cliftonian scholarships for sons of Old Cliftonians, himself promising a contribution of £500. Donations came in rapidly from Old Cliftonians, and in the end more than the desired amount was subscribed. As a result, in 1902 two scholarships of £25 (since increased to £60) a year for three years were founded. The holders were to be boys between thirteen and seventeen, who had entered the School before they were fifteen and had been in the School not less than two terms. One of the first of these scholarships was awarded to Mr. Hall's son, John William Hall, who afterwards won a Demyship at Magdalen College, Oxford, and three First Classes in the Bar Examination.

In 1900 the House Masters proposed to provide six exhibitions for sons of Old Cliftonians or other officers who fell in the South African War; but, for some reason, this generous offer was not accepted.

In 1904 there was founded, out of the balance of the War Memorial Fund, the South African War Memorial prize for an Essay on a military subject by a member of the Military Side.

The Balfour scholarship of £25 a year is for sons of Indian Civilians, in memory of Charles Frederick Balfour, I.C.S., who was Head of the School 1890–1891, and died in India 1907. It was founded by Miss M. I. Ogilvie.

The Dodd prize of £5 a year was given by his mother in memory of Major George Dodd (O.C.), C.I.E., 27th Punjabis, who was shot by his orderly, April, 1914.[4]

It has been mentioned that during the War Old Cliftonians provided no less than seventeen exhibitions for sons of Old Cliftonians who lost their lives, and that nearly £6,000 was contributed for this purpose. The Old Cliftonian Society now offers several of these exhibitions annually, of £50 a year for five years.

The relatives also of Old Cliftonians who fell founded many scholarships in memory of them. Amongst those thus commemorated are:

2nd-Lieut. George Andrew Herdman.

2nd-Lieut. Norman George Cook.

2nd-Lieut. Edgar Bearman Gollin.

The brothers Captain Gordon Humphrey Chapman, Captain Percival Chapman Chapman, and Captain Theodore Victor Chapman.

Captain Robert Montefiore Sebag-Montefiore. Two scholarships of the value of £100 a year, tenable for four years at Balliol College, Oxford; one is awarded every alternate year.

2nd-Lieut. Hermann Ferdinand Segnitz.

2nd-Lieut. Paul Francis Seymour Ward.

And, similarly, prizes have been founded to commemorate:

Lieut. Bernard Harold Hartley.

Lieut. Henry Brassington Stone.

Lieut. John Holmes Lyndon Moore.

2nd-Lieut. Denman Lambert Henry Baynes.

2nd-Lieut. Donald Croft James.

Captain Richard Cecil Hewart Riddel.

George de L'Isle Bush (O.C.) founded a scholarship of £60 a year in memory of his sons Hugh Godfrey de L'Isle Bush and John Stewart Bush.

Amongst post-War benefactions should be mentioned:

The Walter S. Paul (O.C.) Leaving prize (the interest of a bequest of £400), for the boy who "by his position in the School, his proficiency at games, and his general good conduct has set an example of what a Public School boy should be like." The same testator left £50 to found a Drawing prize.

The Moulsdale benefaction, founded by William Edward Moulsdale in 1920. This is of the value of £60 a year, and is open to members or candidates for membership of the College.

The Marks benefaction (1921), founded by the bequest of "an Old Cliftonian grateful to his School," of the value of £60 a year. These two benefactions are in the gift of the Headmaster.

The Tancred scholarship. A few years ago the Tancred Trust found itself able to give a scholarship regularly to a few Public Schools, and Clifton was selected as one. The scholarship is of the value of £80 for five years.

Under the will of J. A. Neale (O.C.), who was Head of the School 1866–1867 and died on 1st December, 1930, scholarships have been founded to be held at Queen's College, Oxford, by members of the College, "being persons of my name and kindred, or failing such person qualified and willing to hold the same, being persons educated at Clifton College." *The Cliftonian* of December, 1933, stated that it is believed that no persons exist with the qualification mentioned, and that therefore these scholarships are, to all intents and purposes, close for Cliftonians. They are of the value of £125 a year, and there is no age limit. J. A. Neale also left £200 to the School, mentioning in his will that one of his ancestors, Geoffrey Nigellus de Mowbray, Bishop of Coutances, held the Manor of Abbots Leigh and the Clifton College lands at Beggar's Bush.

Mr. R. W. J. Pavey (O.C.), a member of the Staff, gave a History prize in 1930 for boys in the Preparatory School.

Lieut.-Col. Herbert Prentice, R.E. (O.C., 1880–1883), who died on 4th September, 1933, left £2,500 to found a Prentice-Whitley scholarship "in memory of the happy association of myself and the Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley in the same study in Wiseman's House at Clifton College." The boy is to be chosen for his aptitude for science and for mathematics. Thus the testator commemorates, for the School's enduring benefit, a friendship formed in the "Domus Philosophorum."

A scholarship is now being founded in memory of the late Rev. Joseph Polack; it is to be of the value of £100 a year for three years and tenable by a boy proceeding to King's College, Cambridge.

Sir Herbert Warren regularly, year after year, presented a prize for the Lower Classical Sixth; when he died the Council decided that the School should take over this prize, and that it should retain Sir Herbert Warren's name, and be a permanent memorial to him.

The Miriam Badock scholarship was founded by Dr. S. H. Badock (O.C., 1877–1882, Sheriff of Bristol 1908–1909). It is of the value of £120 a year and is tenable for three years at the University of Bristol.

The Henry Herbert Wills Science scholarships were founded by the late Dame Mary Monica Wills, D.B.E., to be held by students proceeding from Clifton College to Bristol University.

The Cowley scholarship was founded by the bequest of Mrs. E. M. C. Smith in memory of her brother, F. A. A. S. Cowley (O.C., 1884–1887). It is of the value of £50 a year, tenable at the College for not more than five years, and open only to sons of Old Cliftonians.

There are also the following prizes:

The Cyril Joseph prize for Greek Verse.

The Lousada prize for an Essay on some Social or Civic Subject, a valuable prize founded by a living Old Cliftonian.

The G. H. T. Richards prize for English Literature, founded in memory of G. H. T. Richards (O.C. 1913–1918), Head of the School (1918), Captain of the XI., Captain of the Cadet Corps, Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford. He was drowned at Oxford in May, 1920.

The Glazebrook Memorial prize for Modern Studies, founded out of the surplus of the Glazebrook Memorial Fund (collected for the new pulpit).

The Kenneth Jolly prize and the Harry Bonas prize are in memory of boys who died while at School.

The Hillman Modern Language prize.

The Whitley prizes for English Literature and Modern History founded by S. R. Whitley (O.C.)[5] the great authority on dairy farming, a brother of the Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley, who died in July, 1933.

The T. C. Wilson prizes for Mathematics, founded by the late T. C. Wilson, C.I.E. (O.C.), in 1934.

Nearly all these scholarships and prizes have been endowed, and will be a perpetual memorial of those who gave them. In the case of one or two, though there was no endowment, the gift was made annually for many years till the donor's death ; the College has continued the benefaction, connecting it still with the donor's name. There have been some others which have not been recorded ; these were given once, or for a few years only.

REFERENCES.

[1] As to these, the Headmaster (Mr. Whatley) informs me that the actual scholarships given for boys already in the School have varied from time to time. The original arrangements have been developed, but not materially altered. For a very long time the School has given several leaving exhibitions of the value of £25 a year, which may be increased to £50 where it is needed.

[2] There is an account of Dr. Fox in *Clifton College Endowed Scholarships and Prizes*, pp. 25, 26. The author concludes: "The writer of these lines, and all who recall his personality, remember him not only as a great physician, but also as a singularly handsome, witty, agreeable and generous friend, and as a loyal supporter of every good cause. His memory deserves to be kept green."

[3] Besides A. R. Pilkington the following Cliftonians have been elected Members of Parliament: Sir A. Shirley Benn (Plymouth), Sir Geoffrey Butler (Cambridge University), Sydney Buxton (Earl Buxton, Poplar), Sir Richard Cooper, Bart. (Walsall), the Right Hon. C. C. Craig (South Antrim), C. T. Culverwell (Bristol), E. A. Goulding (Lord Wargrave, Devizes and Worcester), G. B. Haddock (Lonsdale, Lancs.), T. W. Hay, (South Norfolk), A. H. Heath (Hanley), Sir James Heath, Bart. (Staffordshire), R. T. Hermon-Hodge (Lord Wyfold, Henley and Croydon), the Right Hon. L. Hore-Belisha (Plymouth), the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Inskip (Bristol), Eric Macfadyen (Devizes), Sir Sigismund Mendl (Plymouth), Major-General Sir Richard Luce (Derby), the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu (Cambridgeshire), H. S. Morris, K.C. (Bristol), Sir Kenneth Murchison (East Hull and Hunts.), Sir Max Muspratt, Bart. (Liverpool), W. E. Pease (Darlington), Colonel D. V. Pirie (Aberdeen), S. F. Ridley (Bethnal Green and Rochester), the Right Hon. Colonel Josiah Wedgwood (Newcastle-under-Lyme), Sir Rowland Whitehead, Bart., K.C. (Essex), the Right Hon. J. H. Whitley (Halifax), Sir Arnold Wilson (Hitchin, Herts.). This list has been inserted here not very appositely, but may interest Cliftonians.

[4] In Regimental Orders Dodd was described as "a man of keen insight and sincere sympathy, swift decision, indomitable will and firm courage." (*The Cliftonian*, June, 1914.)

[5] "Simple, unostentatious, one thinks of all his generous, loving, lovable, noble nature which seemed to rise itself into that one glowing, fiery power of putting life into those about him, and kindling them all with something of his own enthusiasm for all that was true and noble and of service for others." (*The Times*, 7th July, 1933.)

The Cadet Corps

THE Cadet Corps (originally known as the Rifle Corps and now the O.T.C.) was started in December, 1875, and was attached to the Bristol Engineer Corps, of which Colonel E. C. Plant, C.B. (a member of the Staff 1867–1902, who was our Art Master), was Commanding Officer. Ours was the first Engineer Cadet Corps in the country. The Editors of *The Cliftonian* signified their approval of this new enterprise; but a correspondent, signing himself "Prudens," attacked it on the ground that it would injuriously affect runs, athletics and the Choral and Scientific Societies. In the summer term of 1876 "Prudens" returned to the charge. There had been some musketry practice while the Cheltenham match was being played—"This completes the tale. Henceforth my pen can write no more: it sputters in its rage and fury." The Editors, too, had changed their minds:

"The Rifle Corps has attempted, and is attempting, to occupy a far more prominent position than it can with safety be allowed to hold. . . . Ever since the beginnings of the School it has been the tradition that in the summer term cricket should be the only game, and that in the Close it should occupy the undivided attention of all alike." The introduction of the dangerous idea that really good cricket, that Clifton cricket, can be produced by a School which does not concentrate the whole of whatever time and energy it has for games upon cricket and cricket alone, was much to be deplored. "Loafing" would increase. If some forsook cricket for the Corps, some would abandon it and take up nothing at all.[1]

This point of view is worth recording, for it shows what paramount importance was attached to cricket at Clifton in the 'Seventies. One also notes in this criticism an entire absence of military or patriotic considerations. However, in spite of such discouragement, the Corps soon attained a strength of 100. Some of the Masters set an example by "joining up" as Sappers. D. J. Byard (1871–1878) tells with gusto how "with stripes on my arm I barked the words of command in the Manual Exercise Drill, while Sappers T. E. Brown, T. W. Dunn, C. W. A. Tait and others sloped arms at my will and pleasure. I fear that I made the most of my brief authority."[2] In 1876 a responsible School Captain was appointed, who became *ex officio* a member of Big-Side Levée, and in February, 1877, the Editors of *The Cliftonian*, remarking that the "insane activity" of the Corps "has been followed by an equally insane reaction," yet condemned the slackness that had been exhibited by certain members, and hoped the Corps would establish itself.

There was really no need to fear that cricket would lose its predominance. Major Tudor G. Trevor (known at Clifton, 1875–1881, as "Toodles" Trevor) writes of the respective "values" of games and soldiering in the early days of the Corps:

"Football and cricket really counted. Gym. and athletic sports came next, a very bad second, swimming an even worse third, while the Rifle Corps, O.T.C. as it is now, not only did not count, but proficiency in it, even gaining the shooting colours, labelled a boy an outsider. The active pursuit of any scientific hobby, such as bug-hunting or geology, was not even contemplated—it was unknown."[3] I am sure that Trevor has put this too strongly, both as regards the Corps and "bug-hunting"; but it is probably true that the winning of the Ashburton Shield and of the Spencer Cup in 1884 added greatly to the prestige of the Corps as a School institution and to the status of its members. And many of the School's athletes served in the Corps; in 1880, for instance, Threlfall, Mapleton, MacTier, H. J. Newbolt, Carnegy.

At any rate, after the first oscillations between zeal and slackness, the Corps soon gained a firm footing. In 1878 it was admitted to the Ashburton Shield Competition, and therefore became qualified to compete for the Trophy.[4] (That year Eton won the Ashburton with a score of 403, and Clifton was 8th with 351.) The same year the Inspecting Officer, Colonel Porter, expressed himself pleased with the highly efficient work done by the Corps.

In 1880 the Cadet Challenge Trophy was won by R. H. Percival and W. H. Veale.

In July, 1881, the Corps attended the Windsor Review, being under arms from 5.45 a.m. to 5.30 a.m. on the next day.

In 1882 we were second in the Ashburton. (Charterhouse 346, Clifton 341.) This year there was a proposal in *The Cliftonian* that there should be a mounted Rifle Corps, and that the horses, when off duty, might be useful for a School pack of beagles.

In 1884 we won the Ashburton Shield for the first time with a score of 364, Marlborough being second with 347; and Sapper R. H. Luce[5] won the Spencer Cup with a score of 28.[6] The winning VIII were Company Sergeant-Major H. C. Lewis,[7] Sapper R. H. Luce, Sapper H. V. James, 2nd-Corpl. R. T. Rees, Sergeant A. V. MacIver-Campbell, Sapper G. P. Greene,[8] Lieutenant E. G. Burr, and Captain R. S. Giles.[9] Who that witnessed it will forget the return of this victorious VIII, the triumphal journey to the College, and the reception they received in the Quad ?

In 1885 we again won the Shield,[10] Marlborough being second and Eton third. The VIII were Sappers E. S. Sinnott, S. G. Rivett-Carnac, C. E. Lewis, C. Beddington, J. M. Probert, Bugler F. K. Warren, Lieutenant R. H. Luce, and Corporal H. V. James. Again there were great rejoicings :

" We were drawn up to college in a ' chariot ' and four horses, with an escort of armed men before and behind. When we reached the Quad we were drawn up and Captain West handed over the Shield to the Headmaster. The great feature of the evening was the splendid illumination of the Quad; this made the School buildings look quite old and venerable."[11]

In 1886 the Cadet Challenge Trophy was won by H. S. de Brett and R. W. Versturme.

In 1888 the Ashburton was won again, the third time in five years. The VIII were: Captain J. Lang,[12] Lieutenant C. H. Marshall,[13] Bugler G. S. Sinnott, Company-Sergt.-Major R. W. Versturme, Sapper Claude A. Borrett, Lance-Corporal R. M. Stallard, Sergeant C. D. Willis, and Sapper Cecil A. Borrett.

In 1890 the Cadet Challenge Trophy was won by E. M. Collins and G. F. Cartwright, and the Veterans' Trophy by G. Pearse, S. J. Tombs, E. S. Sinnott, G. S. Sinnott, and H. V. James.

In the summer term of 1895 a Drum and Fife Band was started; and at the end of the term the Corps for the first time sent a detachment (44 strong) to the Public Schools Camp at Aldershot.

At the Inspection of 1897 the Inspecting Officer pronounced that the drill was as good as that of Regulars. On 22nd June the Corps took part in a Review of all the Bristol Volunteers; on the 29th it went to the Royal Review at Windsor. At Bisley the VIII were only eighth in the Ashburton, but made what was a record score for the School.

In 1898 the strength of the Corps was greater than it had ever been before.

In 1899 the Veterans' Trophy was won by S. J. Tombs,[14] E. S. Sinnott, E. F. Rigden, W. F. Soames and A. Stone; in 1900 by the same team, except that G. S. Sinnott took the place of E. S. Sinnott. In 1899 the Corps provided a Guard of Honour to Queen Victoria at the opening of a Convalescent Home at Bristol.

In the first term of 1901 the numbers had reached 200. In that autumn a screened Rifle Range (200 yards) was opened in a disused quarry by the Avon, and within ten minutes' walk from the School.

Early in 1902 the Corps provided a Guard of Honour (160 strong) for the Prince of Wales.

In 1904 we lost the Ashburton Shield to Winchester by one point.

In July, 1907, the Council decided that members of the Corps might have riding lessons.

In or about 1908 the Corps became an O.T.C. directly under the War Office. Previously it had been a Volunteer Corps attached to the Bristol Engineer Volunteers, of which it formed a Company.

In December, 1908, a correspondent of *The Cliftonian* wrote of " the ever-increasing enthusiasm which the School evinces towards the Corps," which, he said, had once been viewed by some Houses with indifference and almost contempt. " The example of whole-hearted, unselfish service practised by certain of our Masters has been contagious." He suggested a First Aid Ambulance.

In the spring term of 1909 the strength of the Corps was again a record.

In October, 1912, *The Cliftonian* published *A Plaint* which seems to indicate that something in the nature of " P.T." was the only alternative to training in the Corps :

" Eheu ! jam nequeo manere civis ;
Civi milia dura destinantur ;
Civis, arma togae nisi anteponit
Et se militiae dat in barathum,
Illuc, unde negant redire quemquam,
Mox, mox, ah ! miserabilis, necatur
Aeternae cruciatibus palaestrae.
Quare, si sapis, O puer, caveto,
Docti disce proverbium poetae ;
' Dulce pro patriâ mori et decorum est.' "

This year a second VIII was chosen and Lieut.-Col. Merritt, O.C. (1871–1874), presented a new Trophy to the School for competition.[15]

In the summer of 1913, there were Night Operations on Saturdays. The " Close " sounded at 11 p.m., after which coffee and biscuits were supplied at the Grub Shop. There was a record attendance at Camp (10 officers, 5 of whom were cadets, and 180 sappers), the second largest contingent present.

At the annual Inspection on 5th June, 1914, there were 329 on parade. The Inspecting Officer was Colonel A. L. Lynden-Bell, C.M.G.,[16] who gave a very good report on the Corps, his only criticism being that certain members wore their hair too long.

During the War the Corps was very active, increased its strength and maintained a high standard of efficiency. It was noted in *The Cliftonian* of February, 1916, that " we still retain our position as an Engineering Corps, one of the two schools to whom the privilege was granted." On 5th June, 1916, 375 cadets paraded for inspection by Lieut.-Col. the Hon. R. French.

At the Inspection of 1917 General Symons stated that the Clifton O.T.C. was " second to none." This year the VIII won the N.R.A. Public School Trophy (under the new sniping conditions). The Captain of the Corps, R. J. B. Anderson, made the highest possible. On 12th December the Trophy was presented by Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson, who was accompanied by Brigadier-General A. Symons (O.C.). The Field-Marshal, while commending the Corps, repeated the criticism made three years previously —that some cadets wore their hair too long.[17] He spoke of Haig :

" The troubles and difficulties all fetched up sooner or later in the room of the Commander-in-Chief ; all the human failings came there—the misunderstandings, the stupidity, the recklessness, the want of courage, the forgetfulness, a thousand and one things all finished up with the Commander-in-Chief, and he had to bear the burden alone simply because no one could help him."

Dr. King applied to the Field-Marshal Milton's lines :

" Atlantean shoulders fit to bear
The weight of mightiest monarchies."

In December, 1918, Lt.-Col. Rintoul gave up the command of the Corps. He had undertaken it, for the second time, most unselfishly and patriotically, and his retirement was greatly regretted. Lt.-Col. Rintoul was a very fine soldier and a most efficient officer ; by his character he had exercised a tremendous influence on every member of the Corps.

In *The Cliftonians* of 1920, especially in the February number, there is a great deal of complaint about alleged excessive work imposed upon members of the Corps, and the punishments which some of them underwent for slackness and other shortcomings. The Editors ventilated these grievances and seem to have sympathized. There was probably some ground for complaining, for Clifton boys are not by nature " slackers " nor given to causeless " grousing." It is also to be remembered that the work of our Corps, then almost the only school Engineering Corps, was more arduous than that of most ; to the engineering was added all the ordinary drill and other training of an O.T.C. But the *morale* of the Corps was not affected. At Tidworth, in 1921, our contingent of 233 was the strongest present. In 1922 5 officers and 192 men, again the strongest contingent, went to Camp there. The Inspection of 1923 " reflected great credit on all concerned," and the Camp that year at Mitchett Farm, Aldershot, was a great success.

In 1924 we lost the Ashburton by one point to Rugby.[18] This year 199 fired the full course, 176 qualified, and 122 were first-class shots.

In 1926 we again won the Ashburton, the first win since 1888, beating Winchester, who were second, by 4 points. The winning team were : Under-Officer F. W. G. Blenkinsop, Lance-Corporal N. S. Taylor, R.Q.M.S. J. N. Malcolm, Lance-Corporal G. I. Watson, Corporal D. G. O'Neill, Sapper E. Kayler, Sapper F. A. Worsley, and Sapper P. A. M. Malcolm. The Inspection, also, was satisfactory.

In 1927 we were third in the Ashburton, Brighton and Lancing scoring 474 and Clifton 472. General Sir A. J. Godley reported on the Inspection : " A most efficient Corps, well-organized and run on sound lines. Cadet Officers and N.C.O.'s showed great keenness and self-confidence, and the Contingent evidently receives the greatest encouragement from the Headmaster and House Masters. A good Band." 220 members went to Camp at Strensall. On 4th November the Corps went in a long string of 'buses to Corsham, and was kindly received by Field-Marshal Lord Methuen.

The much higher standard required of "Certificate A" candidates, when that examination was revived after the War, led to two important changes in organization. In 1925 Platoons, which had hitherto been organized by Houses, were reorganized and graded by seniority. For some years field engineering was carried on in spite of increased demands for time for infantry work, but was finally abandoned in 1927, and the badges and title of R.E. were discarded in 1929, and a Clifton College O.T.C. button was designed. The old course for engineering had become inconvenient and was generally recognized to be out of date.

In March, 1928, *The Cliftonian* remarked on the increasing difficulty of finding large enough areas for the Easter term Field Day within marching distance of the School. This year we again won the Ashburton with the following VIII: Under-Officer W. L. Lang, Lance-Corporal P. A. Malcolm, Sapper A. R. Taylor, Sergeant I. C. Lea, Sapper R. A. English, Lance-Corporal T. H. Wilde, Lance-Corporal T. Moore, and Corporal C. G. Pantin. W. L. Lang was the son of Lieut.-Col. John Lang, Member of the Bengal Legislative Council (1915–1923), who as Captain of the Corps led the team which won the Ashburton for the third time in 1888. The Corps went to Camp to Tidworth Pennings, 205 strong. This year the VIII went on their Canadian tour under the command of Major J. A. O. Muirhead, in the course of which T. H. Wilde was fifth in the Wakefield Cup competition and W. L. Lang scored thirteen bulls in succession in the MacDonald "Brier" Match.

In February, 1929, *The Cliftonian* voiced a demand for a full Band. The Camp was at Tweseldown. In the winter term the Band was started and was reported to be "getting on splendidly." This year we lost the use of the Bedminster Range, which had to be closed down; musketry was afterwards carried on at the Portbury Range.

The record strength of the O.T.C., 496, was reached on 1st April, 1929.

In 1930 the Band numbered twenty-five members. It not only played for the Corps, but provided wind instruments for the School Orchestra, many of the performers in which had hitherto been professionals.

In 1931 we were third in the Ashburton, making a record at the 500 yards range. This year the O.T.C. Camps were cancelled for the sake of economy. In 1932, 150 attended a voluntary Camp.

In October, 1932, owing to a new War Office regulation (issued on 21st March, 1931) raising the age for Cadets, a Junior Training Company was inaugurated for boys under fifteen. Instruction was given in elementary drill, map-reading and, to some extent, in musketry. This Company soon passed the experimental stage, and physical training was also taught in 1933. In the summer the Company had a Field Day on the Mendips, and in December all the members fired a course on the Miniature Range. The Company has since been initiated into the mysteries of the prismatic compass.

In 1933 Glenalmond won the Ashburton with a score of 487; but it was pointed out that our own score of 476 would have won the Shield six times.

In 1934 there was a Field Day at Bleadon Hill. There was a satisfactory Inspection by General G. W. Meade, and nearly 200 Cadets went into Camp at Strensall. This year M. N. Graham won the Spenser-Melhuish Cup, after first tying with Wright, of Trent School.

From 1887 to 1934 inclusive Clifton has won 450 School shooting matches and lost 232.

As regards the Ashburton, taking the schools that have shot twelve times since 1919, and once at least during the last two years, *The Times* (12th July, 1934) gives the first place to Winchester and the second to Clifton. The method adopted by *The Times* is to strike an average by dividing the total of the positions gained by the number of times the school has fired—rather a complicated method, perhaps, but Clifton need not complain of the result.

As regards general post-War activities, it may be added that there has been closer co-operation with all local units, with the beneficial result that the O.T.C. has been granted the use of their ranges for Machine-Gun and Lewis Gun practice. Also the O.T.C. has been officially associated with the R.A.F. for some years, and has periodically had R.A.F. lectures. Cadets have been given flights at the end of term, and aeroplanes have co-operated on Field Days.

And the O.T.C. has taken a bigger part in the Territorial Army's organization in the district by supplying officers to all branches. At one time O.C.'s were only found serving in R.E. units ; now they are to be found in all branches of the Service.

REFERENCES.

[1] *The Cliftonian* (vol. iv, p. 243).

[2] *Thomas William Dunn*, p. 7.

[3] *Forty Years in Africa*, p. 31. Major Trevor was the sixteenth of a family of seventeen. One who is merely the eighth of nine salutes him.

[4] The other schools then qualified were Charterhouse, Cheltenham, Derby, Eton, Glenalmond, Harrow, Marlborough, Rossall, Rugby and Westminster. Eighty-five teams are now qualified.

On 16th February, 1878, a fatal accident befell Mr. Alexander Fletcher Jones, one of the Masters, as he was returning from the range at Avonmouth with a shooting team. A rifle was somehow discharged in the railway carriage, and he was shot. There is a brass to his memory in the Ante-chapel : "Peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits." Andrew Ducrôt (O.C.) wrote of him in *The Cliftonian* (February, 1896) : "After Prep. he was in the habit of talking to us on various subjects ; he quite won our hearts, and we were devoted to him. Strangely enough, that evening (the evening before his death) he told us some shooting stories, and we all began to talk about guns and rifles."

[5] Now Major-General Sir Richard Harman Luce, K.C.M.G., C.B. Admiral John Luce, O.C. (d. 1932), was his brother.

[6] The jubilee of this double win was commemorated in 1934 by the presentation to the O.T.C. by Sir Richard Luce of a Challenge Cup for shooting match averages. This was appropriately won for the first time by M. N. Graham, for he celebrated the jubilee by himself winning the Spencer Cup. Sir Richard, much to his delight, saw Graham win.

[7] The second Lord Merthyr. Lewis had lost one eye while at Clifton or before coming to the School. In latter life he became quite blind. He died in March, 1932.

[8] Brother of H. Plunket Greene, the singer. Died 1930.

[9] Now Sir Robert Giles. President of the Legislative Council of Burma, 1924.

[10] In *The Cliftonian* of October, 1926, there is an interesting description and history of the Shield by Mr. C. Ruding Bryan.

[11] *The Cliftonian*, November, 1885.

[12] Lang's son, W. L. Lang, was a member of the team that won the Shield in 1928. (See *infra.*)

[13] Marshall was afterwards Captain of the Corps. He joined the Devonshire Regiment, and was killed by a tiger at Khandwa in May, 1897.

[14] S. J. Tombs had entered the School as early as January, 1863.

[15] Colonel Merritt served during the 1885 rebellion in Canada and commanded a squadron of Brabant's Horse in the Boer War. In the Great War he was Colonel of the Canadian Air Force. He died in Canada (1918).

[16] Major-General Sir Arthur Lynden-Bell, O.C. (1879–1883), K.C.B., K.C.M.G., in the Great War Chief of the General Staff, Mediterranean Expeditionary Force and Egyptian Expeditionary Force.

[17] "If our hair is too long, we are told we shall be dealt with by the School Captain. Is it not solely to do with one's House Master if one's hair is too long?" (Letter to *The Cliftonian*, June, 1914.)

[18] J. S. Sinnott, who captained this team, was the son of E. S. Sinnott of the winning 1885 team.

Cricket

THERE can be no doubt about cricket having early gained an ascendancy at Clifton over all other games and all other pursuits ; and it is an ascendancy that lasted many years. Again and again *The Cliftonian* gives expression to the importance of cricket: " At this period of the term the subject which is uppermost in our minds is cricket " ; " At the present time the all-engrossing subject of cricket demands our attention " ; " Among the few things which require Editorial notice at the end of this term cricket is the most conspicuous." Sir Francis Newbolt writes of his own school-time (1876–1883) : " The summit of ambition was to be in the Eleven. . . . The real interest in life was still cricket." Nor will any Cliftonian be surprised at this, when he reads of some glorious struggles recorded in this chapter.—" Dicenda Musis proelia."

Thus the popularity of the Cadet Corps was at first deplored as likely to prejudice the School's cricket. An Editor wrote of the new Gymnasium in 1874 : " It is very curious to see how Conservatism in games sternly eyes the new upstart." On the same ground, in 1884, some rather piteous appeals, for tennis courts for non-cricketers and a bicycle club, were dismissed as " most extraordinary suggestions " ; and, at that date, there was certainly no room in the Close for tennis courts. No more than a slight reference need be made to a passing craze for another pastime : " Of late the Close, and even the Cloisters and Quadrangle, have been well-nigh covered with boys playing a game called Diabolo. . . . I even saw one boy playing Diabolo on the Monument steps during half-time on a match-day." (*Horresco referens !*) But, by the end of the term, " Diabolo, we are glad to say, is now not much more than a horrid memory."[1]

Gloucestershire was a great cricketing county, and very early in our history the Close used to be lent in the summer holidays to the County Club, to the Clifton Club (for which the Graces, Frank Townsend, Cranston and other notable cricketers played), and other clubs. An All-England team played there in 1868. But, later, some limit had to be put on the number of these matches because of the strain on the Close.[2] Many Cliftonian cricketers have played in the Gloucestershire XI, amongst them E. J. Taylor, J. A. and R. E. Bush,[3] Frank Taylor, Captain C. Haynes, A. D. Greene, W. Fairbanks, H. W. R. Gribble, W. O. Vizard, J. H. and W. H. Brain, C. L. Townsend, W. G. Grace junior, F. E. Thomas, R. T. Godsell, F. G. and P. G. Robinson, L. D. and W. M. Brownlee, A. D. Imlay, C. L. Mackay, R. P. Keigwin (who has also played for Essex), F. J. Weeks, and B. O. Allen (who made some 1,500 runs for Gloucestershire in 1934).

The great " W.G." was a good friend to Clifton cricket. An Old Cliftonian writes to *The Cliftonian* (December, 1915) :

" It was a great deal owing to his keen interest and ungrudging help that in those days (1872–1873) the Clifton College XI was so successful, including, as it did, such well-known names as C. W. Boyle, H. G. Tylecote, T. W. Lang and Frank Taylor. . . . For how often of a summer evening would he stand for hours behind the XI net giving advice and encouragement, with occasional ocular demonstration of this or that stroke." He continued to take interest in our cricket, and this interest naturally increased, twenty years later, when his sons were playing in the XI.[4] As late as 1898 he played against us for Mr. North's XII, making 10 runs.

Our cricket season, at first, began early and ended late. In 1872 Tylecote's side played Boyle's side on the 7th and 9th of March ; in 1870 the School played a two-days' match against the Clifton Club on 24th September and 1st October. Till the 'Eighties cricket was played in the first week of the autumn term; it was a rather melancholy business.

Till 1868 the School XI played under the title "C.C.C.C.," "the Clifton College Cricket Club." At Marlborough, in the 'Fifties there was "the Marlborough College Cricket Club," membership of which was restricted to certain Masters and boys; Cotton, on becoming Headmaster, soon included the whole school in the membership. But at Clifton cricket was open to every boy from the very beginning, though not at first compulsory.

Some of the early Big-Side matches were rather quaintly devised—for instance, the first nine against the next twelve, the North side of the Chapel against the South, A to K *v.* the Rest, the names with "O" in them *v.* the Rest.

J. F. Walker was Captain of the XI of 1863; his forceful methods of captaincy have already been recounted. Wellesley was a member of this team. As cricketers the three Tylecote brothers were more famous. E. F. S. Tylecote played in the XI from 1863 to 1868 and was Captain in 1868; his brother, C. B. L. Tylecote, from 1863 to 1867, and was Captain in 1867; H. G. Tylecote was Captain in 1872 and 1873.[5] E. F. S. was known as "the Invincible." He is probably the only survivor of the first English team that went to Australia, captained by the Hon. Ivo Bligh. On the voyage out his ship was nearly sunk. He was Captain of the Oxford XI (1871–1872) and played for Gentlemen *v.* Players (1871–1886). In 1868 he made the first two centuries in the School's cricket—131 *v.* the Old Cliftonians, and 118 not out against Mr. T. Horsford's XI. C. B. L. Tylecote writes of those days:

"We had numerous cricket matches away, Frenchay and the Lansdown Cricket Club at Bath. We used to go in four-in-hand coaches. All the Grace family were fond of turning up against us continually—to raise their averages perhaps!" For some years there was a match against Upper Tooting; the XI would meet at London Bridge

Station, and drive to Upper Tooting in a coach. E. F. S.'s average for 1868 was $70\frac{5}{16}$, but his famous score of 404 (not out) for Classical *v.* Modern in that year was included.[6] In this innings he hit one 7, five 5's, twenty-one 4's, forty-two 2's and eighty-seven singles, and was batting for six hours. Colonel F. G. A. Wiehe (1862–1869), who was playing for the Modern, remembers this match of sixty-six years ago—" some leather-hunting, I assure you." The late Sir Stephen Finney said, at the Jubilee Dinner of Old Cliftonians at Simla :

" Dr. W. G. Grace belittled Tylecote's performance on account of easy bowling, but, oddly enough, in the only match Grace played against the School, he was got out by Taylor for a single figure in each innings."[7]

The names of the XI's from 1863 to 1866 are not to be found in *The Cliftonian*, since it was not published till 1867. C. B. L. Tylecote has kindly supplied them to me :

1863. J. F. Walker (Captain), R. R. Bruce, C. W. Wasbrough, H. W. Wellesley, C. C. McArthur, G. T. Clerk, W. C. Harrison, C. B. L. Tylecote, E. F. S. Tylecote, A. G. Bush, L. D. Stow.

1864. C. C. McArthur (Captain), W. C. Harrison, G. T. Clerk, A. G. Bush, C. B. L. Tylecote, E. F. S. Tylecote, P. W. Cruttwell, J. D. Howden, F. R. Bernard, J. V. Hall, D. E. Gouldsbury.[8]

1865. G. T. Clerk (Captain), C. C. McArthur, C. B. L. Tylecote, E. F. S. Tylecote, J. D. Howden, G. Horsford, J. W. B. Duthy, A. W. Bayley, R. Cox, C. Gosse, R. L. Fulford.

1866. C. B. L. Tylecote (Captain), E. F. S. Tylecote, J. D. Howden, R. L. Fulford, C. Gosse, E. M. Bannerman, F. W. Goodwyn, E. Kellie, H. O. Wellburn, H. Ford, W. B. Wilson.

The names of the XI of 1867, with remarks on each player, are given in *The Cliftonian* (vol. i, p. 25).

In 1865 we played our first match against another Public

School, Sherborne. The result was a tie. The full score has been lost.

In 1866 we played a home match against Radley, making 137 against 147. In 1867 the match was played at Radley; Clifton scored 102, Radley 111 for 9 wickets. These matches are not recorded in the *Annals;* but the 1867 match is recorded shortly in the first number of *The Cliftonian*, and fully in E. L. Fox's *Clifton College Cricket Records* (1863 *to* 1891).

In 1867, out of eleven foreign matches we won four, lost five, and two were drawn in our favour.

The matches played in 1868 were against the Masters, Clifton Club, Mr. Horsford's XI, Worcester College, Queen's College, Oxford, Weston-super-Mare, Sherborne, the Incogniti, Lansdown and Old Cliftonians. A notable member of this XI was James Arthur Bush, who played for Gloucestershire from 1869 to 1889, was believed to be the best stumper of his day, and was a member of W. G. Grace's Australian team in 1873. He also played Rugby football for the Clifton Club, for Blackheath, and four times for England *v.* Scotland.

Against Sherborne in 1871 W. Fairbanks made 129 not out, the first century won for Clifton in a Public School match. This year it was decided that "all colours for the XI and XXII are to be awarded by members of the XI, the Captain always calling the meeting and having the casting vote."[9]

This year we played our first match against the M.C.C. "Amongst the many forward steps that our School has taken within the last year, the one whose progress we are now about to record must not be counted the least."[10] There were present "a fair sprinkling of old and present Cliftonians, as well as Masters, who came to see the match." The School went in first, and J. Heath and S. Finney made a stand of 129 for the first wicket. Heath made 42, Finney 89 and Boyle 50 not out; our total was 269. We then dismissed our opponents for 65 and 123, thus winning by an innings and 61. T. W. Lang (a brother of Andrew Lang), took 6 wickets in their first innings for 34 runs, and 8 in the second for 52. Lang and Boyle (who took 3 wickets for 21) bowled throughout the first innings, and Lang throughout the second. Percival came to Lord's to watch the match, and no one was better pleased with the victory won.

In 1872 we played our first match against Cheltenham and won it by 6 wickets. A great stand was made by H. C. Baxter (30) and Frank Taylor (98) in our first innings after 5 wickets had fallen for 10 runs. In 1873 Taylor made 60 against Cheltenham (who lost by an innings and 44), 133 not out against Sherborne and 129 against Richmond.

Sir George Younghusband, in *The Cliftonian* of March, 1894, writes of these and rather later years:

"Heavens! What XI's we used to have in those days! T. W. Lang, the immortal medium bowler, who disposed of W. G. Grace, in his prime, for 0 and 1 in his two innings! Or Tylecote, the slashing, merry cricketer, and genial Captain! Then there was the great Boyle, who bowled at a terrific pace and batted superbly, and Fairbanks, whom you all know. Later came Taylor, of whom the oracular Dryland said that he was the best bat *he* had ever seen." As to the first Cheltenham match, "the rot that set in when we came to bat, and how staunch old Taylor stopped it and made 100 runs just as if it were an everyday occurrence with him. Then there were Greene and Evans and Fowler—all giants in the cricket-field. Heath, too, a very pretty bat, whom the crowd always called 'my Lord,' when he came on to the ground at Lord's, owing to the way he walked, I believe; 'Monkey' Haynes[11] and Gribble, excellent men both. But all these great men, I will always maintain, owed their greatness to a very little man, and that little man was Dryland . . . a little wiry, bouncey little man, about 5 ft. high, and his simple doctrine was to meet any ball straight fair and square in the middle of the bat, and secondly, to play every ball carefully. The runs, as he truly remarked, would come of themselves on the fast ground at

Clifton. 'Play everything,' he said, 'one, two, three, on the off-side; one, two, three, on the leg-side.'"

In January, 1874, Mr. W. O. Moberly came as a Master. In that year he made 129 (out of 228) for a scratch XI against the School, and 184 and 23 not out for the Masters. In 1881 he made two centuries against the School, in 1884 another. His coaching was for many years of great benefit to Clifton cricket.

In 1875 we beat Cheltenham by an innings and 107 runs. This year R. E. Bush was Captain for the second time, and made 111 against Sherborne. Against Knole Park A. H. Evans took 8 wickets for 49. Against Liverpool Club he made 61, and took 9 wickets for 41, and 6 for 48. In the Sherborne match he took 2 wickets for 33 and 6 for 18. In the Liverpool Club match of 1876 he took 8 for 72. At Oxford, besides being a Scholar of Oriel and gaining a First in Mods., he was Captain both of the XI and the XV and ran for the University. He was also once invited to play as a forward in Association football.[12]

The XI of 1876 was very good, including H. Fowler, R. L. Knight, A. H. Evans and A. D. Greene; Greene's average was 59 for 11 innings. John Lillywhite wrote of this season:

"The honour of being premier school rests between Eton and Clifton. In Forbes Eton undoubtedly possessed the best bat; Clifton had decided superiority in quality and quantity of bowling." Sir Herbert Warren records that the boys of his own time used to discuss the respective cricketing merits of the two schools: "I say, I believe Boyle or Lang would bowl out Eton in no time; I believe Taylor would make 100 against them; I only wish we could play them."[13] A match between the Eton and Clifton XI's of 1876 would certainly have been an exciting event.

In the Varsity match of 1878 all 20 Cambridge wickets were taken by three Old Cliftonian bowlers—A. H. Evans (12), R. L. Knight (6), and A. H. Heath (2). A. D. Greene was a fourth O.C. playing and made top score for Oxford.

In 1879 A. H. Heath, H. Fowler, A. D. Greene and A. H. Evans were all playing for Oxford; in 1880 G. C. Harrison, A. H. Evans, H. Fowler and A. D. Greene (Captain). In 1879, when we lost to Cheltenham by 19 runs, A. J. Forrest bowled the last Clifton wicket with the last ball of the last over—within two minutes of time.

In 1881 the Captains of cricket, football and boating at Oxford were all Old Cliftonians of Oakeley's House—A. H. Evans (cricket, Scholar of Oriel), R. L. Knight (football, Scholar of C.C.C.),[14] and R. S. Kindersley (boating, Exhibitioner of Exeter).

1881 was K. J. Key's first year in the XI. In Cheltenham's first innings he took 6 wickets for 43 runs. In 1882 his batting average was 42 and he took 43 wickets for 12 runs each. In 1883 his average was $45\frac{9}{10}$, and he took 27 wickets for 17 each. He made 48 and 106 against the M.C.C. and was presented with a bat by the Club. This year he was pronounced to be the best Public School cricketer in England. He and J. H. Brain were both in the Oxford XI from 1884 to 1887; Brain was Captain in 1887. While still at Clifton Key saved a match for Surrey against Lancashire in the most sensational manner. He played for Gentlemen *v.* Players (1885–1889), and was Captain of Surrey (1884–1900). "He was never more in his element than in times of difficulty. Indeed, a position of anxiety or disaster brought out his highest skill."[15] No cricketer was ever more free from "nerves" than Sir Kingsmill Key.

In 1883 we won an exciting match against Cheltenham by 4 wickets, which is fully described by Sir Francis Newbolt in *Clifton College Forty Years Ago* (chap. 18). When the brake containing the XI drew near the School, the horses were taken out and it was pulled in amid frantic cheering. This year J. H. Brain was Captain of the XI. He was Captain of the Oxford University XI (1887), played for Gloucestershire (1883–1886), for Gentlemen *v.* Players (1885), and was Captain of the Glamorganshire XI.

In 1885 Gerald Fowler was Captain of the XI. He was afterwards in the Oxford and Somerset XI's, and for some years brought down very strong teams to play against the School. He also took a prominent part in organizing O.C. cricket tours in their first years.[16]

In 1886 J. R. Head made 140 against Liverpool and 109 against Sherborne.

In 1887 H. S. Schwann made 209 not out against Sherborne, the highest score made till then in a foreign match, and 103 not out against C.C.C., Oxford. Ernest Smith made 183 not out against the Rev. P. Hattersley Smith's XI. Ernest Smith was afterwards in the Oxford and Yorkshire XI's, and for many years represented the Gentlemen *v.* Players. This year Canon Wilson, to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee, arranged a match with Rugby, in which we were severely defeated.[17]

Many successful seasons have been mentioned, but that of 1888 was unfortunate. Only two matches were won out of nine. Against the Surrey Club and Ground, the School made 30 and 42, not one player reaching double figures in either innings. The highest average for the year was under 15.

In the 1889 XI Ernest Rowley was an excellent bat. He played for Lancashire from 1893 to 1897, and made many great scores on Old Cliftonian tours. This year W. H. Brain was Captain of the XI. At Oxford he gained his " blue " as a Freshman, and played against Cambridge in 1891, 1892 and 1893. While playing for Gloucestershire under the captaincy of W. G. Grace in 1893 he accomplished the unequalled feat of stumping three men with consecutive balls, the bowler being C. L. Townsend.

B. F. Hanson, who was a member of the XI for four seasons and Captain in 1890, is said to have been " one of the half-dozen best bats turned out by Clifton."[18] In 1890 he made 112 against Cheltenham.

From 1892 to 1894 two great mainstays of the XI were W. G. Grace and C. L. Townsend, both as bowlers and bats. J. H. Curtis was a notable third.

In 1892 against Cheltenham Grace took 6 wickets for 36 and 7 for 39[19], against Clifton Club 6 for 28, against Knole Park 6 for 12 and 3 for 9. In 1893 against Liverpool Club 2 for 43 and 6 for 34, against the O.C.'s 6 for 52, against M.C.C. 3 for 31 and 5 for 31, against the Incogniti 4 for 60 and 3 for 27. In 1891 he made 116 and 10 (not out) against the O.C.'s, in 1893 91 against Trinity College, Oxford. In 1895 he made many good scores for Cambridge. He won the Challenge Cup in 1893, "no one else being near him." *Punch*[20] celebrated one of his centuries:

"Bravo Sir, a 100 and 20 and 6
Before they could find the right way to your sticks
Should prove you a chip of—well, 'not the old block,'
That would seem the free play of the Champion to mock,
But a Grace of the Graces. 'Tis pleasant to see
'Ere the elder has passed—a young 'W.G.'!"

C. L. Townsend first showed his prowess while playing *against* the School. For Knole Park in 1891 he took 6 Clifton wickets for 37 and 4 for 31. He could not then have been more than fourteen, for he entered the Upper Third in the following January. In 1892 against Liverpool Club he took 9 wickets for 55 and 7 for 59; against Clifton Club 4 for 25. During the season he took 59 wickets for 11.67. In 1893 against Liverpool Club he took 6 for 55 and 5 for 40, against Cheltenham 9 for 96, against the M.C.C. 6 for 50 and 5 for 33, and made 92 runs; in School Matches 55 for 12 runs apiece. That year he took 5 Australian wickets for 70 and 6 of Surrey for 56. In 1894 against Liverpool Club he took 8 wickets for 63 and 5 for 28, against the Incogniti 4 for 30 and 9 for 18. In 1895, in first class cricket he secured 124 wickets at 12 runs each, and a writer in *The Times* (4th September, 1895) pronounced that "his great feats with the ball have had no parallel since Mr. A. G. Steel's 164 seventeen years ago." He played for England *v.* Australia 1898–1899. In 1909 at Cheltenham for Gloucestershire he made 129 against the Australians. Townsend is probably the greatest cricketer that the School has ever produced — if indeed his cricket was entirely produced by the School.

In 1894 J. H. Curtis (Captain) made 228 not out against Clifton Club, including a hit for 10 down the Junior School slope.[21] This score beat the previous School record (H. S. Schwann's 209 not out against Sherborne in 1887) by 19. E. Field was this year the first Cliftonian who had ever played for Cambridge at Lord's; in the Oxford XI, since 1869, Clifton had hardly ever been unrepresented.

1895 was another good cricket year, thanks largely to R. O. de Gex and H. G. Garnett. Garnett, who was killed on the Italian front in 1917, was a distinguished member of the Lancashire XI, and in 1901 (says Wisden) "played with such consistent success as almost to dispute with Kinnier the right to be considered the best left-handed bat in England." He went with MacLaren's team to Australia that autumn. He afterwards went to live in the Argentine, but returning to England in 1914 on a holiday, he played for the Gentlemen at Lord's as a wicket-keeper.

In 1896 against Haverford College, U.S.A., the School made 400 for 2 wickets (E. H. L. Steinthal 216 not out and W. N. Pilkington 113 not out). Steinthal had an average for the season of 71.85 for 9 innings.

In 1898 T. R. Crawley-Boevey made 133 against Liverpool Club and N. O. Tagart 103 against the Incogniti.

In 1899 we played our first match against Tonbridge, which we won by 8 wickets. This year A. E. J. Collins made 628 not out in a Junior School match (for Clark's House *v.* North Town).[22] *The Cliftonian* honoured him by some Greek and Latin verses, including a couplet assuring him of publicity:

> "Macte novâ virtute puer; sic itur ad *Astrum*
> Teque *Ager* et *Signum*, *Temporaque* ipsa canent."

Collins made heavy scores for the XI in 1901 and 1902—112 *v.* Old Cliftonians in 1901, 56 and 23 *v.* Cheltenham in 1902. In 1901 he won the Bronze Medal for Featherweights, played half-back for the School, and won the six lengths (swimming) under sixteen. In 1902 he was one of the Rackets pair. At Woolwich he got a century against Sandhurst and, after a long absence in India he made 58 and 36 for R.E. *v.* R.A. at Lord's in 1913. He was killed in action on the Western front early in November, 1914.

The Cheltenham match of 1900 had an exciting finish. Cheltenham wanted 137 to win, and their ninth wicket fell at 129. "We so forgot our traditions as to cheer! And after that we cheered every field, and we cheered when the ball stopped before the boundary!"[23] Clifton won by 3 runs. (A few days after this we defeated Haverford College, U.S.A., also by 3 runs.) The next year we won by 2 wickets, T. Miller taking 9 wickets for 39. The Captain of the XI in 1901 and 1902 was R. P. Keigwin, who has represented Cambridge at cricket, rackets, Association football and hockey, played cricket, football and hockey for Essex, hockey for England, cricket and lawn tennis for Gloucestershire.

In 1904 there was tremendous scoring in the Cheltenham match. Cheltenham made 425 and 195 for 1 wicket; Clifton 426.[24] The side was captained by A. D. Imlay, who three years later kept wicket for Cambridge at Lord's and for the Gentlemen *v.* Players at the Oval.

In 1909 we played our first match against Rugby after that of 1887: it ended in a draw, Rugby being left with 96 to make and 5 wickets down. J. H. E. Whitehead made 70 and 58, and 63 against Cheltenham in the same year.

In 1910 the match against Rugby ended in a tie. Clifton made 148 and 299; Rugby 263 and 184. P. J. Richardson made 128 for Clifton in the second innings. "No more exciting match has ever taken place in the Close."[25]

In 1911, in our second innings against Liverpool Club, we made 424, the only innings till then of more than 400 made against the Club by a Public School.

In 1912, against the same opponents, we made 531 for 8 wickets, which set up four records:

1. It was the biggest score made by the School, the next highest being 502 against Cheltenham in 1877.

2. G. W. E. Whitehead's score of 259 was the biggest individual score made by a Cliftonian, beating J. H. Curtis's 228 against Clifton Club in 1894.

3. It was the biggest score ever made against Liverpool Club.

4. The second wicket partnership of 253 was a record. The achievement was described as " a worthy performance for a Jubilee year."

Again *The Cliftonian* tuned her classic lyre :

> " Audite, O Veneres Cupidinesque,
> Et quantum est hominum scholasticorum !
> Jam jam gloria sit meo Capulbo
> Et laus et sit honor per omne tempus !
> Nuper qui calido die ducentos
> Quinquaginta et enim novem cucurrit
> Cursus insuperabilis per herbam. . . .
> Et tandem ex acie integer recedit,
> Omnes undique comprobant amici."[26]

G. W. E. Whitehead, in 1913, made 158 against Lansdown, 120 and 85 (not out) against the O.C.'s, 108 against G. Fowler's XI ; against Cheltenham he took 5 wickets for 38. His average for 1913 was 46.73. In 1914 he scored 88 not out and 91 against Rugby, going in first in the first innings and carrying out his bat. His average for 1914 was 40.42, and he took 36 wickets for 13.61 each.

In 1912 against Rugby A. A. E. Chitty took 6 wickets for 23, and 8 for 36 ; against Cheltenham 3 for 39 and 4 for 32. In the latter match J. N. Wright took 5 for 11 and 5 for 37. J. R. F. Errington made 178 against Rugby.

The names of many of our opponents during the years 1916 to 1918 are reminders of the War—Lieut.-Col. Thompson's XI, 3rd Officers Cadet Battalion, A.S.C. Remount Department, Tractor Depot, Avonmouth, R.A.F. Cadets., etc.

In 1916 A. F. Bickmore made 134 against Colonel Thompson's XI, and 103 and 86 not out against Tonbridge. He was in the Oxford XI (1920–1921) and the Kent XI (1919–1923).

Against Tonbridge in 1920 W. M. Hampton made 81 not out and 6 not out. He afterwards played for Warwickshire. He was Captain of the XI (1922) and Head of the School (1921–1922).

In 1922 D. D. Homan took 6 Tonbridge wickets in the first innings for 26, and 6 in the second for 64. We won by an innings and 13 runs.

In 1923 our batting averages totalled 273. H. T. Williams had an average of 41.44.

In 1925 H. J. H. Alpass (Captain), in the Rugby match, took 5 wickets for 54 and 7 for 81; he made 54 against Cheltenham. For the season he took 68 wickets for 12.97 runs apiece, and had a batting average of 25.60 for 16 innings.

In 1926 F. M. S. Tegner made 113 against Tonbridge. His batting average was 41.5 for 14 innings. For the Public Schools *v.* Australians at Lord's he made 45, which was easily top score. This year we played and beat the Gentlemen of Denmark, the first Danish team to visit this country. They had never played on a grass pitch before. The Dannebrog (the Danish national flag) was flown with the School flag from the staff on the Wilson Tower.

In 1927 there was an exciting finish to the Tonbridge match. In the second innings Tonbridge wanted 201 to win—59 with 6 wickets in hand, 49 with 5, 24 with 4, 16 with 3, 12 with 2. Those two wickets fell and Clifton won by 11 runs. An O.C. wrote: "It was a fine fight well fought out, and did credit to both sides. We, as Old Cliftonians, were especially pleased at seeing the old School, though three times down and out and almost buried, rise again with unabated courage and just win through." There were "two very plucky partnerships that deserve to be remembered in the annals of Clifton cricket," those of A. B. Habibullah and N. K. Crawford, and of J. F. Cornes and C. A. Watt.[27]

The close of the Rugby match in 1928 was a sensational race against time. Clifton had 81 to make, in an hour and a quarter, on heavy ground. When there were only twenty minutes left 26 runs were still wanted. Then there was only time for one more over, and we were still 6 runs short. "The first two balls produced nothing. From the third came a difficult, low chance to short leg, which brought 2 runs. Nattle hit another 2 off the fourth and a single off the fifth. The scores were equal, and there was one ball to go. It was a straight one, but Adams pushed it neatly and with certainty between short-leg and mid-on, and the match was won."[28] This year K. W. Nattle had a batting average of 43.8 for 17 innings. Playing for Brown's *v.* North Town, Darlington and Noble put on 455 for the third wicket, the biggest partnership yet recorded in English cricket for that wicket.

The fortune of the match against Tonbridge in 1929 again turned on the last ball. "The last ball was well pitched up, just beyond the perfect length. The ball shot dead, missed the batsman, the wicket and the wicket-keeper, and went for 4 byes. When that ball was bowled Tonbridge wanted 1 run to tie, 2 to win. Had it been straight they would have lost; as it was not, they won."[29] The XI this year were guests at the Old Cliftonian dinner.

In 1931 we beat Rugby by an innings and 31. G. C. Tovey made 121, W. E. Carr 132. There was a stand of 235 for the fourth wicket. In Rugby's second innings J. G. Harrison took 8 wickets for 22. His bowling this year was remarkable; against the Free Foresters he took 5 wickets for 22, against the M.C.C. 2 for 34 and 5 for 61, against the O.C.'s 4 for 25 and 8 for 50. This year we won our first victory against Cheltenham since 1912 by 10 wickets. The total of the average scores of the XI was 270.9.

In 1932, against the M.C.C., K. C. Kinnersley made 170 and N. J. T. Pickles 86; against Cheltenham, K. C. Kinnersley made 113 and 43; against Tonbridge, 95 not out. His average for fifteen innings was 54.

In 1933 we won (by 7 wickets) our first victory over Tonbridge since 1927. In the first innings Clifton made 351 for 8 wickets, which is believed to be the biggest total made by either side in all the twenty matches then played. In all 963 runs were scored for 31 wickets. In the match against Cheltenham the partnership of C. G. Nuttall (158) and A. A. Robertson (102 not out) realized 259 runs, 6 more than that of Whitehead and Errington against Liverpool in 1912. " This is believed to be the biggest stand recorded by us in a School match. Nor have two Clifton batsmen ever before made a 100 against Cheltenham in the same match."[30] Time did not permit the match to be played out. The total of the batting averages this year was 275.2.

In 1934 in the match against Rugby, which we won by 46 runs, J. Weston took 5 Rugby wickets for 25 in the first innings and 4 for 23 in the second. Against Tonbridge Weston scored 121 and 24.

Amongst Old Cliftonians who have been Captains of their Counties may be mentioned Sir Kingsmill Key, Bart. (Surrey), S. H. Evershed (Derbyshire), J. Daniell (Somerset), F. G. Robinson (Gloucestershire), and B. Meakin (Staffordshire).

Against Sherborne we have played (1865–1887) 22 matches; won 14, lost 4, drawn 3, and tied in 1. Against Cheltenham played (1872–1934) 57; won 17, lost 22, drawn 18. Against Tonbridge (1899–1900 and 1914–1934) played 21; won 5, lost 6, drawn 10. Against Malvern (1905–1911) played 7; won 2, lost 3, drawn 2. Against Rugby (1887 and 1909–1934) played 24; won 9, lost 7, drawn 7 and tied in 1. There were also the two Radley matches (1866–1867) mentioned above.

REFERENCES.

[1] *The Cliftonian*, October, 1907.

[2] The Close used also to be lent for Croquet and Archery Tournaments; of one of the latter (1865) there is a photograph in the Jubilee Album.

[3] R. E. Bush is still a keen supporter of the School's and of Gloucestershire cricket. He played for Gloucestershire in his last two years at School, as well as afterwards. Mr. Keigwin has a photograph of the Gloucestershire XI of 1875, where Bush appears sitting next but one to "W. G.," wearing his XI Cap.

[4] "W. G.'s" interest was not confined to cricket. In 1868 (according to *The Cliftonian*, vol. i, p. 83) he won the 300 Yards Visitors' Race at our Athletic Sports in 32 seconds! He acted as Judge in the Athletic Sports of 1891.

[5] Henry Grey Tylecote died on 8th March, 1935; his brother, Charles Brandon Lea Tylecote, died four days later (see *The Cliftonian*, March, 1935).

[6] I have been told that this was the record till A. C. MacLaren made 424 at Taunton *v.* Somersetshire in July, 1895. But on 4th August, 1886, A. E. Stoddart made 485 on the Hampstead Cricket Club Ground.

[7] He made 4 and 8 for Clifton Club (1868). He played more than once against the School.

[8] Of this XI or rather XIII there is a photograph in the Jubilee Album, but the lists do not quite correspond. W. C. Harrison is not in the photograph; Horsford, Campbell and Peile are in the photograph, but not in C. B. L. Tylecote's list.

[9] Later it seems to have been the rule that the Captain of the XI should give XI colours, but he was bound to consult old members of the XI.

[10] *The Cliftonian* (vol. ii, p. 215).

[11] In one foreign match Haynes made a big score, using his left hand only.

[12] Evans was a Master at Winchester (1882–1888), and then started a Preparatory School at Newbury. He died on 26th March, 1934. "He was much more than a mere games player: he was a man of exceptional ability, of strong personality, and of delightful charm of manner; a great reader, who knew by heart whole passages of Shakespeare, and a brilliant, stimulating talker over a wide range of subjects." (*The Times*, 2nd April, 1934.)

[13] *The Cliftonian*, March, 1886.

[14] R. L. Knight was *prox. acc.* Gaisford Greek Verse Prize.

[15] *The Times*, 11th August, 1932. Key succeeded his half-brother, the Rev. Sir J. K. C. Key (O.C.), as fourth Baronet in 1926. He died in August, 1932.

[16] These tours are described in the chapter on Old Cliftonians.

[17] This match is not recorded in the *Annals*.

[18] *The Cliftonian*, June, 1933. He sang in public under the name of Basil Marlow, and died in 1933.

[19] This year we beat Cheltenham for the third time running, whereon *The Cliftonian* published an exultant verse (which has been credited to A. R. L. Tottenham):

"Cheltonian! go and seek a net,
  Where there's no madding crowd to watch;
A fag or two as bowlers get,
  And practice for the next year's match.
Three losses running have been thine;
Dash down your cup of Champagne wine."

(The Champains were famous Cheltenham cricketers.) There is an amusing description of the 1892 match in *The Cliftonian* of June, 1934, from a letter written by a boy then in the "Pre." to his parents.

[20] 19th May, 1894. Mr. Punch does not mention in what match this century was made.

[21] Mr. W. O. Moberly considered that Curtis was the best bat that Clifton had produced. Both Curtis and Townsend have given their names to pitches ; Curtis's in the New Field and Townsend's along College Road. And there have now been instituted two " games " called " Curtis's " and " Townsend's." " Townsend's " are the boys between sixteen and seventeen who were " Colts " (under sixteen) the previous year ; " Curtis's " are those over seventeen who were in " Townsend's " the previous year. But a boy between sixteen and seventeen who had " come on " might be included in " Townsend's," even although he had been unknown as a " Colt."

A contributor to *The Sporting and Dramatic News* (19th October, 1934) writes of Townsend : " The descriptions of his contemporaries conjure a vision of a very tall, thin man, with long sleeves and an exceptionally loose wrist, who disguised the ball until so late that no one could tell whether it was spun from off or from leg."

[22] Wisden says that the innings was spread over five days, and occupied 6 hours and 50 minutes.

[23] *The Cliftonian*, July, 1900.

[24] Clifton passed the Cheltenham score by one run, after losing 4 wickets for 28. A. T. A. Dobson (58) and V. Fuller Eberle (51) stopped the rot ; H. R. Gould made 53 and A. M. Champion 122.

[25] *The Cliftonian*, July, 1910.

[26] *Ib.*, July, 1912.

[27] *Ib.*, October, 1927.

[28] *Ib.*, July, 1928.

[29] *Ib.*, October, 1929.

[30] *Ib.*, July, 1933.

Football

IN the *Annals* (p. lxxxviii) we read :

" The games of the School began in the winter term of 1862 with football, organized on the Rugby system by Wellesley, the first Head of the School, with the help of Mr. Dakyns."

They were reinforced in January, 1863, by E. O. (Major-General) Hay, who came from Rugby to Clifton to study for an Army examination. The *Annals* continue :

" The matches played in the first few years were all School games with the exception of one match against Marlborough College, played at Marlborough in the year 1864, in which our opponents had the best of the game." And they quote a letter from an Old Cliftonian to the effect that this game " had the appearance of a hostile encounter rather than a friendly football match." However, all ended pleasantly with " a jovial supper in the hall at Marlborough."

This match is fully described in *The History of Marlborough College* (A. G. Bradley and others, John Murray, 1893), p. 275. According to this account, it was agreed that " hacking over should be barred, though the Clifton regulations permitted it."[1] It is alleged that, nevertheless, " before long cries broke from the Clifton throats of ' Hack him over ! ' ' Hack him ! ' " Boyle (Marlborough) then asked Bradley, the Headmaster, if the game should not be stopped, but Bradley replied, " Win the game first, and then talk about stopping if you like." Boyle dropped a brilliant goal, and Marlborough won the game. The opponents, in the end, parted " on amicable terms."

C. B. L. Tylecote writes of this match :

" I was one of the Clifton football team that went to play against Marlborough. What a match it was! You could hardly call it football!! I was playing full-back, and, being pretty quick on my feet in those days, got off pretty cheaply. However, after we had changed and had a good supper all together, we were all on quite friendly terms."

J. A. Neale (*The Cliftonian*, June, 1880) writes:

"In the autumn of 1864 a School XX met the Marlburians on a foreign ground, and, though overmatched by weight and inexperience of the adversary's field and rules of play, wrung from their stubborn opponents the guerdon of their respectful admiration." The next Marlborough match was in 1891.

Probably Marlborough then was a much more populous school than Clifton. It started with 200 boys in 1843. Clifton in 1864 numbered 237. Marlborough's "Big Game" down to 1865 consisted of two sides each 40–50 strong with 2 "half-backs" and 2 "backs." A third "back," playing rather forward, gradually came to be recognized as a "three-quarter." In the "scrum" the players stood bolt upright. In House matches the whole House played (as at Tom Brown's Rugby), sometimes 60 strong, the House Master generally taking part. Of Haileybury football at about the same period Archdeacon S. R. James writes that it was usual for quite 30 a side to play in ordinary games with only 4 outside the "scrum"; the boys played in trousers; below Big-Side there was no attempt at coaching or supervision; matches were played 20 a side till about 1875—2 "half-backs," 2 "full-backs," 1 "three-quarter."[2]

The Jubilee Album has a photograph of "Caps of 1865"—C. B. L. Tylecote, J. I. Cohen, A. W. Paul, G. T. Clerk, C. Gosse, R. Cox, A. E. Peile. Clerk was in Brown's; all the rest were in the School House. All are wearing trousers (Peile with his buttons outside), and white or striped jerseys; some wear belts, some little black ties. Cohen, Peile and Paul have the School House Anchor on their jerseys, Clerk has Brown's House Crescent and Star.

There must have then been other "Caps," for in 1864 Brown's alone could boast of four—G. T. Clerk, C. J. Holliday, J. L. Fawcus and W. Radcliffe.[3] In 1865 14 of Brown's and 6 of the Town played a School House XX and got two tries. In 1866, 15 of Brown's and 5 of Dakyns' played the Town (who were barred of 3), and got a goal on the second day. In 1868 Brown's had 8 "Caps" and 7 "Badges." "It was mainly the strength of this XX which caused the change in the rule that School House played the School in its own right, but the alteration was not made till the end of the football season."[4]

The Cliftonian of 1867 (Vol. I, p. 56) gives a list of 19 "Caps"; of these 7 are "Black Caps," viz. J. A. Neale (Captain), F. W. Goodwyn, C. B. L. Tylecote, E. F. S. Tylecote, J. C. A. Yockney, J. A. Bush and A. T. Taylor.

What were these "Black Caps"? (As a matter of fact they were Black and Gold and bore the same devices as House Caps.) They were instituted in 1866 and abolished in 1868. On the question of their desirability "there fell out a great debate," as to which the curious may read a very long letter from C. J. Holliday in *The Cliftonian* (vol. i, p. 59). Holliday, who had left in April, 1865, on revisiting the School, found "that those fellows who had held their 'Caps' for two years and more were entitled to wear a black and gold cap with their House device thereon, and that on Big-Side the senior 'Black Cap' is Head of Side." He inferred that the Sixth Form out of doors, by this new rule, will have "scarcely if any authority on the football field." . . . "The institution of the 'Black Cap' simply upsets and curtails the external authority of the Sixth Form." Holliday vigorously attacked the arguments in favour of the "Black Cap," and especially the plea that its institution would be the foundation of a School XX.[5] "We don't want a School XX, as we only play one foreign match, and this is by no means certain to be annual." He sums up against the "Black Cap": (1) It lowers House feeling. (2) No other

Public School in England has such an institution. (3) It lowers the value of the old or House " Cap."

J. A. Neale, in the next issue of *The Cliftonian*, made a vigorous reply, denying that the senior " Black Cap " was Head of Side, and traversing Holliday's arguments. But we need not pursue the controversy further, for a Resolution of Big-Side Levée (3rd October, 1868) abolished " Black Caps."[6]

The dispute about " Black Caps " may seem rather like a storm in a tea-cup, but three important principles were involved in it. (1) The authority of the Sixth in the playing-field (and it was John Percival's wish that they should have this authority).[7] (2) The status of " Caps " as a School or a House distinction. (3) The desirability of a School football team, the members of which should be superior to all other " Caps." The last question was one which, as Gladstone said of the House of Lords question, " when once raised, must go forward to an issue." But the issue was not reached till many years later.

This was probably one of the first occasions on which O.C.'s (" the old fellows ") sought to exercise their influence, for Holliday claimed to speak for others besides himself. It also incidentally appears from Holliday's and Neale's letters that at that time the XXII wore a light blue jacket and cap; that " Caps " were worn during play—" that toil-stained ' Cap ' that has borne the brunt of many a hard-fought game " ; that the Sixth had the right to take their " Caps " whenever they liked, but seldom exercised that right unworthily, and that, at our parent school Rugby, in all games of football the highest in call-over order was Head of the Side.

It is stated in the *Annals* that " Badges " on the jersey were invented to take the place of " Black Caps " ; but C. J. Holliday, in his letter already quoted, speaks of them as being worn in 1865. *The Cliftonian* (vol. i, p. 127) gives a list of 27 " Caps " (1868), of whom 14 had received their " Badges." Big-Side Levée (3rd October, 1868) resolved:

"That in future the 'Badge' and 'Cap' be distinct; that the 'Badge' be a School distinction given by old 'Badges,' and be the mark of the School Football XX." "Badges" were abolished in the autumn of 1873, but were revived in 1906, when a School XV was instituted, the members of which were permitted to wear them.

On Big-Side the numbers playing were sometimes without limit, sometimes only 20 a side. House ties were first regularly instituted in 1868, but before then there were House contests of a kind. In 1865 and 1866 (as has been mentioned) 14 of Brown's and 6 of the Town played a School House XX; Brown's below "Caps" played the School House 2nd XX; 15 of Brown's and 5 of Dakyns' played the Town; in 1867 the only House match was between Brown's and Cay's, the latter having the help of Mr. Cay and Mr. Dakyns.

Matches were fought out protractedly. In 1868 Classical *v.* Modern and School House *v.* School each lasted five days. In the same year Big-Side Levée made the following rules:

"All boys who play on Big-Side shall be bound to attend, unless they obtain a note signed by the Head of their House, and counter-signed by their Form Master.

"There shall be a compulsory Little-Side on Thursday for boys below Big-Side, leave of absence being given in the same way as in Big-Side.

"'Caps' shall be given by the Heads of Houses with the consent of the Præpostors in the House. If there be a disagreement, the majority shall decide.

"Præpostors may take their 'Caps' if they choose, without leave from anyone.

"Præpostors may exempt themselves from Big-Side.

"Hacking in a Scrummage shall not be allowed, except accidentally in kicking at the ball.

"The Rugby rules shall be adopted, except in any case in which they may clash with the preceding."

The following rule is quoted (in *The Cliftonian* of 1869, vol. i, p. 233) with respect to " mauls " :

" Any player obtaining a ball in a maul must have it down as soon as possible when outside the 25 yards post at his own end : and any player refusing to do so may be hacked."

In 1871, besides Big-Side, there were three other games and Junior School games.

In 1872, in the International match between England and Scotland, three Old Cliftonians took part, S. Finney and J. A. Bush for England and E. M. Bannerman for Scotland. Finney particularly distinguished himself.

In 1877 Big-Side resolved " that in future the forwards wear their jerseys over their trousers to prevent scratches from buckles, etc."

To *The Cliftonian* of April, 1878, " C.C." (probably Charles Cannan) wrote criticizing the new rule that all Big-Side and House Matches be played with 15 a side : " Many as are the advantages of cricket, there is a remarkable atmospheric difference between the winter and summer terms." He said that the duties of the House Sixths were lighter in winter, " because football reaches lower down as an influence." For this reason a team of 20 was to be preferred to a team of 15. With a smaller team there would be " increased stagnation at the bottom of the different Houses." (He also recalled the days when " the hacking was kept up spiritedly.")[8] But in December *The Cliftonian* reported that " the success of the XV game has been fully attained. . . . The whole game has been made much more enjoyable."

In 1879 Big-Side was divided into two ; much ground formerly wasted was now utilized. " The loss in breadth is, in the opinion of competent judges, a real gain to the forward play."[9] This year A. H. Evans, A. H. Heath, H. Fowler, A. G. Haines and R. L. Knight played football for Oxford. There were four Old Cliftonians on the committee of seven by which Rugby football was regulated there. In 1879 every member of the Clifton Club team which played against the School was an Old Cliftonian.[10]

In 1880 it was proposed to abolish the system under which " Caps " were given by Houses, and to substitute a representative School committee as the givers. The Editors of *The Cliftonian* (March, 1880) pronounced that Clifton football was House football and not School football, and that more interest was taken in a House match than in a foreign match, though they admitted that the *sanction* of a committee for any new " Cap " might be desirable. J. G. Bradshaw (1874–1879, Master 1885–1892) attacked the system of House "Caps," which conferred them on " individuals, who perhaps never played on Big-Side, but yet were considered by their House worthy of such distinction." (Surely this rarely happened.) He advocated a committee of three for adjudging School colours. " If the extra ' Caps ' are needed, let the XV wear a badge ; the word is ill-omened, but I affirm that the objections which were made against the badges will no longer hold water." Bradshaw's suggestion was adopted twenty-six years later.[11] In the autumn term of 1880 a compromise was effected ; a committee of three was formed to sanction all " Caps," but the initiative still lay with the House Sixths. This year four Old Cliftonians played for Oxford *v.* Cambridge—A. D. Greene (Captain), A. H. Evans, H. Fowler and G. C. Harrison. For School football it was decided that " the match is won by either side obtaining 2 goals."

In 1882 dark blue knickerbockers were substituted for white flannel trousers—a great reform ; " Caps " still wore white shorts. It was decided that " Caps " should only be given after Big-Side matches, not after House matches. They were now to be considered as a School distinction, though the initiative was still with the Houses.

In 1883 *The Cliftonian* noted a development which made our football faster. Instead of two " whole backs," one " three-quarter " and three " half-backs," there were now behind the scrummage one "whole back," three "three-quarters" and two "half-backs." Those who took part in the games of fifty years ago will remember what a busy man that one "three-quarter" had to be.

In *The Cliftonian* of July, 1884, four eminent Old Cliftonian Rugby footballers, J. A. Bush, S. Finney, J. D. Miller and R. A. Read, returned to the charge against School "Caps" and the new "Cap" committee. Their action was effective, for in the autumn term a return was made to the old system; "Caps" were again given by Houses and not by the committee.

In 1887 the XV of the School House, which was Cock House, contained three future English internationals, Prebendary L. J. Percival, Sir Edgar Bonham-Carter and Edwin Field. Not a single point was scored against this XV in any House match.

In 1888 we beat Clifton Club for the first time. Big-Side Levée resolved that Rugby Union scoring should be adopted for Big-Side matches, a goal counting 3 points and a try 1, and that the game be always played out—a whole day. If 9 points have not been scored at the end of the day, the game to be continued for two (or three) days. But for House matches a goal counted 9, a try 3, a touch-down 1; the match to be won by the side that first scores 27 points. If at the end of the third day 27 points have not been scored, the side that has scored most wins.

In 1891 we played our first match against Marlborough since 1864. Each side scored a touch-down. This time it was "a friendly football match" and not "a hostile encounter." In 1892 we lost by 2 points. The historian of Marlborough writes: "A most hospitable reception awaited the Marlborough team at Clifton."

The season of 1893 was very successful. We beat Marlborough by four goals to nothing. In 1895 the order of House 2nd XV's was published in *The Cliftonian*. This year Mr. Borwick arranged for two scratch teams to play against the School. He did this service again in many succeeding years, thereby effecting a great improvement in our football combination.

J. Daniell, who left in 1897, is said to have been the best "forward" and best judge of the game that Clifton has ever produced. He was Captain of the England XV (1900–1904).

In 1902 we read in the Editorial of the December *Cliftonian :*

"School games have been abolished, their place being taken by 1st and 2nd Below games, a species of House Littles, with 17 and 20 a side; and by Below matches, played by the same teams, except that the sides are not mixed, as they are in House Littles. . . . Of Below matches, 1st and 2nd, there are 9; of House 1st XV matches, 4; and of House 2nd matches, 3 rounds. For House matches the Houses are divided into 2 groups of 4, in each of which an order is established by every House playing every other. The 4th round is fought between the groups."

As Dr. Johnson wrote of a verse of Donne's, "if the lines are not easily understood, they may be read again." However, *The Cliftonian* of March, 1903, pronounced that "the new system of football, taken as a whole, was a vast improvement."

In 1904 we played Sherborne and won by 11 points to 9. In 1905 we lost by 3 points to 11. The match was then discontinued, but was resumed in 1933.

In December, 1906, the Editors of *The Cliftonian*, in answer to inquiries of Old Cliftonians concerning a new football scheme, stated that the chief points of the scheme were the playing of 9 rounds of House 2nd XV matches, the restriction of the number of players in "A" and "B" Below matches to 15 a side, and the institution of a 2nd Sixth Little.

In 1906 a regular School XV was formed. The only distinguishing marks between the School "Caps" and House "Caps" were the addition of a monogram on the cap and jersey, and the right of wearing white shorts during the running term.

In *The Cliftonian* of February, 1907, the characters of the XV were described. Ray Bourne, who was Captain of the XV this year, deprecated this, both as regards the XI and the XV, on the ground that " as a general principle anything which definitely calls attention to the individual is to be avoided as much as possible."[12]

In 1907 we defeated Marlborough by 19 points to 12—our first win since 1898. " The joy this event caused cannot be imagined. . . . There were anxious crowds loitering in the cloisters and quadrangle from soon after half-past four till five o'clock ; when the tension was relieved by the arrival of a telegram, spasmodic cheers broke forth, which did not cease till late in the evening. . . . Needless to say, in the opinion of most Cliftonians the fact that England has regained the blue ribbon of the Atlantic is infinitely inferior to the somewhat similar circumstance of our regaining the laurels of the Marlborough match."[13]

Captain A. H. MacIlwaine, D.S.O., M.C., who played in this game, played in the England XV (1912–1913 and 1919–1920).

In 1909 there were 2nd and 3rd School XV's.

In 1911 we played our first match against Wellington, losing by 11 points to 19. The matches of 1912 and 1913 were won by 22 to 13 and 36 to 6.

In 1912 weekly games of football were played during the Easter term.

During the War we played against a team of New Zealand soldiers, the 3rd Officers Cadet Battalion, and the R.G.A. Cadet School. In 1915 we played our first match against Cheltenham ; Cheltenham won by 10 points to 0.

In 1921 the following Resolution was passed by the Sixth and received the sanction of the Headmaster : " That a ' colour ' in the form of a pair of garters (blue and white) be instituted. Anything up to sixty garters may be given by the Captain of the XV to members of the first and second Big-Side games." Those who are entitled to wear these garters are known as " the LX."

In 1925 four Cliftonians played in the Oxford and Cambridge match—C. S. Barlow, R. M. Barlow, and A. D. Allen for Cambridge, and D. G. Fildes for Oxford. All four were " forwards."

In 1926 A. R. Aslett played for England against Wales and against Ireland.

In 1927 A. R. Aslett, R. M. Bell, C. H. Cressy, J. V. Lucas and R. M. Barlow were playing for Counties.

Many great victories were won in 1928—in the matches against Richmond " A " (13—5), Downside (19—3), Cheltenham (39—0), Blackheath (25—3), Marlborough (15—3), Harlequins (25—3). The Colts were successful against Bristol Grammar School (25—0), Kingswood (18—0), Downside (21—0), Cheltenham (14—5).

In 1929 A. R. Aslett was playing for England *v.* Scotland. A. R. Aslett, N. Hipps, D. G. O'Neill, R. M. Bell, were playing for Counties. Five School XV's had now for many years been in existence.

The Cliftonian of December, 1931, referred to the service rendered to the School's football by Mr. R. J. Richards, who was leaving to become Headmaster of Christ's College, Christ Church, New Zealand: " All the 3rd and 4th XV's, and most of the 2nd XV's fixtures were arranged by him; the standard of Rugger has therefore risen greatly through the School."

In 1932 we played Blundell's for the first time, and won by 11 points to 3. The second XV played eight matches. Kicking competitions were instituted—kicks, drop-kicks, punts and place-kicks; open, under 16½, and under 15.

In 1933 K. C. Kinnersley played for the England XV against the Possibles, and for Somerset; in 1934 he played for England in the first English Football Trial. In 1933 the XV played Richmond " A," Clifton Club, Blundell's, Downside, Cheltenham, Wellington, Marlborough and Sherborne; the matches against Bristol United and Old Cliftonians had to be cancelled on account of the hardness of the ground.

The improvement in the School's football which began shortly after the War is well illustrated by the results of the games against Marlborough. Between 1900 and 1920 inclusive 16 matches were lost, 3 won, and 1 drawn. From 1921 to 1934 inclusive 2 were lost, 9 won and 1 drawn.[14] Against Sherborne (1904, 1905, 1933, 1934) we have won 1 and lost 3. Against Wellington (1911–1934) we have won 11 and lost 11. Against Cheltenham (1915–1934) we have won 7, lost 11, and drawn 2. Against Downside (1918–1934) we have won 7, lost 7, and drawn 3. Against Blundell's (1932–1934) we have won 2 and drawn 1.

In the last year of this History (1934) Dakyns' were Cock House. In the Third Round they tied with Oakeley's (3—3), but on the replay won (9—0).

Some Old Cliftonians may be surprised when they read that Association football also has been played at Clifton for more than forty years. In 1890 Big-Side Levée made rules for playing " Soccer " on the Downs. Rules were also made for Junior School " Soccer," and " Soccer " has since been a Junior School game. In 1908 the Junior School played up to the middle of March, on half-holidays and once a week in the mornings. In 1899, on the last day of the Christmas term, owing to a frost, the Old Cliftonians played a " Soccer " game against the School. In October, 1911, on account of the hardness of the ground, " Soccer " was played (with Rugby footballs). In the spring term of 1920 both " Rugger " and " Soccer " were played every half-holiday by those under 16½, the object being to provide some other exercise than runs. In the spring term of 1932 " Soccer " was to some extent substituted for hockey—it might be played by House " A " and " B " teams, but hockey was retained for Big-Side and a Second Big-Side was formed. A year later " there were enough hockey players to form two Big-Sides, though ' Soccer ' is still flourishing." For the spring term of 1934 it was decided that " Soccer " should be run, as in hockey, by a series of Big-Sides, of which there were actually two. One match was played, against St. James's Welfare, and lost by two goals to one. " The players had improved immensely, and as a result the game was of quite a high standard."

So at Clifton " Soccer " seems to be gradually attaining to something of the dignity that attaches to " Rugger."

REFERENCES.

[1] A Cliftonian of this era writes of our football : " Hacking was in vogue, and that put me off altogether."

[2] *Seventy Years* (S. R. James), p. 272.

[3] *Brown's House*, 1864–1877 (Arrowsmith, Bristol).

[4] *Ib.*

[5] A correspondent to *The Cliftonian* (vol. i, p. 133) refers to " the recent institution of a School XX." See also p. 129, and it is mentioned several times later. Big-Side Levée (12th February, 1866) decided that " the XX for football should wear a distinguishing badge " and that " the XX be chosen by the oldest ' Caps.' "

[6] " But what is the use of unmasking this battery ?
Black Caps are abolished,
C. J. H. has polished
Them off, and to publish would only be flattery."

The Cliftonian (vol. i, p. 110.)

[7] At an early period of the School's history a rule was established that the Head of the School, unless physically incapacitated, should take his " Cap." He was *ex officio* Captain of football, chose the team and played in matches. But, with the formation of a School XV in 1906, this rule fell into abeyance.

[8] Cannan made a speech against the creation of a School XV at the Commemoration Supper of 1891.

[9] *The Cliftonian*, October, 1879.

[10] The first match against Clifton Club was played in 1874.

[11] After leaving the Clifton Staff Bradshaw was for thirty years Headmaster of Packwood Haugh School, Warwickshire. He died 5th September, 1931. " Full of courageous enterprise, vigorous in action, warm-hearted, and unswervingly loyal to his ideals, he gave himself entirely to his boys, whose affection and trust grew deeper as the years passed." (*The Times*, 8th September, 1931.)

[12] Ray Bourne frequently played "full back" for Oxford, but never against Cambridge. Similarly, A. T. A. Dobson frequently played "full back" for Cambridge, but never against Oxford. *The Times* (31st October, 1910) commended Bourne as "a 'full back' of really high class," and Dobson as "very nearly as good a 'full back' as one could desire."

[13] *The Cliftonian*, December, 1907.

[14] We won the 1934 match by 16 points to 12. The referee, a well-known official of the R.U., said it was one of the finest games he had seen for years.

The Athletic Sports

THE Athletic Sports were first held in 1863.

The first meeting recorded by *The Cliftonian* was on 26th and 27th April, 1867. This year the Challenge Cup was presented by Old Cliftonians, and was won by E. F. S. Tylecote, who was first in the Mile (5 min. 13 sec.), the Half-Mile (2 min. 23 sec.), the 120 Yards Hurdles (18 sec.), and the Grand Steeplechase (55 sec.). J. C. A. Yockney won the 100 Yards (10 sec.), the 300 Yards (38 sec.), the Broad Jump (16 ft. 5 in.), and the Hopping Race 70 yards (10 sec.).[1] The other events were the High Jump won by R. Kellie (5 ft.), Throwing the Cricket Ball by A. J. E. Swindell (103 yards), and a Visitors' Race.

The Grand Steeplechase must have been a sort of Grand National—" over a course all round Big-Side, rendered preternaturally arduous by artificially-constructed hedges and ditches, one of the latter being filled with water for the occasion."[2]

In 1868 another event is mentioned, Throwing at the Wicket, the distance being about 70 yards. J. A. Neale, the winner, hit the wicket three times out of six; but this competition was discontinued. This year a system of marks for the Challenge Cup was adopted. There were separate races for those under 5 ft. 5 in., including the Steeplechase. E. F. S. Tylecote cleared 5 ft. 3 in. in the High Jump.[3]

In 1869 separate races are mentioned for the Junior School. E. J. Davies won the Challenge Cup and Medal, having been first in the 100 Yards, Hurdles, High Jump and Broad Jump. He was Amateur Champion in the Broad Jump in 1872 and 1874.[4]

In 1870 E. J. Davies again won the Challenge Cup.

In 1871 we read that "the Grand Stand was erected in its old position by the side of College Road." In later years its position was in front of the Quadrangle.

In 1872 H. G. Tylecote won the Challenge Cup, being first in the Mile and in the Quarter-Mile Hurdles, and second in several other races.

T. W. Lang wrote of the Athletic Sports of 1873: "Every open event that year came into our study. H. G. Tylecote won the Quarter, the Jumps, Cricket-Ball, Short and Long Hurdles. T. W. Lang the Long Penpole, Mile, Half-Mile, 100 Yards, and second in Long Hurdles."[5]

As to succeeding years the following notes may be of interest to the reader, partly because of the athletes named, partly because of the records made:

In 1880 Frank Borwick, for many years a member of the Staff, won the Junior School Quarter-Mile in 68 sec.; in 1881 he was fourth in the Short Penpole. He won the Challenge Cup easily in 1886, being first in the 120 Yards Hurdles, Quarter-Mile and Quarter-Mile Hurdles, and second in the 100 Yards and High Jump.

In 1881 there was an exciting race for the Quarter-Mile between Sir Henry Newbolt and H. C. MacTier; the former won in $57\frac{3}{5}$ sec. Newbolt also won the 100 Yards. Newbolt and MacTier tied for second in the Challenge Cup.

In 1882 the Challenge Cup was won by E. J. Barff, who joined the Staff in 1887.

In 1885 Major-General A. W. Peck was the "under-age" holder of the Challenge Cup.

In 1887 the Cup was won by C. A. Pease, who afterwards represented Oxford in the Three Miles race against Cambridge, finishing second when C. Ekin, also an Old Cliftonian and twice a winner of the Cup, won the race for Cambridge.[6]

In 1889 the House competitive system was extended to the Athletic Sports. South Town was the first Cock House in athletics. This year a new scale of marks was set up, the principal differences being that the Long Penpole was raised from 10 to 45, the Mile from 18 to 36, the Half-Mile and the Quarter-Mile from 12 to 24, and the 100 Yards from 15 to 30.

In 1890 H. C. Weston won the Mile in 4 min. 42⅕ sec., a record for us and 31 sec. faster than Tylecote in 1867. This was the best Public School Mile of the year.

In 1892 five School records were broken—by W. G. Grace (who won the Challenge Cup) in the Half-Mile (2 min. 6 sec.); G. R. Bacchus in the Quarter-Mile (53 sec.); L. E. Pilkington in the 120 Yards Hurdles (15⅖ sec.), beating his own record of 16⅗ sec. in the previous year, and the Broad Jump (19 ft. 10 in.); R. V. Savile in the High Jump (5 ft. 4 in.). H. C. Weston's record for the Mile and A. H. Evans' for the Quarter-Mile Hurdles (60 sec.) and Throwing the Cricket Ball (109 yds. 1 ft. 7 in.) remained unbeaten.[7] The previous record for the High Jump had been set up by E. F. S. Tylecote in 1868 and R. V. Savile in 1891 (5 ft. 3 in.); for Throwing the Cricket Ball by Archdeacon Vernon Storr in 1888 (106 yds. 1 ft. 6 in.); for the Half-Mile by F. J. Waldo in 1871 and J. G. Bradshaw in 1879 (2 min. 9 sec.); for the Quarter-Mile Hurdles by A. H. Mayne in 1883, in which year he also won the Challenge Cup (63⅗ sec.).

All these 1892 records, except the Broad Jump, remained unbeaten till 1907.

In 1894 Sir Thomas Inskip[8] was equal first with T. B. Nicholson in the High Jump (4 ft. 11 in.). (Nicholson won the Challenge Cup.) This was almost equalled in 1896 by Robinson, a Junior School boy (nearly 4 ft. 9 in.).

In 1895 and 1896 the Challenge Cup was won by W. N. Pilkington, a brother of L. E. Pilkington. Pilkington won the Public School Championship in the 120 Yards Hurdles in 1896,[9] and ran for Cambridge in the 100 Yards. He was Captain of the XI in 1896, captained the Cambridge XV and played in the England XV.

C. F. W. Struben, who left in 1896, ran in the Half-Mile for Oxford against Cambridge, and for Oxford and Cambridge against Harvard and Yale.

In 1898 R. G. Ritson created a new record in the Long Jump of 20 ft. 1¼ in.[10] In a list of records published in *The Cliftonian* of June, 1907, L. E. Pilkington is named as holding that for the 100 Yards (1892, 10⅕ sec.); but J. C. A. Yockney is recorded as having won in 10 sec. in 1867.[11]

In *The Cliftonian* of February, 1908, will be found an interesting Chart of our Sports from 1875 to 1907, compiled by J. W. Hall (O.C.), son of H. S. Hall (O.C.), late Head of the Military and Engineering Side.

In 1908 Major T. H. Sebag-Montefiore (O.C.) made another record in the Broad Jump. This was on horse-back at the Buenos Aires International Riding competition. He cleared 8.50 metres—a world's record.

During the War the times of races were naturally poor, because boys had to leave when they reached the age of eighteen. There were no prizes, and *The Cliftonian* made an apt quotation :

"οὐχ ἱερήιον οὐδὲ βοείην
ἀρνύσθην ἃ τε ποσσὶν ἀέθλια γίγνεται ἀνδρῶν."[12]

In 1922 D. D. Homan made a record in the High Jump (5 ft. 5¾ in.), and V. B. V. Powell in the Long Jump (20 ft. 10½ in.).

In 1923 V. B. V. Powell won the Challenge Cup for the third time. He won the Long Jump (21 ft. 4½ in.), beating his record of the previous year. This year Captain R. N. Christie (O.C.), son of Lieut.-Col. E. J. Christie (O.C.), established a new Army record in the Half-Mile at Aldershot (1 min. 59⅖ sec.). This year also Clifton won the Schools Challenge Cup in the Public School Sports.

In 1924 there was an athletic contest with Old Cliftonians; in 1925 with the Achilles Club.

In 1925 V. B. V. Powell represented Oxford and Cambridge against Yale and Harvard in the Broad Jump. He became President of the C.U.A.C., and represented

Cambridge against Oxford in the 100 Yards and Broad Jump.

In 1927 the Challenge Cup was won by J. F. Cornes. He is the son of J. Cornes, O.C. (1887–1892), who ran second in the Long Penpole in 1890, and won it in 1891, his time then being the second best on record. J. F. Cornes in 1927 also played Hockey for the School, represented the School at Boxing (welter-weight) in the annual meeting against three other schools, and won the Irwin Prize English Essay. The complete list of his athletic success would be a long one, but he has represented Oxford in the Three Miles and in Relays, won the Mile in the University Sports, and in the Southern Counties Championship with a record of 4 min. 17 sec. for the Iffley track, represented Oxford and Cambridge against Harvard and Yale in the Mile, and England against Germany. In 1931 he was first in the inter-University Cross-Country race at Horton Kirby, beating the record by 52 sec. In the opinion of *The Times*, " There is only one Oxford runner who can be compared with Cornes, and he was watching the race on Saturday for the first time since he won it 42 years ago. But who is worthy to sing the praises of the Rev. W. Pollock-Hill ? Or, indeed, of Cornes ? "[13] In 1932 he was second in the Mile at the Olympic Games at Los Angeles. In the summer of 1934 he was on leave from Nigeria, training at Herne Hill and intending to compete in the A.A.A. championships.

In 1927 we competed with the Achilles Club and won (4—3).

In 1928, in the Cambridge University heats, W. A. Forbes ran the Quarter-Mile in 51⅗ secs., and the Half-Mile in 1 min. 59 sec., which were believed to be the best times ever accomplished by Old Cliftonians.

In 1929 the duration of the Sports was extended to three days. This was on the recommendation of a committee consisting of two judges (Messrs. Muirhead and Lutton Carter), the Head of the School, and three other members of the Sixth. The committee recommended that on the first and second days there should be individual competitions, on the third day inter-House Relay races; that the House Shield should be awarded on the Relay races, but that some credit should be given for the results of the Long and High Jumps, Putting the Weight, and the Long Penpole. The committee also recommended, amongst other things, the discontinuance of Throwing the Cricket Ball, the existing School Relay race, and the Tug of War. A slight modification in marking has since been made, but the only important change is that the Long Penpole has now a separate House Cup and no longer counts points in the Challenge Shield.

W. H. Lang, son of John Lang (O.C.), won the Challenge Cup in 1930. He represented Oxford against Cambridge in the Long Jump in 1931 and in the Quarter-Mile in 1932, and Oxford and Cambridge against Harvard and Yale in 1931 when he won the Long Jump.

REFERENCES.

[1] These times must be regarded as rather doubtful, as a pistol was not then used.

[2] *Annals*, p. xciii.

[3] This year W. G. Grace won the Visitors' Race, and again in 1869, though handicapped on account of his previous win.

[4] Lieut.-Col. J. C. Ker Fox (1863–1869), who ran second this year in the Grand Steeplechase, was the oldest Cliftonian serving in the Great War. He was Camp Commandant of the Ulster Division and Second in Command of the Royal Inniskillen Fusiliers. He began his British military career by enlisting in the 1st Life Guards, after holding commissions in the Hanoverian Dragoons and the Hessian Guard Dragoons.

[5] *The Cliftonian*, February, 1918.

[6] Pease afterwards became Headmaster of an Elementary School at Letchworth. He died in 1923.

[7] Both these last were achieved in 1877.

[8] This year he also played Rugby for Cambridge.

[9] His time was 17⅖ secs., but he had won this race in our own Sports in 16⅖ secs. This was a School record. His brother had won the race in 1892 in 15⅖ secs., but over 3 ft. hurdles. Our high hurdles are still 3 in. below the standard height, but until 1892 they were apparently lower still, so that L. E. Pilkington's 15⅖ was done over hurdles which can hardly be called "high" hurdles at all. W. N.'s 16⅖ seems to have had some doubt cast on it at the time, and apparently is not printed on the annual School Sports Card as a record. The time was probably correct, but in those days the distances were sometimes only approximately fixed. They are now, of course, accurately measured.

[10] Lieut.-Col. Ritson played polo for England *v.* Ireland in 1912, and was Captain of the English team in America in 1913. While still at school he played football magnificently for the London Scottish.

[11] In 1896 *The Field* criticized the times given for our races, on the ground that it was impossible to time accurately without using a pistol

[12] Medals had been introduced in place of cups in the 'Nineties—silver and bronze for open events, bronze for those under sixteen. During the War certificates were substituted for medals ; after the War bronze medals were resumed with certificates for second places in under-age competitions, but these certificates have now been abandoned. The medals (as Mr. John Pinches, the manufacturer, informs me), are made in the following styles :

1. School Arms obverse, reverse plain.
2. School Arms obverse, Discobolus reverse.
3. Discobolus obverse, reverse plain.

The bronze medals are chocolate colour in finish. At a later date medals were made for the Junior School, having for obverse the Arms of the College, and reverse a laurel wreath.

[13] *The Times*, 14th December, 1931.

The Long Penpole and other Runs

"THE ANNALS" (p. xci) give the following account of the Penpoles in early days :

"The runs began in the first term of 1863. One of the earliest Heads of the School writes : 'In the first term of 1863 runs were organized by Wellesley with a good deal of vigour, and I believe the Penpole and Horfield countries were pretty thoroughly explored.' There is a tradition that the earliest pioneers were the Headmaster and Mr. Dakyns. For the first ten years the runs were regular paper-chases, in which the hounds started with a real desire and intention to catch the hares (once only were the hares overtaken in a ditch), and there was a genuine race between the hounds as to who should come in first and soonest after the hares. Marks were added to each competitor according to the place and time in which he came in, the limit of time being within five minutes after the first in ; these were added up at the end of the season, and the fellow who had the highest marks became the holder of Big-Side bags for that year ; a cup also was attached to this dignity. At first the whole School ran together, and those who came in were divided into two sets, there being two prizes, one open to all, the other for those under fifteen ; but in 1871 the runs were divided into Big-Side and Little-Side. In course of time this system wore itself out, attendance became irregular and scanty, and in 1873 the Pack system was instituted. By this system the School, for running purposes, was divided into two Packs, an Upper and a Lower, and each was put under the charge of a Huntsman, assisted by two or more Whips. The old 'run cup' was appropriated to the winner in one run of the Upper Pack over the Long Penpole course : this was the origin of 'The Long Penpole.' The old 'run cup' for those under fifteen was appropriated to the winner in one run of the Lower Pack over the Short Penpole course; this was the origin of 'The Short Penpole.'"

This is a clear and authoritative account of the runs during the first ten years of the School's life, but perhaps something may be added by way of illustration. The Rev. H. M. Evill (1864–1869) writes:

"The paper-chases across Durdham Downs and into the country beyond were frequent. On one occasion J. K. C. Key[1] and I were the hares, and, he being a very slow runner, we were caught when only half round, and had to start afresh and by an artful spreading of scent reached home successfully."

C. B. L. Tylecote (1863–1867):

"Our long paper-chases used to be a great feature, especially as all those who 'came in'—about a quarter of an hour I think it was after the hares—were invited to go across to the Master's house for refreshment. I generally went with my brother as hares, as we could make the pace accordingly."

Some good "tips" for running in "the Penpole Run" are given by "N. R. P." in the first number of *The Cliftonian*. The concluding piece of advice is, "Never drink beer after a run, without first eating something, or it will make you feel 'seedy' all the evening." "N. R. P." was "always possessed with the laudable determination of 'coming in,' which generally ebbs out gradually as I proceed." Perhaps it was he who wrote for *The Cliftonian* (vol. i, p. 267) some verses entitled:

DESPAIR.

"I started on a Big-Side run—
I started fresh and fast.
And ere the race was well begun
Vowed *that* should be my last!

"My wind was gone, my spirits sank,
On came dark melancholy;
I sat me down upon the bank,
And brooded o'er my folly.

"And homeward then I turned my face,
And slowly climbed the hill;
And many a one saw my disgrace
Down by the old Sea Mill."

"N. P. R." ends his article: "The most enjoyable part of the day, in my opinion, was the glass of beer."

In the spring term of 1873 the runners were divided into the Upper and Lower Pack—"the only word of dissent has been from old fellows." 150 started for a Lower Pack run—Stoke Fields, Sea Mills Station, Kingsweston Downs; 130 "came in together."

The old Long Penpole was a ten mile race (at first, it would seem, twelve or thirteen). Dr. Fyffe, in a lecture on Health in Big-School (1886), said that in the opinion of some experienced school doctors the Quarter-Mile entailed a greater strain than the Long Penpole. Any opinion put forward by Dr. Fyffe is entitled to great respect; but a contrary one was expressed by W. H. Lang, O.C., (1872–1876)[2]:

"No man in his sober senses would run a 2-year old horse over a 2-mile course. . . . Few, if any, winners of the Long Penpole or the Rugby Crick[3] distinguished themselves much on the running-path in after-life." Lang said that many Long and Short Penpolers had suffered afterwards in health; he himself was never the same after the Penpole of 1876.[4] "Football, of course, suffered terribly, and the runs were the main cause." Lang quotes a letter from his brother, T. W. Lang (1870–1873), who won the first Long Penpole in 1 hour 17 minutes:

"It was about 12 miles. The last 4 miles or so is a long road, most of it awfully steep. Before the road there are about 4 miles of fields, to get out of each one of which a deep, dirty, and very often beastly broad ditch had to be jumped." Lang said that the winner of the Long Penpole was never a successful athlete after leaving school.

His Honour Judge A. R. Cluer writes :

" The first Long Penpole was run in February, 1871. The hares, A. Pearce and D. Pearce, ran to Westbury-on-Trym, and continued beyond that place till they lost their way. Turning to the right they took a long circular course over many fields and finally came back to Westbury. About a dozen boys started on this run, but after the first 7 or 8 miles Cox and Cluer were the only two left in the race. They caught up the hares a mile or so beyond Westbury, and ran home side by side till they reached Guthrie Road when Cluer made a final effort and came in 100 yards ahead of Cox at a quarter to five. A crowd of non-runners, 200 or more, had collected to see the finish. The rest of those who started straggled in at intervals : one, Washbourne *ma.* (S.H.) reached the School House about 9.15 p.m. The same course was run once more that term, Don (S.H.) and Cluer being hares. It was guessed to be a race of 12 or 13 miles."

There would appear, therefore, to have been *two* first Long Penpoles. But the explanation is that the Long Penpole of 1873 was the first to be run under certain new conditions. Cluer won a cup that was given for the highest marks earned in all the runs of the term. In 1873 a cup was given to the winner in one run over the Long Penpole course.

A strong letter, signed with Mr. Bartholomew's initials, condemning the Long Penpole as injurious to health and to athletic training, appeared in *The Cliftonian* of March, 1878, which provoked an equally strong reply in the next issue. The question of the effect of long runs on training for football and athletics was raised again in later years. Boys did sometimes collapse towards the close of the race. J. H. Fox, who was winning, fell in The Avenue in 1883. In 1892 F. R. Hemingway, who was running equal fourth, fainted at Westbury.[5] In 1893 Hatch fainted just before reaching The Avenue. In 1929 Goodwin collapsed after winning, on a shorter course.

" Running in " down The Avenue was abolished in 1879.[6] That year there was an exciting finish. Harrison (North Town) beat R. W. Ogilvy (Brown's) by 1 second, or 5 yards. (Time, 66½ minutes.)

In 1885 the winner was Major-General A. W. Peck in the best time on record, he being then fifteen. He reached home before the official time-keeper was ready to take his time. The General also won the Challenge Cup.

The Cliftonian of April, 1903, gives the numbers, in the different Houses, of boys who " came in " in the Long Penpoles from 1875 to 1902 inclusive. The School House could boast of 128, Oakeley's 114, Dakyns' 80, Brown's 136 (no less than 14 in 1879 and 10 in 1882), Wiseman's 66, North Town 87 and South Town 85. The numbers of the youngest House, Watson's, are not given. In 1910 South Town had eleven winners to its credit—more than any other House.

In the spring term of 1882 a Third Pack was inaugurated. " No alarm will fill the minds of anxious parents when they learn that the pace of the pack is extremely slow and that walks and stoppages are frequent. Four or five miles is the maximum distance accomplished by the pack on any occasion, so that no apprehension lest the strength of ' these weaker vessels ' be overtaxed need be entertained by their parents or guardians. All anxiety on the subject of wet grass will also be groundless, as the pack invariably confines itself to high roads and beaten paths and never ventures to explore ' the untrodden ways ' ; hedges and ditches are carefully avoided and anything like a ploughed field is at once shunned as dangerous. . . . An efficient staff of whips is selected from amongst the older and more influential of the ' feebler brethren.' "[7] Very bitter and sarcastic ; but the Third Pack was a sensible and humane institution, and trained many boys to run well enough to join, or rejoin, the Lower.[8] There were still, however, 120 non-runners in

1883. *The Cliftonian* asked, " Can they really all be incapable ? "

The runs, about this time, were unpopular. In 1884 only 60 started for the Long Penpole, and only 5 " came in " in the Short. In 1886 there were less than 100 who ran regularly ; on one occasion the Upper and Lower Packs together numbered no more than 20.[9] As an encouragement to runners it was proposed that those who " came in " in the Long Penpole should be admitted to the Ring at the Athletic Sports. In 1887 a Fourth Pack was started, with a Master nearly always in charge. It ran, or proceeded, not much more slowly than the Third, but the pace of the Third had improved. It was pronounced by *The Cliftonian*, a year later, to have proved of great benefit to the School. M. Bevenot described it to the French Minister :

" Il y a quatre meutes différentes, selon les forces de chaque élève ; la quatrième—celle des petits ou des faibles — ne fait que des courses faciles et fort restreintes, même quelquefois de simples promenades."

Of this Pack a later *Cliftonian* stated that " the non-committal designation ' exercise ' has been substituted for the term ' run.' "

In 1896 the Long and Short Penpole courses were changed because of " the invincible opposition of a farmer." In 1897 " our differences with the Penpole farmers have again made it impossible to keep to the old course for the Long Penpole ; in fact, the name ' Penpole ' has become an anomaly as applied to this run."[10] The occupiers of land were certainly not always friendly. We read (in *The Cliftonian* of June, 1879) of " a rustic armed with a chisel of formidable size " who uttered " frightful imprecations " and obliged the pack to evacuate his premises. In 1893 a " Court " was set up to hear a farmer's complaint against a Whip of the Upper Pack of having done injury to his property. The case was heard by the Headmaster and a " Special Jury," who found for the defendant. In 1896 an irate farmer kicked a member of a pack over some railings. No doubt some runners were careless—as some fox-hunters are wont to be: perhaps sometimes gates were left open and cattle may have strayed. But, at a later date, relations between farmers and the School became cordial. In 1912 eighteen farmers, the Headmaster, nine Masters, two of the boys and an Old Cliftonian (T. M. James) sat down to supper together at the Salutation Inn, Henbury. Next year there was a dinner at Failand Club House attended by the Headmaster, the Head of the School, Mr. Wollaston, the Holder of Big-Side Bags, and twenty-six Somerset farmers.[11]

In 1897 a letter to *The Cliftonian* bears witness to a "splendid revival of enthusiasm" in the runs. In 1898 the Portbury run was inaugurated and was a great success. In 1899 in one House there was not a single non-runner. This year the marks earned for the Challenge Cup by the winner of the Long Penpole were increased from 20 to 30, for the second place from 7 to 10. In 1900 the Upper and Lower Pack had tea together "after a short and pleasant run"; Mr. Wollaston gave an address on runs, and Mr. E. H. C. Smith sang to those assembled. In 1901 the runs were very well attended. This was the year of the first run Picnic at Winscombe,[12] which became a very popular event, and took place in the last week of term *after* the Penpoles. It was continued till the War, and revived in 1924, the run being followed by tea and a concert. But some time after 1925 it was discontinued.

In 1902 J. S. Harrison won the race in the record time of 63 minutes.

In 1917 *The Cliftonian* announced that football had taken the place of runs in the Easter term. The Short Penpole was abolished; the Long was to be run for the last time. "Long runs were held responsible for the absence of sprinters in our three-quarter line." Our XV, which played football only one term in the year, was said to have no chance against other schools. Against this it was argued that runs were *not* prejudicial to football; that they were a great training in endurance, and were part of the Clifton tradition.

It was suggested that runs should be quite voluntary, with hockey as an alternative. A committee, which included Masters, Old Cliftonians, and members of the Sixth, was appointed to consider the matter.

In *The Cliftonian* of June, 1917, N. D. Lees (Captain of the XV, 1916) entered the fray with a letter of eight pages against long-distance running as injurious both to athletics and football. " The runs are a relic of mid-Victorian Spartanism. If they ever had any use, they have served it." Sir George Younghusband remarked on this that " runs existed in Clifton's palmiest days, and did not seem to have a paralysing effect on cricket, football or athletics." In 1918 the quarrel between runs and football was settled in the traditionally British manner—by a compromise: for boys over sixteen there were to be runs in four packs, on Saturday afternoons and on Tuesdays after O.T.C. parades; for boys under sixteen football on Tuesdays and Saturdays. The old Penpoles were not to be revived, but there was to be a short cross-country race, to be called the Long Penpole. The distance of this new course was six miles; in 1918 44 started for the race and 33 " came in "; " the pace at the beginning was more suited to a Quarter-Mile." To " come in " it was now necessary to be within six minutes of the winner.

In 1923 the Upper Pack was reported to be flourishing; but the star of hockey was now in the ascendant. In 1924 " the institution of hockey 'C's' and 'remnants' has practically annihilated the Lower Pack altogether." There were ordinary Pack runs on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and a paper-chase every Saturday. For a paper-chase there was " always a pack of at least 20 and sometimes a pack exceeding 30." This year 40 started for the Long Penpole.

In 1925 Beresford ran the race over the shortened course in the record time of 38 min. 15⅔ sec.; but this record was beaten by H. G. C. Merritt in 1927 with 37 min. 13⅗ sec., J. F. Cornes being second.

In January 1928 we ran a Cross-Country match against

Bristol University; for the School J. F. Cornes finished second. In a match next month against Westbury Harriers our first runner (Cornes) came in sixth. In 1929 we ran against Bristol University on the Penpole course before it was changed, and were beaten (31—47). In 1930 we ran against Bristol University, Shrewsbury School and Westbury Harriers. In 1931 we won our first running match against Westbury Harriers "A" team (48—18). In 1932 against J. F. Cornes' team (33—22), Shrewsbury (28—50), and Westbury Harriers "A" (38—43); in 1933 against Shrewsbury (38—40), and Blundell's (62—31); in 1934 against Westbury Harriers (31—47), Bristol University (28—57), and Blundell's (29—51).

In 1928 the runs were better attended; there were three "bus" runs—to Portbury, Cadbury Camp and Barrow Gurney.

In 1929 the course of the Long Penpole was again changed, this time to the Somerset side of the Suspension Bridge. With the help of Mr. O. Poulton (O.C.), the Head of the School and the Holder of Big-Side Bags chose a cross-country course of about 5½ miles over park and woodland, avoiding plough-fields. This course is run over practically only three estates, starting from Park Cottages at the foot of Barrow Hill and finishing at Beggar's Bush. There are no crowds and motor-cars, as there used to be in The Avenue and Guthrie Road. Coffee is provided at the motor-shed, and the runners are brought home in School buses.[13] These amenities are in striking contrast with old Long Penpole conditions, which, nevertheless, a writer to *The Cliftonian* (June, 1931) still wanted to see restored for "only a very few Public Schools had such a race, and, like the Crick run at Rugby, it gave a distinction to the School."

In 1933 A. A. Robertson won the Long Penpole for the third year in succession. As this feat had been previously achieved only by B. A. Blenkinsop (1896–1898), it may fitly conclude this chapter.

Mr. Borwick has given me the following Note about successive Long Penpole courses:

"1. The course as in our time (1879–1886), starting from the Downs over Grass Hill and Penpole Point, through half a dozen fields, back home up Henbury and Westbury Hills.

"2. The start from Pilning whither runners repaired by train, about twenty fields and jumps to Hallen, King's Weston Down, etc. Just ten miles. I laid the scent many times, and therefore remember the course well. I should call it more severe than 1.

"3. The six mile course.

"4. The Home course, ending at Beggar's Bush."

The winner of the Long Penpole used to receive a Gold Medal, which was engraved with the College Arms, and (on the obverse) a Discobolus.

The winner of the Penpole (there is now no Short Penpole) receives a Silver Medal.

The Gold Medal was in 18 carat gold. Afterwards, owing to the expense, a combined Gold and Silver Medal was executed, and later a 12 carat Gold Medal.

REFERENCES.

[1] The Rev. Sir J. K. C. Key (third Baronet, Canon of Zanzibar, 1899, d. 1926), was elder half-brother of Sir Kingsmill Key, the cricketer. The same fate befell the hares on 10th February, 1894, one of whom was the present Attorney-General.

[2] Lang was a great authority on race-horses and handicapper to the Melbourne Racing Club, Australia.

[3] This run is not mentioned in *Tom Brown's School Days*, but there is a description of the Barby run (9 miles).

[4] Another Old Cliftonian, who came in second in a later year, has told me that he suffered for some years from the effects of his exertions.

[5] The race was won by J. Cornes, father of a still more famous Clifton runner.

[6] Mr. Frank Borwick writes: "'Running in' lasted all through our time (1879–1886), but it was from the Westbury end of the Downs to the top of The Avenue only, and this was a great strain. J. M. W. (Canon Wilson) used to stand half-way across and look for signs of exhaustion. He actually stopped J. H. Whitley in 1885, and told me afterwards he wanted to stop me, but J. H. W. looked even worse."

[7] *The Cliftonian*, March, 1882.

[8] If I may intrude my own experience, I was at first one of " those people who endured the last agonies every half-holiday " (as a letter to *The Cliftonian* described them). I had to run in the Lower Pack, and so dreaded and loathed the fatigue that I used fervently to pray for rain on half-holidays—not " the moderate rain and showers " of the Prayer Book, but a continuous downpour that would make all out-of-door exercise impossible ; and sometimes my prayers were answered. Then, after being relegated to the Third Pack for a term, I found I could easily keep up with the Lower, and thenceforth quite enjoyed the runs.

[9] Mr. Borwick thinks that this poor attendance at runs may partly be attributed to a strict medical examination.

[10] *The Cliftonian*, April, 1897.

[11] Mr. Borwick writes : " W. O. M. (Moberly) made great play with passages from the Georgics to show the farmers how we did our best to create an interest in agriculture."

[12] But an O.C. writes : " Surely Winscombe was started in 1900 by B. H. Dobson when Head of the School, and it was for this first run that E. H. C. Smith wrote a special edition of *Forty Years On*. There is no allusion to Winscombe in *The Cliftonian* of 1900, but the 1901 account makes it clear that the 1901 year was the *second* one." If this is the case, " the short and pleasant run " just mentioned was the first Winscombe.

Mr. R. P. Keigwin has settled the point by sending me the Song Programme of the Run Picnic of 1900, which includes the version of *Forty Years On* " composed for this occasion " by Mr. E. H. C. Smith (who, still hale, is now living in retirement at Clifton). The third verse is as follows :

" How we rejoiced when the meadows of Hallen
    Greeted the wayworn and shorter in wind,
Hedges to halt at, and ditches to fall in,
    Pilning and Patchway were all left behind !
Up ! gallants, up ! the Green Hill lies before you,
    Half an hour more, and the goal may be won ;
How you regret when reflection comes o'er you—
    ' Had we but stuck to it '—forty years on !
        Follow up !
    While hearts, hands and voices combine,
    Once again, School ! for Auld Lang Syne,
        Follow up ! Follow up ! "

[13] *The Cliftonian*, March, 1929.

Hockey

HOCKEY was for many years the most despised of Clifton games. Compared with football it was as the moon to the sun, and a moon of baleful repute. Hockey had no status at all — no representative on Big-Side Levée, no House matches, no "colours," scarcely any rules. Runs early became compulsory unless a medical certificate of unfitness could be obtained. For these certificated "tender darlings of anxious Mammas" (as *The Cliftonian* described them) hockey was introduced in 1878.

If a boy had a medical certificate, as our French Master, M. Bevenot, reported to M. Jules Simon in his description of Clifton sports: "Il se joint à ceux des autres qui se trouvent à la même enseigne, pour jouer le 'hockey.'"[1] Those who played "le hockey" were apt to be regarded as effeminate and as malingerers. "We hockey players" (wrote one of them) "occupy at present a medium between loafers and runners."[2] They played on the Downs, often in an extremely bitter wind, with large numbers on each side and very little science. There seemed to be only one definite rule—that the hockey-stick must not be raised above the level of the shoulder.[3] This rule was often disregarded; it was quite possible to receive a very nasty blow from a hockey-stick, and all players suffered from a depressing conviction that they were the pariahs of the athletic community.

In the spring of 1882, on the formation of the Third Pack, hockey was abolished. But for some delicate boys even the Third Pack proved too exhausting, and in 1884 we read that "hockey is still continued, though with diminishing numbers." But with no diminution of disdain:

"Hockey on the Downs meets with even more contempt than in days of old. . . . Hockey players and members of the Third Pack should have an hour a week extra drill or gym. . . . an effectual deterrent to the lazy."[4]

In the spring term of 1885 hockey took the place of House runs before dinner. Perhaps this might have been a turning-point in the history of Clifton hockey, for it was now played by boys whose reputation for athletic keenness was unblemished.

A Fourth Pack was created, but there was still a residuum of hockey-players. In *The Cliftonian* of February, 1900, we read that for those who can't run in the Fourth Pack "a mild form of exercise is provided in the shape of hockey, which is played with much ardour in the New Field." "With much ardour" sounds encouraging; but public opinion continued to be contemptuous:

"This harmless game has been organized, at least in theory, upon the Downs; and if in practice it appears that half of the non-runners have not yet obtained their equipment, it is nevertheless pleasant to think that, theoretically, they play hockey."[5]

In the spring term of 1909 "Hockey has been introduced this term as an equivalent for Association football on whole school days. *Videant consules ne quid detrimenti res publica capiat.*"[6]

But in February, 1911, *The Cliftonian* reflected a change of view:

"From the beginning of this term dates what may be described as the Hockey Age of the School. . . . We can prophesy for Hockey a great future and a hold on the School's affections." It was the amenities of Beggar's Bush that enabled hockey to be instituted as a School game; but the expression "Hockey Age" caused some misgivings.[7]

The first School match was played in 1912 against South Bristol and lost (3—6). In 1913 we lost three matches out of four. After the War hockey gained a secure position. In 1923 it was "taken up with enthusiasm"; we played against Oxford Old Cliftonians and were beaten (2—8), against Trinity, Oxford (4—5). In 1924 "hockey has ceased to be a spasmodic pastime, and has definitely taken its place as a regular School game." Hockey gives "an immense amount of enjoyment." This year we drew the match against Trinity, Oxford, and lost again to Oxford Old Cliftonians. "The institution of Hockey 'C's' and remnants has practically annihilated the Lower Pack altogether." In 1925 we won two matches against the Masters, and lost again against Oxford Old Cliftonians and Trinity, Oxford. In 1930 we won five matches, lost three and drew one. In 1932 we played Horfield Barracks, Bristol Grammar School, Long Ashton and Exeter College, Oxford. In 1933, though "Soccer" was now flourishing, there were enough hockey players to form two Big Sides. In 1934 five matches were lost, four won and one drawn. *The Cliftonian* (March, 1934) remarks, as regards the defeats: "It must be remembered, however, that there are several different games for boys over sixteen and a half of which they can hardly play seriously more than one or two. Thus in each game there is a very limited number from which to pick."

The Masters who have done most for reviving hockey in recent years are Messrs. W. R. Taylor, F. D. Barker, and J. D. Cave.

REFERENCES.

[1] *The Cliftonian,* July, 1889.

[2] *Ib.,* April, 1881.

[3] Dr. King tells me that a very small High School girl who had come to watch our primitive hockey remarked: "Why, they don't any of them know any of the rules!"

[4] *The Cliftonian*, March and June, 1884.

[5] *Ib.*, March, 1902.

[6] *Ib.*, February, 1909.

[7] See *The Cliftonian*, June, 1911 (the Editorial). *The Annals* record: "Hockey was substituted for runs on certain half-holidays, each House taking its turn to occupy the grounds."

Rackets

IN the early days of the School some of the boys played rackets in a Court at the Triangle. "In 1872 an open racket court was built by subscription, covering approximately the site of the present covered fives courts near the small bath. It was considerably larger than ordinary racket courts."[1] *The Cliftonian* (vol. ii, p. 243) reported: "Old Cliftonians will be glad to hear that rackets is at last likely to become one of our games. Within the last few weeks the open racket court has been finished, and is now being played upon. It is only the forerunner, we may venture to hope, of other and better ones."

In course of time this open court fell into disrepair, and was less and less used. The present court owes its existence largely to the exertions of Mr. Bartholomew; it was built from the contributions of Masters, Old Cliftonians, and other friends. By the end of 1883 nearly £1,000 had been raised for the purpose. It was first used in the autumn term of 1884; it had been finished at the beginning of the term, and only needed painting. The following term there was great activity, with eleven entrants for the School singles. A. Read beat G. Fowler in the Final.

Our first match was played against Cheltenham in 1886, and won 4—1. Our representatives were A. Read and J. R. Head.

The Public Schools Championships were started in 1868, only four schools then competing; until and including 1886 they were always played at Old Prince's (not the present Prince's). In 1887 the meeting was at Lord's; but in 1888, and ever after, at Queen's. A. Read and J. R. Head were the first pair to represent Clifton in the Championship, in

1886.[2] In 1888 Prebendary L. J. Percival and W. H. Brain were our representatives.

The House Competition was first won by Brown's, in 1886. This is for a Challenge Cup, which (as its inscription shows) was presented by Cambridge Old Cliftonians in 1885.

The court was re-racquetined in the summer holidays of 1892, and on several subsequent occasions; and in 1900 the floor was entirely re-conditioned, with the result that our court is now generally admitted to be the fastest in the world. This is all very well for the finished performer, but it makes things extremely difficult for the small-boy beginner, for whom a second and slower court would be a great boon.

In 1895 our pair reached the Finals at Queen's Club but succumbed to Harrow, one of the pair being R. O. de Gex, afterwards a Master, while the other, Lieut.-Col. A. H. C. Kearsey, D.S.O., is now Hon. Secretary of the English Squash Rackets Association. In the next twenty years matches were played with Marlborough, Cheltenham, Malvern, Rugby and occasionally Sandhurst, and many victories gained.

In the three years 1912, 1913, 1914 we were represented by the same two players, H. H. L. Higgins and A. B. Gay, and this was beyond any reasonable doubt the best pair that Clifton has sent to Queen's. In 1914 neutral critics confidently expected them to win the Championship, but things went wrong in the very first round and they were defeated by Rugby, whom they had easily beaten at Rugby a short time before.

In 1917 J. L. Waugh won the Public Schools Singles Handicap at Queen's, and twelve months later A. R. Aslett reached the Final.

After the War our inter-School matches were continued as before, except that Radley took the place of Rugby. We also enjoyed visits from a large number of scratch pairs, so that, in some year or other, most of the leading amateurs of the day have recently been seen in our court.

The following observations in *The Cliftonian* (February, 1923) point to the growing necessity of specialization in order to excel in any game:

"Rackets is not learnt in a day, or a term, or a year. It is, in fact, a peculiarly difficult game, which requires a longer and more arduous apprenticeship than most; a boy who wishes to excel should therefore start playing as soon as possible after coming to Clifton. He should use to the utmost his observation and intelligence in mastering the technique of the game, especially in relation to foot-work, which is a wonderful compendium of that required in cricket, boxing and fencing, with a little of its own thrown in."

In 1924 G. G. Aslett and A. G. Meyer were victorious against Radley, Cheltenham, Marlborough, Manchester Club and Malvern. Four of these matches were won with the loss of only one game, and the other more or less easily. In 1925 the same pair won against Malvern, Marlborough, Cheltenham and Radley.

In 1927 we beat Malvern twice (4—0), Marlborough (4—2), Radley (4—1), and were in the semi-final at Queen's Club, losing to Eton (1—4).

In 1930, by a subscription raised among old members of the School Pair, electric lighting was installed in the court; this has greatly extended the hours available for play in winter time. The court, thus lighted, was available early in 1931.

In 1932 we beat Marlborough (4—0), Radley (4—1), Cheltenham (4—0), and Malvern (4—0).

In December, 1932, R. C. Riseley won the Public Schools Rackets Handicap at Queen's Club, beating R. A. Gray (Rugby), who owed him two, by 15—5, 15—1, 15—11.

In February, 1933, *The Cliftonian* recorded that B. Barnes, in his thirty-third year as rackets professional to the School, marked "with his usual clearness and accuracy." In December *The Cliftonian*, referring to a shortage of young players, remarked:

"The difficulty is not, as is often imagined, one of expense. Rackets is not—at any rate, it need not be at Clifton—an unduly expensive game,[3] as expenses go in modern games-playing. The real difficulty lies, with our present crowded round of out-of-school activities, in finding time for young players to practise with that regularity which is essential to a beginner at this difficult, beautiful game."

In 1934 we won against Radley, Cheltenham and Malvern, but were beaten by Marlborough and (at Queen's Club) by Wellington.

There are House matches in rackets, as in other sports. In 1934 Dakyns' was Cock House.

The Scottish Old Cliftonians have for many years given a cup which is awarded to the best racket player in the School.

On 31st December, 1934 (the last day, as it happens, within the period of this History), W. E. Brassington beat G. V. Nicholls (Rugby) in the semi-finals of the Public Schools' Senior Rackets Handicap at Queen's Club. Brassington conceded one ace to his opponent, and won in three consecutive games with comparative ease.[4]

REFERENCES.

[1] *Annals* (1925), p. lxvi.

[2] A story has been told that Canon Wilson refused to let the School pair compete in London till each of them had beaten him. Sir Arnold Wilson remembers his father telling him that " half in jest " he had imposed this condition.

[3] Efforts are continually being made at Clifton to reduce the expense.

[4] Brassington succumbed to Faber (Winchester) in the final.

Fives, Bat-fives, Squash

WHEN the School was opened the only buildings were Big-School, the School House and an open shed. Part of this open shed was converted into a fives court in 1862.

In 1864 three open fives courts were built, and were roofed in (partly at the Headmaster's expense) in 1865. There is a record of House ties in fives as early as 1869.

In 1871 two courts were built for the Junior School. The workshop was built on the site of the original fives court, and two open fives courts, between the workshop and the College building were erected in the place of the one demolished.[1]

" In the early days the two open hand fives courts, which used to stand near the present site of the Town Rooms, were the most popular ; indeed, some of the best players the School has turned out learnt all their play in them. The way these courts were ' taken ' was, if not decorous, at all events exciting. The court was held as taken by the fellow who first hit the front wall above the line with a fives ball ; the consequence of this arrangement was a rush and generally a dispute. The court might be re-taken at the end of every game. ' Game ball,' therefore, became doubly exciting both for the actual players and the onlookers, as each one was ready to take the court the moment the game was finished, or even before."[2]

In 1876 Sir Herbert Warren was fives champion of Oxford University.

In 1882, during the summer holidays, the courts were repaired and made watertight.

In 1886 " a plan was brought by the Headmaster before the Council for the removal of the two covered and two open fives courts, and the range of schools that lay behind them in the north Quadrangle, and the erection of the present Armoury and Town Rooms. Four covered fives courts were built at the same time on what was the Headmaster's garden. In 1887 these buildings were all opened."[3]

In 1892, at the expense of Mr. Tait, the floor of the courts was relaid and the walls renovated.

Since 1912 Clifton has played fives matches against Rugby, Cheltenham, Marlborough, Malvern and other opponents.

There is now a Fives VI, as there is a Rackets VI.

Two new fives courts were presented to the School by E. J. Barff (O.C.) and two new " squash " courts by E. J. Mardon (O.C.), and were all opened by the Prince of Wales in 1927.

In 1934 Oakeley's were Cock House at fives.

Bat-fives also was once a very popular game. So important was it considered that, to quote a letter received from an excellent and enthusiastic player of that time, " Small, the professional racket-player (next best to Gray in those days) was engaged to improve bat-fives."[4] The School bat-fives Singles Competition was quite an event in the middle 'Eighties ; it seems to have been held for the last time in 1915. The War probably affected the game ; anyhow in 1919 it was defunct. The two bat-fives courts became generally used for " squash " ; the walls were whitened and electric light installed. The Winchester fives-court (with buttress), adjoining the bat-fives court on the West side, is now used as a storehouse.

" Squash," writes Mr. Keigwin, was played at Clifton as early as 1897, " but only in the summer term (in wet weather) and between 6 and 6.30 p.m. on whole School-days in March, when ' lock-up ' was extended from 6.10 to 6.30 p.m. (primarily, I think, to let boys practise hurdling). It was played then in both bat-fives courts and ordinary fives courts.

. . . The two standard ' squash ' courts put up in the New Field by Mr. Mardon, and opened by the Prince of Wales, gave a fresh stimulus to the game, especially as they, as well as the whilom bat-fives courts, are lit by electric light."

There are no House competitions in " squash " ; but inside the Houses there are competitions. Last summer (1934) a cup was presented by the O.C. " Squash " Club, and won by W. E. Brassington.

REFERENCES.

[1] *Annals*, p. lxvi. See *The Cliftonian*, vol. ii, p. 243.

[2] *Annals*, p. xci.

[3] *Ib.*, p. lxviii.

[4] *Ib.*, p. xci.

Gymnastics, Boxing

THE Gymnasium was built in 1867.

"The gymnastic competition was first held on 19th December, 1868. Two prizes were given, a gold and silver medal; the first was gained by P. W. Cruttwell, and the second by E. J. Davies. The next record of any such event is in the first term of 1873, when there was a competition for admission into the First and Second Eights, and also a competition between members of the First Eight for the silver medal given by the School."[1]

P. W. Cruttwell, according to the Register of 1925, left in 1864. The winner of 1868 may have been his brother, W. H. W. Cruttwell, who left in 1869, or another brother, A. C. Cruttwell. E. J. Davies was the champion of the Broad Jump.

The Cliftonian (vol. i, p. 156) observes: "Considering that this is the first time we have had anything of the sort, we may call this event a decided success. There were 15 competitors; several, however, scratched, and only 9 appeared on the day." Cruttwell obtained 569 marks, Davies 537, and Lucas 519. The tests were the vaulting horse, row of rings, horizontal bar, vertical rope and parallel bars. *The Cliftonian* adds that "classes have been formed out of the different Houses for competition this term."

In *The Cliftonian* of 1874 there is criticism of inefficient gymnasts, and gymnastics are referred to as "the new upstart." This may be in connection with the revival of the competition in 1873 mentioned in *The Annals*.

"In 1883 a competition between House Fours was instituted. In April, 1884, we sent up two representatives, A. Lazenby and J. S. Owen, to the Public Schools

Competition held at Aldershot. We were third on the list, Wellington being first and Marlborough second; in the following year we were the second, and in 1888 and 1889 we won the shield."[2] In 1888 Wellington was second and Harrow third. In 1889 E. A. Hooper won the Silver Medal at Aldershot for the highest score.

In time the Gymnasium VIII was discontinued. It was revived in 1913, but only nine competitors for the honour entered. " Our sympathies go out to the ninth man," wrote *The Cliftonian*.

There has been a great development lately in the teaching of Physical Training. Under arrangements which have just come into force, the whole School does this as part of its regular course.

In the Public Schools Boxing Competition, 1887, E. J. Christie fought against H. Legge (Haileybury) in the final round, losing by 10 points to 18. " The judge remarked that the last round between Clifton and Haileybury was the best yet fought in the Public School competition."[3] After this many Cliftonians won silver or bronze medals at Aldershot: in 1891 and 1892, S. J. Lawry (heavy-weights); in 1893, C. Bonham-Carter, G. H. Malcolm (mid-weights); in 1894 J. F. Vanrenen, A. P. Meyer; in 1895, J. F. Vanrenen, F. D. Nicholson; in 1896, A. P. Meyer, E. W. Baker; in 1899, R. O. C. Ward, W. A. Robertson; in 1902, R. Raw, J. G. Bower; in 1906, H. W. Rickeard, J. D. Grafton-Wignall; in 1913 four boys[4] were successful in the finals, A. M. MacColl (bantam), C. A. B. Elliott (light), H. S. Kirkwood (welter), C. L. Mackay (heavy); in 1914, H. S. Kirkwood.

In 1925 School colours were given for boxing.

In 1927 there were seven different weights—Heavy, Middle, Welter, Light, Feather, Bantam, Fly. In 1929 Light-Heavy was added.

In 1926 an annual competition was started between four schools—Clifton, Cheltenham, Downside and Malvern. In that year Malvern won with 19 points, Clifton 10, Downside 10, Cheltenham 6. In 1928 Clifton and Downside were equal first, Malvern third, Cheltenham fourth. In 1930 the order was Cheltenham 18, Clifton and Downside 11, Malvern 10. In 1931 Downside 18, Clifton 16, Cheltenham 8, Malvern 6. In 1932 Cheltenham 16, Clifton and Malvern 12, Downside 8. In 1933 Clifton was third out of the four Schools. In 1934 Downside won with 22 points, Clifton scoring 12, Malvern 8 and Cheltenham 6, there being competitions for each of the eight weights.

REFERENCES.

[1] *Annals*, p. xciii.

[2] *Ib.*, pp. xciii, xciv.

[3] *The Cliftonian*, April, 1887.

[4] There is a photograph of them in *The Cliftonian* of March, 1913.

Swimming

"THE CLIFTONIAN" (July, 1913) printed a letter dated 25th June, 1866,[1] and written by a School House boy to his sister in Australia, in which, *inter alia*, he says:

"We go to the baths four times a week. There is a short cut to the baths through a field, and whenever we are caught in the field there is always a row with the man." He then gives a description of one such "row." The Editor adds that these baths are the public baths which still exist in Leigh Road South, a turning off the Oakfield Road.

The Rev. H. M. Evill (1864–1869) writes of the Junior School:

"We all greatly enjoyed going down to the Hotwells swimming bath, the only one available, and in which I swam round a distance of a mile on one occasion. . . . I remember the swimming races in the baths in Oakfield Road, before the College baths were built. On one occasion a boy, competing in a long distance dive, was seen to sink to the bottom, and was only saved from drowning by several jumping in, rescuing him and after considerable treatment restoring his breathing powers."

In the first number of *The Cliftonian* there is an account of a Swimming and Diving competition at the Victoria Baths (17th July, 1867). The events were the 12 Lengths and 4 Lengths (won by Major-General F. A. Bowles), Long Diving and Object Diving (won by C. H. Howard), and 6 Lengths for boys under 5 ft. 2 in. (won by W. Gilbert). In 1868 the events were the same. In 1870, the races being held in our own baths both of which had been opened in the previous year, there was a handicap 3 Lengths and a 2 Lengths race for the Junior School. In 1871 there were two novelties, an Obstacle race and Plunging, the obstacles being two poles and a ladder stretched at intervals across the water.

The 12 Lengths continued to be the most important event. Another which always created interest was the recovering of as many little tin plates as possible from the bottom of the bath. On one occasion a boy, having collected a great many of these, was evidently unable to regain the surface, and his limbs seemed to be gradually losing their motive power.[2] Another boy dived in and brought him up with all his plates still in his hand. A boy, G. E. Vernon, was unfortunately drowned in the bath in July, 1880; there was a great crowd in the bath that evening and the water happened to be very thick.

In 1894 Water Polo was started as a regular School game. In 1896 there was a 2 Lengths race in clothes. In 1900 the Cock House system was extended to swimming. In 1901 there was a Team race against Old Cliftonians; one of the representatives of the School was Sir Arnold Wilson (son of Canon Wilson), who had won the 6 Lengths under sixteen and the Open 4 Lengths in the previous year.

In 1909 J. J. Sheasby completed his 100th term as Superintendent of the Baths. Sheasby retired in 1924 after forty-eight years' service, having served under six Headmasters. Up to his last term he retained much of his old vigour in the water, looking after boys of whom some were the grandsons of his earliest charges. No less than fifteen boys have owed him their lives, and he had twice been presented by the Headmaster with medals for life-saving.[3]

In 1928 there was a swimming contest with Bristol University, the events being 4 Lengths, 2 Lengths, Diving and a Team race. In 1929 the School won three Water Polo matches. In 1931 we were beaten at Water Polo by Marlborough (24—33), and there was a House Team race. In 1932 there were swimming contests with Old Cliftonians, Marlborough, and Bristol Old Cliftonians; eight colours for swimming were given, and there were House matches in Water Polo. In 1933 there were seven School Polo matches.

There has been a very great advance in the School's swimming during the last few years, partly owing to the greater interest in swimming taken all over the country, still more to the efforts of one of the Masters, Mr. K. G. Wilson. A proof of this is the progressive reduction in the times of all the races, both Open and for those under sixteen.

REFERENCES.

[1] This boy must have inadvertently written down the wrong year, for the letter is principally concerned with the opening service of the Chapel, which took place on 15th June, 1867.

[2] If my memory is correct, this boy was John Lang (1877–1888), and the boy who rescued him was Claude Black (1874–1883).

[3] About ten years ago I recalled to Sheasby a boy who was a notable swimmer of the 'Eighties. Sheasby described this boy's special stroke exactly. Sheasby died 5th July, 1935. There is an interesting account of his services to the School in *The Cliftonian* of July, 1935.

Golf

GOLF came over the border and began its invasion of England in the early 'Seventies. It is not difficult to imagine what the stern Cliftonians of that time would have said if some daring member of the School had asked for facilities for the game. Like the request for bicycling and lawn tennis, such an idea would have been scouted as "a most extraordinary suggestion."

But golf did gain a sort of footing in the 'Eighties. Probably Masters were the pioneers; for cricketers, when they become middle-aged, have recourse to golf, and generally excel in it. Mr. Bartholomew was "a keen golfer, and was one of the very first who played on Durdham Down in 1887 or 1888."[1] In *The Cliftonian* of March, 1887, golf is mentioned as being played by boys—"Robinson of our House is a Golfomaniac."

And Robinson was not the only Golfomaniac. *The Cliftonian* in December of the same year mentioned "the gradual development in our midst of the game of golf. We trust that this game, excellent though it is, will not prove too great an attraction, and so interfere with the existing School games, especially with the Runs." But at present, added the Editor, there was no sign of this.

Two years later M. Bevenot reports on Clifton golf to the French Minister:

"Il y a encore un autre jeu, mais moins suivi, parcequ'il est moins animé; c'est le 'golf,' jeu écossais."[2]

There were never golf House matches, nor were golf colours ever awarded; but about this time a Golf Club was started. Mr. G. H. Clark, in *The Cliftonian* of October, 1898, gave an account of it. As regards boys the membership was limited to thirty-five, and the subscription was 2s. 6d. Masters and others paid 5s. In course of time the commoners objected to the grass being cut and the pasture being diminished, and in 1894 the Downs Committee made a rule forbidding golf after 2 p.m. The time available between 12.15 and 1.30 p.m. was filled with other engagements; so, though the subscription was reduced to 2s., the membership gradually decreased. In 1896 there were only seven members left, and the Club expired.[3]

On 20th March, 1927, a Resolution was moved at the School debate: "Scotland was by no means a benefactor to the world in allowing golf to escape its borders." This was lost by 22 to 44.

In 1932 the School played a match against the Old Cliftonians Golfing Society; but this took place during the summer holidays.

During the last few years the Masters have usually had a competition of their own, and there has been fairly often an informal match against the School.

REFERENCES.

[1] *Clifton College Endowed Scholarships and Prizes*, p. 50.

[2] *The Cliftonian*, July, 1889.

[3] The subject of the boys playing golf on the Downs cropped up at a Masters' Meeting in October, 1907.

Rowing

IT has already been mentioned that Percival used to take the boys out rowing to Hanham, himself rowing stroke. Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, in his contribution to the Memoir of T. E. Brown, says that " in early days even a Boat Club was started on the Avon, but lasted no long time." In the first number of *The Cliftonian* a correspondent, signing himself " Remex," pleaded for the formation of such a Club ; the distance of the river from the School was urged against " Remex," but a year or two later " Remex Exhumed " came to the charge again—" to enjoy a little rowing I don't see that there is any necessity for starting a Boat Club all at once ; what I aim at is obtaining the privilege, which the Masters alone enjoy at present, for the Sixth form of going up the River. I doubt not that on the matter being submitted to the Headmaster in due form he would allow the river to be considered as ordinary ' out-of-bounds,' and thus open it up to the Sixth."[1] This plea was ineffectual.

In 1903 Frank Morris (O.C.), Captain of the Clifton Rowing Club, writing to *The Cliftonian*, asked why Clifton should not become a rowing school ; but nothing was done in this direction till a year or two before the War.

Mr. R. H. Owen, who was on the Staff (1910–1912), writes :

" I started the rowing (1911 ?). In my time there were no races of any kind. I believed, and still believe, in boys rowing, but not in boys racing. We started in a very humble way, primarily for boys who were going to the University and intended to row there. Mrs. King used to bake us a cake for our tea at Saltford."

The Rev. H. Hughes, who was a Master from 1913 to 1917, and is now Vicar of Godney, writes :

" My impression is that Owen started Clifton College rowing, but perhaps it was Pocock.[2] From 1912 to July, 1914, I carried on, helped by Buller. We had no races of a formal kind, but thought of training a four for the Saltford Regatta in 1915."

Mr. C. E. Payne, who joined the Staff in 1914, writes :

" During my first summer here (1914) there was a very limited amount of rowing which was organized by the Rev. H. Hughes, assisted by E. C. Atkinson and myself. Facilities were given by the Clifton Rowing Club for about a dozen boys from the College to use the Club House and material on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. Tub-Pairs were mainly used, and towards the end of the term some of the better boys went out in a Tub-Four. There was no racing or House competition, in fact no *serious* rowing of any kind. . . . Rowing dropped altogether during the War. In 1919 I obtained permission to start on a larger scale, and a College Boat Club was formed and was affiliated to the Bristol Ariel Club at St. Anne's Park. Three boys were allowed to join from each House, and House competitions were held, the racing taking place in Tub-Pairs. E. C. Atkinson, H. M. Buller and H. N. Matthews formed a committee with myself and were at St. Anne's Park almost every half-holiday during the summer term. A four was entered for the Saltford Regatta. The numbers grew each year, and now there are over 80 members, and more would be glad to join if coaches and material were available. House racing now takes place in Clinker Fours (fixed seats) ; several Houses have two Fours, and two have had three. The weaker Fours row as a Second Division in Tub-Fours. The racing is on the knock-out system, and there never have been ' bumping ' races. There are two School Fours, and first and second Colours are given."

The Cliftonian of December, 1919, announced that a Boating Club had been revived for boys in the upper part of the School " who had no aptitude for cricket and to whom the game made no appeal," and that a crew was being trained for the Jamaica Cup at Saltford. In 1920 rowing (and cycling) expeditions were being arranged for non-cricketers. Next year the School Club was affiliated to the Bristol Ariel Club and enjoyed that Club's facilities. " These, unfortunately, are inadequate to cope satisfactorily with a full day." The membership was now more than forty and there was a satisfactory improvement in the standard of oarsmanship. The Four which entered for the Jamaica Cup lost by half a length.

In 1922, besides the first and second School Fours, there were a number of House Fours. The first Four rowed at Reading and were beaten by Tonbridge School, but won against the Imperial Service College, and competed for the Public School Cup at Marlow. By the help of the Ground Committee a light Clinker Four was built and named *Mary King*. The School Colours for the first Four, dark blue and white, ranked as a first Colour. The race against Cheltenham was lost by 4 lengths. In the final House races the first School House boat beat the second.

In 1923 we read in *The Cliftonian* that " every half-holiday a cavalcade lines up outside the Music School to go down to rowing." This year we rowed at Reading, at Marlow, and against Cheltenham at Tewkesbury. In 1926 A. Lang (O.C.) gave the Club a new and up-to-date boat. The crew improved ; they were beaten by Cheltenham, but beat Tonbridge by one length (stroke, P. N. Christie). Thirteen crews took part in House races. There was still further improvement in 1927 ; this year the first Division of House races rowed an increased course of 5 furlongs, the second keeping to a half-mile. In 1928 a new four-oared boat was given by an anonymous donor. In 1931 the North Town crew was " the best House crew that we have yet seen, both on form and rowing qualities." The North Town second crew rowed and won four races, starting in the Second Division and ending well up in the First.

In 1932 the Clifton crew won the Public Schools' Cup at the Marlow Regatta: M. M. Gardiner, stroke; M. D. Parkes, 3; M. C. Giles, 2; R. P. Dobson, bow; L. R. P. Pugh, cox.

In 1933 there were far more applications to row than ever before.

In 1934 the Four was almost as good on times as that of 1932, and reached the Final at Marlow, the race being won by Cheltenham. "We are still lamentably short of equipment," writes *The Cliftonian.*

The first Cliftonian to row for Oxford was R. S. Kindersley (1873–1877), who was President of the O.U.B.C. in 1881, and also played in the Oxford and England Rugby XV's. Dr. Farnell, late Rector of Exeter College, has written of him:

"I saw him develop into the finest oarsman that our College has ever produced, and—as many good judges thought—the best oar of his time in England. When he reached his full stature he was the most magnificent specimen I have ever seen of the perfect athlete, especially for promise in rowing." Dr. Farnell also wrote of Kindersley's "utter unselfishness, and his delightful brightness of manner. He had the sweetness of the best Devonian temperament; his voice had the quaint charm of the Devonian note, his laughter was irresistible."[3] While he was at Exeter the College was Head of the River for three years and won the Grand. His son, J. B. Kindersley (1907–1912), rowed for Oxford against Cambridge in 1914.

Besides the Kindersleys, the following Old Cliftonians have rowed or coxed for Oxford or Cambridge: Sir Reginald Rowe (Oxford, 1889–1892, President O.U.B.C., 1892, author of *Rowing* in the Badminton Series), W. A. Bieber (Cambridge), F. J. Escombe (Cambridge, 1902), H. C. S. Wasbrough (Cambridge cox, 1903), Justin A. Brown (Cambridge cox, 1924–1927),[4] T. E. Prichard (Oxford cox, 1932), R. N. Wheeler (Cambridge cox, 1933).

C. G. Rought (1896–1901) was a very well-known oarsman at Henley and on other courses. He represented England as a member of a Four at the last Olympic Games in Germany.

It is worth remarking that for many years the Cambridge, and occasionally the Oxford, crew was coached by two Old Cliftonians, Sir Reginald Rowe and F. J. Escombe. F. J. Escombe coached the Oxford crew in 1935.

REFERENCES.

[1] *The Cliftonian*, vol. ii, p. 127.

[2] Mr. P. N. Pocock was on the Staff from 1910 to 1914.

[3] *The Times*, 1st October, 1932.

[4] Justin Brown achieved a record by coxing the Cambridge boat for four winning years in succession.

Old Cliftonians' Clubs and Societies

ONE of the first indications that it was felt desirable to keep Old Cliftonians in touch with the School was shown when Messrs. Moor and Fairbanks, in 1879–1880, undertook to chronicle their doings in the School Magazine. In 1880 Mr. Bartholomew proposed that Old Cliftonians living abroad should be asked to act as correspondents, and in 1881 it was announced that there were already such correspondents at Baltimore, Ontario, Kandahar, the Punjâb, Bombay, Hobart Town and Dunedin. R. M. Johnston had already begun sending an Edinburgh letter in 1879.

The first Old Cliftonians' Club was a football Club. It was formed in 1877 with T. H. Warren as President, E. N. P. Moor and J. A. Neale as Vice-Presidents and R. A. Read (1867–1873) as Secretary. Read was one of three athletic brothers, all of Brown's House and all " Caps " ; he was a member of the Surrey XV in 1878. The Club soon numbered 226 members, including no less than 85 " Caps." In the Season 1877–1878 nine matches were played. At the annual Club dinner in 1878 forty-four members were present and a substantial subscription was raised towards the Public Schools Veterans' Challenge Trophy. Nine matches were arranged for the Season 1878–1879, but alas ! in 1879 the Club expired. Perhaps this was because the members were so numerous that it was impossible to arrange for more than a fraction of them to take part in the matches. There must have been a revival later, or the formation of a second Club, for *The Cliftonian* of April, 1885, states that the O.C.'s football Club was dissolved on 20th February of that year.

At Oxford and Cambridge there nearly always existed

O.C. football teams. In 1908 a team of Old Cliftonians beat the Old Cheltonians (24—8), and again in 1912 (41—8).

Old Cliftonian cricket tours began in 1880; in 1884 five matches were played. These tours must have been very enjoyable for Clifton batsmen, for they piled up prodigious scores. In 1885 W. Fairbanks made 219 against United Services. In 1886 K. J. Key[1] made two centuries. In 1890 R. H. Johnston made 130 (not out) against the Old Fettesians; in 1893 his scores were 200 (not out), 74, 77 and 51. In 1897 Ernest Rowley made two centuries, and B. M. L. Brodhurst took 72 wickets with an average of 8 runs for each. In a 1900 match 102 runs were scored in thirty-six minutes. In 1904, against United Services, 605 runs were made for 6 wickets. In 1905, 651 were made against the Bluemantles in five hours five minutes. (This year the team enjoyed for the first time the use of a motor-car, and were promised three for the next year.) In 1907 R. P. Keigwin made 140 and G. J. W. Holloway 177 against the Old Carthusians. In 1908 Holloway made 237 against Mr. C. E. Hambro's XI. In 1913 A. E. J. Collins had an average of 103 for four innings. The tours started again in 1919, and almost at once (in the second match) a sensational victory was gained over the Bluemantles; with 180 to make, and only 3 wickets in hand, A. D. Imlay (107) and G. Meakin (77 not out) enabled the O.C.'s to win by 1 wicket. In 1919 and 1920 the O.C.'s played against almost the full strength of Gloucestershire in the Close. The wicket was "made" for Parker, Dennett and Mills on both occasions; but in 1920 the O.C.'s put up quite a good fight. In this match R. P. Keigwin got 12 Gloucestershire wickets for 77. In 1926 every match was won. In 1930 A. F. Bickmore made a score of 257, the record score of these tours. Hall, the umpire, completed twenty-five years with the teams in 1931. Gerald Meakin has played regularly since 1908. It is evident that for fifty years the O.C. cricket tours have attracted the finest Cliftonian cricketers.

Gerald Fowler did much to organize these tours in their beginnings. After him, for nearly twenty years the lion's share of the work fell on R. H. Johnston. Then for several years T. Miller proved a very energetic successor. Shortly before the War Miller was succeeded by A. D. Imlay, who resumed in 1919 for seven or eight years, and in spite of great difficulties was very successful. Since Imlay gave up H. T. Williams has done the organizing, and A. F. Bickmore has generally acted as Captain in the field.

The colours of the O.C.'s Cricket Club are the Old Cliftonian colours on a background of dark blue.

Cliftonians, as has been recorded, rejoice while at the School in " the bandied jest, the cheerful conversation, and the genial conviviality," which add so much to the more material charms of the Grub Shop. And, after leaving, they retain this convivial gregariousness, seizing on every opportunity—one might say, availing themselves of every pretext—in order to dine together. The Scottish Old Cliftonians have had annual dinners since 1883, celebrating their Jubilee in 1933, when Sir William Johnston presided over thirty-two members. The first dinner for all Old Cliftonians was on 11th April, 1878, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, with T. H. Warren in the Chair. The second was on 7th October, 1879, at the Pall Mall Restaurant. After this the dinners became triennial. At the first of these, as Sir Henry Newbolt recalled at the Commemoration Supper of 1922, the youth of the School was signified by the fact that no Peers, Members of Parliament, Bishops, Deans, Canons, Archdeacons, or Generals were present — and only one Colonel. In 1887 163 dined and were addressed by Canon Wilson and the Rev. Dr. Abbott.[2] In 1899, the fifth triennial, Major-General H. N. C. Heath presided over 200 Old Cliftonians. In 1902 Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch presided over about 140 ; the Bishop of Hereford was present, and Colonel J. K. Watson, A.D.C. to Lord Kitchener, and many other O.C.'s who had fought in the Boer War. The dinners are now annual, and generally held on the first or second day of the Tonbridge match. In 1934 the dinner was at Clifton during Commemoration; Lord Blackburn presided, and 168 were present.

The Cliftonian has also chronicled Old Cliftonian dinners at Oxford (biennial), Cambridge (annual), Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, Exeter, Calcutta (continuously, except for one year, from 1890 to 1909), Poonah, Simla,[3] Quetta, Madras, Rawal Pindi, Murree, Thoba, Naini Tal, Lahore, Singapore, Cashmir, Peshawar, Delhi, Constantinople, Kingston (Jamaica), Melbourne, Sydney, Cologne, Baghdad, Malta. We are entitled to ask:

> "Quae regio in terris nostrarum ignara epularum?"

In whatever part of the world the feast was held the School was very present at the banquet. At Madras in 1899 there was a somewhat heated discussion about the then system of giving "Caps." At Johannesburg, in 1903, besides other toasts (which included "The Reconstruction of Ancient Ruins," "The Law," "The Church," and "The Police") there were those of "The Long Penpole," "Headmasters, Past and Present," "Cricket," and "The Choir." There was an average of 2¾ speeches per head, and a proposal was made (but not carried) that the dinner should be held weekly. At Colombo, in 1905, every Clifton worthy was toasted from John Percival to Bounsall the groundsman. At a dinner in the Punjab that year a controversy started as to the former situation of the Grub Shop.

In 1900 a dinner was given at Blantyre to C. C. (now Sir Charles) Bowring on his departure from British East Africa. In 1921 South African Old Cliftonians entertained Earl Haig. In 1932 an Old Cliftonian dinner was held for the first time at Cardiff. Sir John Beynon, who took the Chair, had breakfasted at Copenhagen and flown to the dinner. Another successful dinner was held at Cardiff on 30th November, 1934. In 1932 R. E. Bush, who during the War was Commandant of a Hospital for Australian soldiers which he organized and maintained at his own house, was entertained by Old Cliftonians at Sydney, where he met 200 ex-soldiers. In March, 1934, Ernest Watt, Chairman of the N.S.W. Branch, was entertained at luncheon by local O.C.'s at Sydney before leaving for England.

The Scottish Old Cliftonian Club claim to be the oldest O.C. Society. From 1884 to 1910 (when he died) they had a devoted Secretary in R. H. Johnston (1880–1884). A Gloucestershire cricketer has given it as his opinion that only Alfred Lyttelton could compare with Johnston as a wicket-keeper. He had organized and been a great mainstay of the Old Cliftonian cricket tours. In 1902 and 1905 he captained Scotland against the Australians.

There were Old Cliftonian Clubs at Oxford and Cambridge in the 'Eighties. In 1888 the Oxford Club was reported to be almost dead ; it did, in fact, die, but has come to life again as a Branch of the O.C. Society. In 1894 J. E. McTaggart, the philosopher, became President of the Cambridge O.C. Club. " To hear him once a year give the toast of ' the School ' at our Cambridge O.C. dinner was to have a lesson as to the power of a transfiguring kind of loyalty. . . . He was the head and front of our community, an illustrious personage in the world of learning and enquiry of which it forms a part. With ambassadorial tact he made manifest to Cambridge the quality of Clifton idealism. For Cliftonians he had power to reveal alike the discipline and ecstasy of a life lived to the full in the tradition of Cambridge scholarship."[4]

A meeting was held in London on 21st April, 1896, with a view to the formation of an Old Cliftonians' Society " for the purpose of giving O.C.'s a readier means of communication with one another, and facilities for dealing with any matters of common interest." A Life subscription was fixed at 10s. 6d. Any surplus was to be applied by an elected committee to further the triennial dinner, O.C. or Clifton cricket or athletics, or any other good objects. There was a second meeting on 19th March, 1897, with J. A. Neale in the Chair, when it was stated that there were already between three and four hundred members. A resolution was moved that the *old* Coat of Arms and Motto should be adopted, but this was not carried. Sir Rowland Whitehead, afterwards Chairman of the Council, undertook the duty of Secretary. He did invaluable work for the young Society until 1903, when he was succeeded by Arthur Stone.

In 1904 Masters became Honorary members. In 1908 the Headmaster said, at a meeting of the Society, that there were then about 6,000 Old Cliftonians, of whom 1,500 were now members of the Society. At another meeting in the same year it was stated that there were now 55 sons of Old Cliftonians in the School.[5]

In 1919 Lieut.-Col. W. P. Hewett was appointed Secretary in succession to Arthur Stone, who had fallen in the War in October, 1918, having won promotion from Private to Lieut.-Col. and a D.S.O. A presentation had been made to Stone at the Jubilee of 1912 in recognition of his great services.

In 1924 148 new members joined, and there were then 2,300 members. The membership is now (1935) 4,500.

In 1898 eighteen Old Cliftonians met at dinner at the house of J. G. Nutting (1863–1864, afterwards Sir John Nutting, Bart.), at Luttrellstown, Co. Dublin, and decided to form an Irish Society. J. G. Franks, who has played football for Ireland, was appointed Secretary.

The Old Cliftonians Masonic Lodge was founded at the Gaiety Restaurant on 22nd January, 1909, with P. C. (now Sir Philip) Smith as Worshipful Master and Percy Sargent as Secretary. Sargent became the foremost brain surgeon in England. " He served during the War as consulting surgeon to the British Expeditionary Force in France with the rank of Colonel, A.M.S., and was rewarded for his services with a D.S.O. in 1917 and made C.M.G. in 1919. In 1928 he was knighted. . . . Throughout his life he was active in works of benevolence."[6] Sir Percy had been elected to the Council shortly before his death, which took place on 22nd January, 1933. At the Jubilee there was held an Old

Cliftonians Masonic Lodge meeting at the School. On 22nd January, 1919, the Rev. A. A. David, then Headmaster of Rugby, was installed as Master of the O.C. Masons.

In 1924 it was decided to form an Old Cliftonian Golfing Society, and the rules of the Society were settled in November of that year. The Society was formed and two matches were played in 1925. In 1929 there were matches against the Old Wellingtonians and Old Uppinghamians, and since then matches have been played against the Old Boys of many other Public Schools, and other Clubs, and the Society has taken part in the Halford—Hewitt Cup competition.

In 1929 the Old Cliftonians Squash Rackets Club was formed. This Club is meeting with great success. In 1930 10 matches were won, 5 lost and 2 drawn; in 1932, 20 were won, 6 lost and 2 drawn. In 1933 the Hon. Secretary, H. F. Winterbotham, was honoured with a complimentary dinner. In the Season 1933–1934 24 matches were won, 8 lost, 2 drawn.

The Old Cliftonian Water Polo and Swimming Club was formed in June, 1931.

In November, 1933, a match was played by the O.C. team in the Public Schools Old Boys' Tennis Competition. A cup is given in memory of H. M. Leaf, who was in Hartnell's (1874–1875) before going on to Marlborough. We were drawn against Harrow, and our representatives, A. M. Simpson and M. R. Ridley, were beaten in the First and Second Strings, but Lieut.-Col. A. H. C. Kearsey, a notable racket-player while at the School, beat the Harrow representative in the Third. In 1934 we were represented by Simpson, Ridley and R. C. Riseley; they beat Harrow and St. Paul's, and Eton in the Final; but lost to Winchester in the Challenge round, after putting up a very good fight against this formidable team.

It is clear from this record that Clifton boys do not cease to be active Cliftonians when they leave the School. The names of many, who have distinguished themselves there as scholars or athletes, appear over and over again as organizers and supporters of Old Cliftonian Clubs and Societies. Many of these, who are among the busiest men in the country, find time to attend meetings and carry through benevolent schemes for the School's benefit. But perhaps we do not all realize what a heavy burden of work has fallen especially on the shoulders of the Honorary Secretary and Honorary Assistant-Secretary of the Old Cliftonian Society, Lieut.-Col. W. P. Hewett and Lieut.-Col. R. F. Truscott, nor what a debt the School owes them for their labours.

All over the world there are Branches of the Old Cliftonian Society, and a full list is set out on the cover of each number of *The Cliftonian*. A Cliftonian may betake himself to Saskatchewan or to Kenya, to Iraq or to Shanghai—wherever he may go he will find himself within the sphere of the friendly attentions of a Branch Secretary.

There is no need here to enlarge upon the services rendered to the School by the Old Cliftonian Society; proof enough has been given in earlier chapters. At the 1931 Commemoration the Headmaster said:

"We have no endowments, but we have the feeling that behind us we have a remarkable body of Old Boys who will never let us down."

REFERENCES.

[1] F. B. May (O.C.) proposed and K. J. Key (O.C.) seconded, in 1906, an alteration in Law of Cricket No. 54, with reference to the declaration of innings in a two-days' match. The Law was amended so that the side declaring its innings on the first day must do so at least 1 hour and 40 minutes before the time for drawing stumps. This reform has been of great advantage to two-days' matches.

[2] The Rev. E. A. Abbott was a Master (1864–1865) and afterwards Headmaster of the City of London School.

[3] At Simla, in 1888, the dinner followed on a cricket match—Old Cliftonians *v.* The World. No Cliftonian can be in any doubt as to which side won.

[4] *The Cliftonian*, February, 1925. The writer also dwells on McTaggart's "passionate loyalty for Wiseman's House, for 'Jimmy' Wilson, for Cliftonians whenever and wherever they appeared." McTaggart presided at the Commemoration Supper of 1903. "His speech upon the spirit of the School will not be readily forgotten by Cliftonians past and present who *are* Cliftonians." (*The Cliftonian*, July, 1903.)

[5] Mr. G. H. Clark tells me that the first Cliftonian son of an Old Cliftonian was C. N. Tindal-Carill-Worsley (1884–1891), Captain, R.N. (died 1921), son of Nicolas Tindal (1862–1866), and that C. L. Mackay (1903–1913) was the first Cliftonian grandson of an Old Cliftonian (H. T. Whitty), but Mackay's father was not a Cliftonian. C. H. T. Warner (1918–1925), the son of T. W. Warner (1898–1900) and grandson of T. H. Warner (1863), is perhaps the first Cliftonian son and grandson of Cliftonians. H. T. Whitty has had two sons and several grandsons at the School, and the late H. S. Hall sons and grandsons.

[6] *The Times* (23rd January, 1933). A colleague wrote to *The Daily Mail* (23rd January, 1933): "It would be impossible to estimate how many lives he saved by his genius, but he told me some years ago that he had performed more than 400 operations for tumours on the brain—possibly the most dangerous and delicate form of surgery."

“The Cliftonian”

IT is only fitting that an author should gratefully acknowledge the source from which he has drawn the great bulk of his information. The four-and-thirty volumes of *The Cliftonian* contain the history of the School from 1867 — the appointments, retirements and deaths of Headmasters and Assistant Masters, the opening of most of the Houses, the completion of all the School buildings from the Chapel to the new Prepararatory School, the honours and distinctions gained at the Universities and elsewhere, the start and growth of the Cadet Corps, our triumphs and defeats in cricket and other sports, and the transactions of Old Cliftonian Societies. In these volumes are also to be found many well-written “appreciations” of deceased Masters, Old Cliftonians and friends of the School. And they contain much excellent prose and verse that is worth rescuing from oblivion. As was promised in the first number, “all the woof and warp of our stirring life in this place will here find its chronicle.”

The project of a School Magazine began to take form in the summer of 1867, and “met with encouragement in high quarters.” As has been already stated, it was first discussed by half a dozen Sixth Form boys sitting round the fireplace in the Hall of the School House; it was decided that J. A. Neale, H. S. Hall, and George E. Bird should be Editors, and that the Rev. T. E. Brown should be asked to help.[1] Sir Herbert Warren has said that Edwin Bean also was “one of the founders of *The Cliftonian*,” and Norman Moor became Editor before the second publication. The contents of the first number are very like those of the most recent. There is an Editorial; an account of a Christmas visit to Leicestershire, which leaves off at an exciting moment and ought to have been continued; some verses; an article by Edwin Bean on the Debating Society; others on fishing, Alpine climbing and the Penpole Course; a list of Prize winners; results of the Athletic Sports; cricket scores and characters of the XI; results of the Swimming Races (which then took place at the Victoria Baths); the Sixth *v.* School football match, and correspondence.

It must be admitted that, at first, *The Cliftonian* did not achieve the circulation it deserved. In 1873, when the School numbered 430, only 190 copies of one issue were sold. The price was then reduced from 1s. to 6d.

One of the principal early contributors was Edwin Bean, who afterwards became Headmaster of All Saints' College, Bathurst, N.S.W., and whose verse initials were "N. B."[2] He wrote *The Lay of the Cliftonian* in the first number, and in the first volume *Deianira*, and *Polyphemus*, and the fine verses on *Our Chapel* which begin,

> "A stillness brooding in the roll
> Of hurrying life —— "

also *The Snake of Killarney* (unsigned). Thirty years later he contributed *Bec* and *Falaise* to *The Cliftonian* of October, 1897. "K. T. L." (who was he?)[3] also contributed many verses, including four good sonnets (vol. ii, p. 201, 202). Sir Herbert Warren has four poems in vol. ii, *From Archilochus*, *From Ibykus*, and two written in the *In Memoriam* metre which was a favourite one with him. Both Warren and Bean also wrote prose articles; Bean wrote five, called "Stories of Bristol." In *The Cliftonian* of November, 1901, it was stated that Evelyn Abbott wrote a poem called *A Dead Poet* for the second volume, but it is not to be found there. Later the initials "S. G. O." frequently appear, probably representing Sidney George Owen (1872–1877), Exhibitioner of Balliol and Censor of Christ Church. A much more eminent writer was John Addington Symonds, who also helped the Editors with advice. He wrote two articles on

" The Holy Grail " in vol. i, which are signed with his name. In vol. i he wrote *Adieu*, *After Tempest*, *Three Echoes*, *Dic mihi* and other poems ; in vol. ii eight poems. His verses, which are signed " P. M."[4] are graceful in form and sometimes pleasingly pathetic in sentiment. *Adieu* (vol. i, p. 281) is a very good specimen and was reprinted in *The Cliftonian* of October, 1897. It begins :

" Take back thy gifts ; the vows
Thou hast forsworn,
Unswear them now :
I would not weave a single thorn
To vex thy brow.

" Go, leave me ; dream thy dream ;
The world is wide,
And thou wilt find
A hundred hearts unsatisfied
To break and bind."

More powerful are two sonnets called *Absence* (vol. i, p. 143) which are instinct with a Shakespearian subtlety and introspection.

But " P. M." was also a most amusing writer of absurdities. His *Nonsense Verses* (vol. i, p. 243) are exquisite nonsense :

" O Love, if love be love, and dearth be dearth !
O Death, if death be death, and birth be birth !
O Heaven, if heaven be heaven, and earth be earth !

" O everything that strange and double is,
Soul of deep thoughts and core of mysteries
That are and are not, as we shift our eyes !

" Descend upon me like life-giving dew,
And nerve my spirit for this passion new
Which makes all things alike seem false and true."

If these lines had not been labelled as " nonsense " they might possibly have imposed on some thoughtful Cliftonians. Then his parodies can vie with any parodies ever written.

They are contained in a letter purporting to come from "A Constant Reader" (vol. i, p. 265), who has casually come into possession of fragments of verse written by poets of renown. This is from Swinburne:

"They have mingled their blood in our chalice
And blackened our bread with their scorn;
Their pity is poisoned with malice,
Their love is a sword and a thorn.

"But we, we are wounded and wasted;
Our lips they are white with the wine;
And the flour of the bread that we tasted
Is bitter and barren as brine."

Edwin Morris only contributes one couplet, but it is very glamorous:

"When to their lips the white-limbed maidens bring
In silver saucers some delicious thing."

The parody of Tennyson is audacious, for, when it was written, the *In Memoriam* was read with reverence; but Tennyson himself might almost have written these stanzas:

"Time since I asked if all the creeds
Have power to doom or power to save,
Or if our teachers blindly rave
Of baseless faith to darken deeds.

"But now through broader fields hath strayed
One soul whose doubting raised that cry,
And gazed on high Philosophy—
Her brows and feet in mist arrayed,

"Her eyelids darkened, and a word
Of hardest meaning on her lips:
'I list for all, but ever slips
The world's great music half unheard.'"

The "word" was indeed "of hardest meaning."

The parodist, in conclusion, follows the genial example once set by Swinburne, and parodies himself "with one gem from the ardent pen of P. M." (The correspondent who had written to *The Cliftonian* complaining of the "sick sighings of P. M." must have felt himself appeased):

> "Ye are gone from me, gone from me,
> To return never!
> And I am borne far away
> Down the dark river—
> Down the dark river whose ocean is death
> And the vapour that steams from it stifles my breath."[5]

Amongst later contributors to *The Cliftonian* who have since won literary fame may be found Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, who wrote *Love and the Seasons* (Triolets, Villanelles and Rondel) for *The Cliftonian* of April, 1882, in metres made popular by Andrew Lang and other versifiers. This is the Triolet for Winter:

> "Our love, you say, is dead,
> And yet I sometimes wonder,
> And muse and shake my head.
> Our love, you say, is dead,
> It may be as 'tis said,
> And we did nought but blunder,
> Our love, you say, is dead.
> And yet—I sometimes wonder."

And probably *A Ballade on Knole* (June, 1882) may also be attributed to "Q." His prize poem, *Athens* (July, 1881), is a fine effort for a schoolboy. A. W. Jose, a Scholar of Balliol, afterwards *The Times* correspondent in Australia, and historian of the Australian Navy in the War, sent prose and verse. Professor F. S. Boas, when scarcely sixteen, contributed a remarkable poem, *On a Dead Butterfly*. In 1886 "Σ," whose initial here probably stands for Sidgwick, was asked by Canon Wilson to give a Greek translation of the verse that begins "Good wine, a friend, or being dry." By return of post he sent renderings in the respective styles of

Aeschylus, Euripides, Theocritus, Sappho and Hipponax! (But, alas! *The Cliftonian* made several misprints, and the Greek scholar was somewhat aggrieved.)[6] Another celebrated poet and essayist, Austin Dobson, father of two Cliftonians who have done credit to the School, is represented by a graceful translation of Horace (Odes I, 20) in *The Cliftonian* of April, 1902.

There has since flowed through the pages of *The Cliftonian* an almost continuous stream of good and often beautiful verse; but nearly all of it is anonymous, or signed with initials or a *nom de plume*. In any anthology there might well be included A. R. Loftus Tottenham's Prize Poem, *The Birds* (June, 1891); some stirring poems by " Devonian " (E. E. Mills), beginning in 1899; *The Marriage of the Earth* (June, 1902); *The Song of Ares* (November, 1902); *Looking South* (June, 1904); *Threnody* (February, 1909); *Ode on the 150th Anniversary of the British Museum* (July, 1909); and, from later volumes, *Praeludium* (July, 1926), with its reminder of Thomas Hardy; *Escape* (July, 1931); *Paris* (October, 1931); two poems which show the influence of A. E. Housman, *O Mistress Mine* (June, 1933), and *They are not long* (July, 1933); *Vivamus mea Lesbia* (December, 1933); *Crucifixion* (March, 1934). This is only a very rough selection.

Besides these, there has been of recent years a good deal of *vers libre*, verse of a more modern kind with no rhyme and of irregular metre. It was probably of these poems that the owner of the well-known initials " G. J. Y." wrote (December, 1925): "I dare say all these are top-hole, though I never read them myself, and probably few other boys, old or new, do so either." " G. J. Y.", however, admitted in *The Cliftonian* of November, 1893, that twenty years previously he himself had perpetrated an *Ode to Spring* containing these lines:

> " The Country is not dry and hard,
> But soft and slippery as lard . . .
> Allow me, Fate, to wildly roam,
> My silken locks untouched by comb."

But the Editors do not appear to have printed this Ode; possibly they shied at the split infinitive.

Humorous contributions are abundant. Some lines on *Sausages* (March, 1923) seem to have come straight from the heart—or from the stomach. The *Rubáiyát of Pente Gamma* (December, 1922) and *The Deserted College* (March, 1925) are very clever, and there are many other witty parodies of Plato, Chaucer (who seems to have a special attraction for our parodists), Byron, Walt Whitman and Tennyson.[7] *Incidents in the History of Caius and Balbus* (June, 1883),[8] *A Fragment of Horgilius* (July, 1906), *The Eleven against Wolverhampton* (July, 1928), *Mariana's Secretary in the Alcove* (October, 1928) are very funny. Any Clifton boy who suffers from depression of spirits might cheer himself by looking up *Game of Cricket Match* (November, 1886), *A Bengal Pleader's Eloquence* (July, 1896), and a Third Form Essay on *Dogs* (June, 1931).

There are also one or two collections of "Howlers" which show an extraordinary ingenuity on the part of the would-be translators. Here are a few specimens—"ovantes gutture corvos," "crows laying eggs in a gutter"; "ite capellae," "go it, ye cripples"; "mille habet ornatus, mille decenter habet," "she has one thousand ornaments, she has one thousand two hundred" (vol. iv, p. 215); and "stant lumina flammâ," "his eyes stand fire"; "incolumem trajecit exercitum," "he threw his army across in column" (probably this came from a member of the Cadet Corps); "amnis arundinibus limosas obsite ripas," "sit down on the slimy banks for ever with the swallows" (November, 1880). I think this last effort can scarcely be excelled; but another runs it close, "Ipsa ego quae dederam medicamina pallida sedi," "I myself who had taken medicine, sat pale." (A homely picture is here vividly presented.)

Rejected poetry, and the Editor's criticisms thereof, must also provoke some smiles. The Editors dealt faithfully with verse that was unfinished in style or sentimental in tone. There is a massacre of these poets in *The Cliftonian* of

April, 1877. One bard had evidently drunk deep of Swinburne:

> "The strong new years will come,
> To tread the old loves out, the new love in;
> A time to bear and hope, to live and learn,
> A time to love and sin."

The Editor contented himself with simply remarking: "Our contributor is, we presume, a Christian, and should indulge in higher aspirations." Another, who was not let off so lightly, had written:

> "Thy snow-white breast, revealing
> The chastest purity,
> Wounds my heart past the healing,
> Brings flame and death to me."

The Editor's comment on these lines is that "they express the utmost degree of silly, unreasonable, ill-regulated passion. . . . We wish that we had the moral suasion and correction of this love-sick bard. We strongly suspect that a judiciously administered ducking in a horse-pond would clear his head for ever from such preposterous fancies." A third poem is shortly disposed of as "drivelling balderdash."[9]

Here is a verse which might be termed "*A Stanza written in Dejection*" (April, 1883):

> "Upon my brow the teardrops stand,
> Sad, sad, I mourn of thee bereft,
> Sorrow is at my dexter hand,
> And tribulation on my left,
> With brow atween my knees I sit," etc.

The Editor asks, "Is it not a rather singular thing for teardrops to appear on the brow? But for this anomaly verse 1 of stanza 3 will also account. The head of the poet being, so to speak, almost inverted, the teardrops would naturally trickle up the face and on to the brow." To the same number a patriotic Cliftonian sent *The Death of Nelson.* He begins injudiciously:

> "Why should I sing this simple strain
> Of death in doing duty?
> It owns no ornaments, its voice is vain
> And void of beauty."

So he rather invites this criticism: "To the query contained in the first two lines the Editorial mind is totally at a loss to reply. With regard to the latter two, all we can say of them is that they tell the naked truth." As to *A Meditation in the Evening in the Close in the Summer Term* (April, 1886) the critic has no quarrel with the poetry, "only it is somewhat difficult to imagine how the poet could have found time for his 'Meditation' after House Pick-ups, without being late for Lock-up." Another poem is sarcastically described as "a close imitation of Shelley, so close indeed that some phrases are bodily reproduced." But there is no trace of Shelley's influence in an *Ode to the Spring Tide:*

> "'Twixt the football and the cricket
> Thou, O Easter term, doth (*sic*) light!
> Thou, the term of runs and chases,
> And the Gymnast's chief delight!"

There is some more Rejected Poetry in *The Cliftonian* of April, 1887. *A Sea Melody* begins:

> "Mermaids and Mermen, all of you now,
> Prithee come tell, tell me how,
> I may win my way to the Coral land,
> And join myself to its gladsome band!
> Masters of the deepling wave,
> A hearing from you all I crave!"

The Editor observes on this: "What the feelings of the mermaids must have been on hearing such atrocious drivel we cannot conceive."

The reader may think that too much space is being spared to these strange outpourings of the Muse, but one more must be added which charms by its very fatuousness. It is called *A Desert Scene*, and the Editor complains that "the piece opens with a tedious and not to say absolutely incorrect description of an ordinary desert-landscape."

First Traveller.

"Hail stranger, in a stranger place,
Where no ivy leaf doth lace
  Its tendrils in luxurious shade.
Whence hast thou come to this spot?
Where Phoebus's rays are very hot,
  And no herbage is displayed."

Second Traveller.

"Gratitude from me to thee
  For this glad enquiry!
From far distant lands I come
  To my home.
Whence, friend, likewise, comest thou?
Tell me, that I too may know."

(Why was the enquiry "glad"?)[10]

It is not surprising if at some periods our young poets became somewhat apprehensive of the attentions they might receive from these Quarterly Reviewers. They may have preferred to read their verses to selected friends in the privacy of their studies or to sympathetic Tutors. "What is it" (ask the Editors, June, 1899) "that keeps the School from filling this box? Is it modesty, or is it that slackness hides itself under the name of modesty?" More probably, fear of the critic's lash. In October, 1905, we read in the *Editorial:* "Speaking without exaggeration, we have not received a single unsolicited contribution for the last three terms." A year or two later some contributions *did* come in; but these took the form of pieces of waste paper and empty packets of milk chocolates.

There is another kind of poem, rather pathetic, written by boys who are leaving. One of these poets is remorseful, perhaps morbidly so, about opportunities missed :

" I've played at my work ; no repentance
Ever shamed me success to essay,
There's no rider to lessen my sentence—
I've not even worked at my play."[11]

More often they are full of regret at the thought of the interruption of those ardent friendships which impart a never-forgotten charm to school life :

" Too bright, too bright, have been those summer days,
Bright as thy sunny smiles, my own dear friend,
Yet Time his fleeting footsteps ne'er delays,
And friends must part and summer days must end."[12]

or,

" Pass, thou wild heart,
Wild heart of youth that still
Hast half a will to stay,
I grow too old a comrade, let us part,
Pass thou away."[13]

In addition to the School, nearly every House has its own Magazine ; or has had at some time, for some have ceased to appear. Brown's House *Annals* were first published in 1864 (three years before the first number of *The Cliftonian*), when there were only twenty-three boys in the House ; Oakeley's House *Annals* in 1870 ; *The Anchor* (School House) in 1873 ; *The North Star* (North Town) and *The Chronicle of the South Town* in 1875 ; *The Maltese Cross* (Watson's House) in 1877 ; *The Arrow* (Wiseman's House) in 1887 ; Polack's House *Annals* in 1897.[14]

It was not long before the Editors realized that Old Cliftonians were more numerous as potential readers than boys still at the School. The former now outnumber the latter by about ten to one. In 1879 Mr. Moor, and in 1880 Mr. Fairbanks, undertook the by no means light task of writing an *Old Cliftonians' Chronicle*.[15] On their part Old Cliftonians have been frequent contributors, especially of accounts of travels and campaigns. In 1879 there appeared articles on the Afghan War by "The Bengal Tiger" (Sir George Younghusband). In April, 1888, there is an account of Sir Francis Younghusband's journey through the heart of Asia. There are letters describing the Egyptian Campaign (1896), the Matabele Campaign (1897), the Pathan revolt (1897), fighting in Tirah (1898), and the Boer War. *At Thiepval* (December, 1916) is a very grim account of the miseries of the Great War. There are descriptions of the Galapagos Islands (Major C. C. Hall), Barotseland (C. F. W. Struben), Ceylon (Rev. K. J. Saunders), Kachin Land (V. B. Green-Armytage), Barbadoes (Joseph Forte, a Cliftonian of September, 1862), the Andaman Islands, Hankow, Mexico, Mesopotamia, farming in Canada (A. H. Ebsworth), the ascent of Mount Kanchenjunga (C. G. Crawford),[16] and the great earthquake in Napier, New Zealand.

Nor can one help admiring the good sense and good taste of those who have conducted our School Magazine. *The Cliftonian* doubtless owes much to many of the Masters from the time when the Rev. T. E. Brown was asked for his help in 1867. Of Mr. Borwick, for instance, it was written, "For the last 17 years, as Editor-in-Chief and Treasurer, he has guided *The Cliftonian*, and helped it with his unrivalled knowledge of Old Cliftonian affairs."[17] But also the Sixth Form Editors have always loyally observed the proper limits of criticism and comment, sometimes with a whimsical quaintness recognizing that they are still *in statu pupillari*. The reviewer of *Dead Man's Rock* ("Q's" first novel) remarks: "The love-making, indeed, we have heard criticized as tame and weak; but on this point we fear we can give no opinion, and must defer, from inexperience, to the judgment of more fortunate critics."[18] And in *The*

Cliftonian of July, 1892, there is a capital parody of Walt Whitman, which concludes :

> And now finale !
> I should have liked to enumerate a complete
> Catalogue of my anatomy . . .
> But it would not have been *de règle*
> In the pages of this periodical."

The back numbers of " this periodical " are worth more attention from Cliftonians than, perhaps, they receive. If any Cliftonian, or Old Cliftonian, or Clifton Master, ever has the time and inclination for the task, he would do a service to the School by compiling a small volume of " Elegant Extracts " from *The Cliftonian*, and thereby make a valuable addition to the School's Bibliography.

REFERENCES.

[1] *The Cliftonian*, June, 1880.

[2] A writer in *The Cliftonian* of July, 1898, says that other poets used these initials. In the case of *Cadbury Castle* (December, 1880), they stood for Henry Newbolt (New Bolt), but he signed *Ballade of Tintagel* (April, 1883) with the initials P. E. (Past Editor). *A Legend of Castile* is another of Newbolt's poems.

[3] Sir Henry Newbolt thinks it was another pseudonym of J. A. Symonds. But the writer in *The Cliftonian* of October, 1897, speaks of " P. M." (Symonds), " N. B." and " K. T. L." as three different persons.

[4] It is stated in *The Cliftonian* of July, 1898, that " P. M." later signed his Poems "O. R." and that " O. R." stood for Old Rugbeian ; but Symonds was a Harrovian.

[5] " In 1882 they (P. M.'s contributions) end. They are 39 or 40 in all ; and such poetry as it is seldom the fortune of the Editors to print " (*The Cliftonian*, October, 1897). In a letter to H. F. Brown (11th November, 1877) Symonds commends " a really remarkable poem about a soul just dead, signed Σ. Who can that be ? " This poem, *After Death*, appeared in *The Cliftonian* of November, 1877 ; it certainly is remarkable in a *macabre* style.

[6] *The Cliftonian*, November, 1886.

[7] And of Browning—*A Vegetarian's Funeral* (December, 1934) is a brilliant effort.

[8] I think this was written by Judge F. Shewell Cooper.

[9] This severe critic was the late Charles Cannan (see *The Cliftonian* of February, 1920).

[10] I have since been disillusioned about *A Sea Melody* and *A Desert Scene*. One who was then an Editor of *The Cliftonian* tells me that both these poems, and the criticism thereof, were written " to my order to fill a couple of vacant pages " by a boy who is now a Dignitary of the Church. I am very much afraid that the disillusionment ought to be extended to some of the letters I have quoted, for the Editors (June, 1901) confess to having practised " the deceptive expedient of writing and criticizing their own correspondence." So *nusquam tuta fides*. But I still hope that the " Howlers " are genuine, or at any rate the worst of them.

[11] *Thoughts on leaving School* (February, 1923).

[12] *To a Friend departing* (December, 1880).

[13] July, 1928.

[14] See the very full *Bibliography* of Clifton College in *The Cliftonian* of February, 1934, compiled by Lieut.-Col. Roy F. Truscott.

[15] " The Magazine, it should be remembered, is as much or more for Old Cliftonians as for ourselves " (February, 1919). Perhaps this statement goes a little too far.

[16] He took part in the Everest Expeditions of 1922 and 1933.

[17] *The Cliftonian*, October, 1926.

[18] November, 1887.

SPIRITUS INTUS
ALIT

Spiritus Intus Alit

TO write the history of Clifton College no faculty for original research is required, no burrowing in archives, no visits to the British Museum. It has been said of the School that its whole history is " a romance " ; and this is true, at any rate, of its sudden growth and success. It is a story of great achievement, of boys inspired by their Masters to worthy lives and distinguished careers ; but it is as yet a short story. " And yet we are very young," said John Percival, " it is only the beginning of that which shall be hereafter." This he said more than fifty years ago, but it is still true.

For the whole story is within the span of one man's life, and his recollection. There are at least three Old Cliftonians who can remember the opening of the School three-and-seventy years ago. I myself knew Percival and Dakyns and de Candole who came in 1862, and Luckman and Hartnell who came in 1863, but also know many of the Masters of 1935. And, to show how comparatively brief a space of time our history fills, there lives an old sportsman who has been following the Cottesmore hounds throughout the whole period of our existence.

Nevertheless, we are now on a level with the old schools in this respect, that we have *alumni* of *almost* every human age. We have no centenarians, and ten years ago we had no octogenarians ; but if Wellesley, the first Head of the School, had survived, he would have become a nonagenarian in 1935. Another Old Cliftonian will be 89 in 1935 ; another, though his handwriting seems to disprove it, will be 87.

The history of Clifton, or nearly all of it, may be read in the volumes of *The Cliftonian*. The *spirit*, or character, of Clifton is not so easy to express.

It is said that the boys of every Public School bear their school's peculiar mark. At Oxford some of my friends used to claim that they could fix the school of any man by his manners and disposition. Perhaps because of my own impercipience, I always felt sceptical about such claims. A schoolmaster with a strong personality may leave his impress. Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch has written of T. W. Dunn: " I only know that of the friends I made at Oxford a boy who had known Dunn was always recognizable in mind and even more surely in manners." Sir Herbert Warren, who knew undergraduates from all Public Schools, in the course of an address in Big-School in 1886 spoke of—

" The good manners, the freshness and bloom of spirit of Eton.

" The intelligence, the *savoir faire*, of Harrow.

" The manliness, the law-abiding, tradition-reverencing, new-in-old liberal-conservatism of Winchester.

" The determination and self-reliance of Rugby.

" The strenuousness of Marlborough.

" The simplicity of Haileybury.

" The cheerful, frank, good temper of Charterhouse.

" The respect for learning of Shrewsbury.

" The practicality and business-like sense of the great London Schools."

He did not here add the qualities of Clifton, though in a previous part of his address he had spoken of its character in his own school-time.

The question also arises whether in the course of years the character of a school may alter. Certainly it may *develope*, as, I think, the character of Clifton has developed.

There can be no mistake about the early character of Clifton. Percival inspired a severe and strenuous simplicity. " It *was* a stern, hard discipline " (wrote the late H. S. Hall), " very salutary, no doubt, but we rarely kicked under the conditions, and the net result was all to the good for the young School finding and making its own traditions." This spirit was reflected in the Masters, especially in men like

Bartholomew and Moberly. It was reflected also in our first School Marshal, the dour-looking John Skelton, who had, writes Sir Herbert Warren, " a North-country ' burr ' or brogue which was a rougher or more rustic echo of the Headmaster's, and some even went so far as to say that he was a foster-brother or distant cousin whom the Chief had imported from their common Cumbrian fells. He was very formidable," but Skelton was himself in great awe of Percival. Percival himself eulogized him as " that silent and faithful school officer, whose unadorned native integrity was through many critical years no mean possession in our young community,"

Clifton, under Percival, was, like Ithaca :

Τρηχεῖ' ἀλλ' ἀγαθὴ κουροτρόφος

a good, if stern, nursing-mother.

In politics Percival was a strong Liberal and his political views were well known. There is a story that many ladies used to attend the early School concerts in red cloaks " as tributes to the liberalism of Percival." Dr. Arnold came to regard toryism as " the symbol of an evil," and liberal principles as " identical with Christianity itself." Percival pronounced the Gospel story to be " the Magna Charta of all true, popular, and democratic progress." Dating from Rugby, in May, 1894, he wrote a long letter to *The Times*, advocating Welsh Disestablishment. Archbishop Temple devotes a considerable chapter in his *Life* of Percival to his politics. Of Percival's Common Room, too, the political atmosphere was decidedly liberal ; and the clever boys of the 'Sixties—for instance, Pearson, Moor and Warren—were Liberals. In Canon Wilson's time some parents became seriously alarmed about the political influence affecting their sons. One complained that " the teaching Staff constituted themselves a sort of Radical Club," and advocated the foundation of a new school of purer politics in Leigh Woods. In Wilson's time many boys who were prominent in the School, and have since become prominent in public life, were strong Liberals, for instance the Whiteheads, the Whitleys and the Wedgwoods. But the predominant feeling of the boys was always Tory.

In the larger sense of the word the atmosphere of Clifton has always been truly liberal. Science was taught from the first, and modern languages. Scientific, musical, literary, and other societies were soon formed; there was a Shakespeare Reading Club as early as 1867. Year after year distinguished men and women, who have made their mark in every walk of active life, and in science, art and letters, have come to lecture in Big-School—Canon Ainger (several times), Sir Leslie Stephen, Sir Robert Ball, Sir Frederick Bridge, Sir Wilfrid Grenfell of Labrador, Roger Fry, Sir Squire Bancroft, Sir John Martin-Harvey, Sir Francis Younghusband, F. C. Selous the lion-hunter, Sir Alan Cobham, Hilaire Belloc, Hugh Walpole, Cecil Sharp of Folk-Song fame, Miss Harrison the Greek scholar, Lady Snowden — to name but a few. These lectures were sometimes given on Sunday evenings, in substitution for the "jaws" (as they were called) which were contributed by members of the Staff. These "jaws" were on all sorts of subjects—literary, scientific, historical, and were greatly appreciated. An Old Cliftonian writes: "The best Masters contributed their best to them, and I remember them more vividly than almost anything else in my Clifton life."

When we think of the spirit with which Clifton was imbued, we must also remember that the School was founded in that mid-Victorian age when seriousness was beginning to be the note of most influential men. This new seriousness was itself largely derived from Dr. Arnold, and disseminated far and wide from Rugby, of which Clifton might almost be described as a colony. The Prince Consort had set a great example of seriousness. The life of Palmerston, the man of "the frivolous Ha! Ha! style," who was really a survival of the Eighteenth Century, was drawing to a close, and the serious, religious Gladstone was to succeed him. The mid-Victorian was very much in earnest about politics and religion and education. Everywhere there was a great feeling of responsibility. Dr. Arnold impressed upon his pupils " a sense of responsibility and made them responsible for each other." His school discipline was gradually extended to the sphere of games, and the muscular Christian may be said to have resulted. Both Masters and Præpostors took their duties very seriously. The reader may be struck by the sad and wistful expression on the faces of many of the Masters whose portraits are given in Mozley's *Clifton Memories.* It was an age when many were troubled with religious doubts, and those who upheld religion found comfort in Tennyson's *In Memoriam.* Both Percival and Canon Glazebrook were fond of quoting the *In Memoriam* ;[1] the spirit and the metre of the verses evidently attracted Warren and Edwin Bean and many other young Clifton poets.

Percival's Præpostors were imbued with this serious spirit. At first, when all the boys were new boys, there must have been some confusion ; but J. A. Neale has recorded how Wellesley soon took charge, and how he was succeeded by a powerful oligarchy of youthful rulers. These Sixth Form boys were very strict, impartially strict in dealing with members of their own order who fell short of the standard of duty. So, to one conscious of frailty, it is consoling to find that even these Præpostors were sometimes frail. The Sixth Form Book records the case of a Sixth Form boy who was convicted of " smoking and permitting smoking " ; of another detected in " unfair work " ; of another found guilty of card-playing ; of another who " behaved disgracefully during Mr. Abbott's hours " ; of three who had " set a bad example by visiting Jacomelli's." (I blushed when I read of these three offenders, remembering my own sinful delight in Jacomelli's pastry.) And there is the case of several Sixths being seen in the Close with " tennis-bats." Their conduct was mildly censured as " inadvisable." In *The Twymans* is a most amusing account of a Downton (Clifton) boy (and I think he was himself a

Præpostor), being arraigned before the Sixth for the crime of falling in love. A Præpostor remarks: "Falling in love is like wine—it may be a good article of diet, but not for boys at school. Those with precocious tastes may go." The reader may think this must be a burlesque; but in *The Cliftonian* of October, 1920, there is a letter from an Old Cliftonian: "When we were at the School we never saw a girl—and did not want to either." Perhaps the writer of this letter was the very Cliftonian who, as a Præpostor, had once condemned "precocious tastes."

It is evident that the standard set was high; and we may be sure that few failed to maintain it. As a complement of their duties the Sixth had their privileges, the chief of which was, of course, the right to have fags. Reading the lessons in Chapel was also reckoned as a privilege, which at first was reserved to the Upper Bench. Not only were the rules strict, but they were strictly interpreted. "Boys," said T. W. Dunn, "are rigid legalists, slow to admit equity."

These elder boys felt an intense, almost arrogant, pride in the School which they were helping to build. "I think," said Sir Herbert Warren in one of his Big-School addresses, "we were an odd mixture of self-consciousness, and even vanity, with youthful diffidence." A belief was entertained that "Boyle or Lang would bowl out Eton in no time." And of Warren's own devotion to Magdalen Christopher Cookson wrote: "Even so did Cliftonians of Percival's time honestly doubt whether any good thing was to be found in other schools. A young or reviving institution cannot afford to be too cosmopolitan in its sympathies." As for traditions, Warren remarked that in his time (1868–1872) there were none. But they grew up, and before very long there was a feeling that a sort of perfection had already been attained. We read in a number of *The Cliftonian* of 1875:

"We are young, it is true, but only comparatively young; there have been many generations and many changes since that September thirteen years ago, when the School assembled for the first time, and could scarcely point to tens, where now we reckon hundreds. But now it is time to stop; in thirteen years some degree of maturity must have been reached. What change is still necessary must be effected gradually and carefully."

Anything like swagger or "side" was sternly suppressed, or any display in clothes. Proposals for House "colours" were occasionally made, but always rejected. At one period House scarves seem to have crept in, but they were more than once proscribed at Masters' Meetings. There were always boys who enjoyed the prestige of athletes; but the word "Blood" is of comparatively recent date, first occurring in *The Cliftonian* in October, 1913. For the benefit of elderly Cliftonians it may be explained that a "Blood" is (or was) a member of the Upper Bench, or of the XI, or of the XV, who, amongst other privileges, shares with School House boys that of going about the School buildings bare-headed. I am told on the very best authority that the word is now almost extinct.

A spirit of chivalry was inculcated, especially in games. In 1898 an ex-International, in the course of an account in *The Cliftonian* of the Clifton-Marlborough football match, observed that Clifton was "about the only school in England that applauds its opponents when they do anything good." Over and over again *The Cliftonian* reminds its readers of the rule that there must be no clapping if one of our opponents is bowled out. This is "entirely opposed to our tradition"; it is "the unpardonable offence." Nor must there be clapping "when a man gets out to a very ordinary catch. Surely this is against our School traditions." In 1918 the practice of shouting at football matches is condemned. It might be pardonable at the Marlborough match, but not at House matches. The practice of clapping only "has long been a source of wonder, not to say admiration, to outsiders, who have come to regard this Clifton characteristic as evidence of an amount of self-restraint quite unusual among any body of schoolboys, and very creditable." (The tone of this writer comes perilously near to that adopted by Mr. Podsnap when he indicated to the French gentleman the superiority of Great Britain.)

The duty of living " the corporate life " was constantly preached by Percival. It is emphasized in the first of his published Sermons : " Our joint life has not yet had time to stamp itself deeply down ; we must work and wait for that." In another he appealed to the boys " as members of a Christian school whose life depends on your share in it." " You could hardly live an isolated life here, if you tried to do so." But, in this matter, the life at school was to be but a preparation for life afterwards. Percival condemned " the excessive and mischievous individualism of our modern life." The Cliftonian on leaving School was to become a Social Reformer. Percival, said Canon Wilson, " saw visions, which we did not see, of a new type of Public School, which should be a nursery or seed-plot for high-minded men, devoted to the highest service of the country, a new Christian chivalry of patriotic service."

Trade, and business, and money-making generally were looked at rather askance by Percival and by very high-minded Cliftonians who accepted his ideals—not, of course, from any snobbish feeling that trade was *infra dig.*, but from the Platonic idea that the lover of wisdom was superior to the lover of gain. When Cecil Boyle was killed in the Boer War his old friend and admirer Warren wrote some fine verses (already quoted) extolling the prowess of his Clifton boyhood. But, after leaving Oxford, Boyle joined the Stock Exchange in partnership with another Old Cliftonian, and prospered. Warren writes :

" Life's business came, you passed into the stress
Of gainful rivalry, and ' Lost ' we cried,
' Buried in honoured affluence and success,
His promise and our pride,

" ' Who might have filled the world with noble noise,
In some great cause, the foremost of the fight,
Captaining men, as once he captained boys,
For Country and for Right.' "

The poet does seem to think it a matter of regret that his old Clifton schoolfellow should have become a stockbroker. But then came the Boer War, and Boyle fell in action :

> " Not so. Through lulling ease alert and trained
> You kept your manhood's force and your desire ;
> Still quick, though slumbering, in your breast remained
> The seed of sacred fire."

As a soldier on active service and released from gainful pursuits, Boyle recovers his friend's admiration.

There is no reference in Percival's Sermons to art or literature ; but he may have thought that such subjects were inappropriate to the pulpit. He thought little of men who were characterized by " some literary accomplishment," or by " the varnish of culture." Glazebrook also deprecated archæological studies, and the raking up of " the embers of ancient literary and political scandals." Even Canon Wilson deplored McTaggart's immersion in metaphysics. He wanted him instead to study political economy : " I wish to see him in the thick of affairs." An active, practical life was the only proper life for every Cliftonian without any exception. But the philosopher probably felt as little inclination to plunge into the " thick of affairs " (beyond those of Cambridge University) as he had felt in his schooldays to plunge into the thick of the scrummage.

When our Headmasters urged the duty of public service they used the great City of Bristol, of which the School is a part—a Corporation within the Corporation of the City, to point the moral. Clifton College has close ties with Bristol. Several of the first members of the Council were great citizens of Bristol, and they sent their sons to the School.

At Percival's leaving supper Lewis Fry, M.P. for Bristol, said :

" As a citizen of Bristol, I am proud of Clifton College.

Wherever I go, into whatever circle of society I enter, I find, if the conversation turns upon Bristol, that probably very soon Clifton College comes upon the carpet. And I may say that it is a great pleasure and a great satisfaction to this citizen of Bristol to feel that we are connected with a school that holds the high position which Clifton College does."

About one-third of the School were and are Town boys; of these, perhaps one-half were sons of private residents in Clifton, but the parents of the rest had Bristol connections. Several Old Cliftonians have now served the offices of Lord Mayor or Sheriff. It was Lord Mayor John Hampden Inskip, one of three now eminent Clifton brothers, who laid the foundation-stone of the new Preparatory School.[2]

But to our Headmasters it was the hard lot of Bristol's poor that made the appeal. Percival preached at the opening service of the new Church of St. Agnes:

"But, by and by, we began to feel the pulsating of this great City's life. Its sights and sounds, the murmur of its many voices, the ignorance and suffering of its poor, the wrecking of its multitudinous life, began to stir vibrations in our society, as we grew to feel more and more that we also were a part of this great City of Bristol."

"Bristol lies at our feet," said Canon Wilson, "and we hear its great heart beat, and we are put in sympathy with the needs and brought face to face with the problems of our great cities."

And Canon Glazebrook, at an Old Cliftonians' dinner, spoke of "the background of Clifton, the sombre, but in some ways inspiring, influence of Bristol."

They answered the appeal which Bristol made to them by establishing first a Ragged School, then a Mission, and then by building a Church and founding a new Ecclesiastical Parish.

At the School the corporate life found its more natural expression in games, for clearly it is more easy to play corporately than to study corporately. Scholars compete individually, cricketers and footballers in teams. Besides the corporate life of the School there was the intense corporate life of the House. The House corporate spirit was almost wholly concerned with athletic rivalry, and especially with football. It was keener in football than in cricket. In football, if we except the Marlborough match of 1864, there was no inter-school match till 1891; in the early days of twenty-a-side, in the case of all the Boarding Houses except the School House, nearly half the House was in the field. Feeling ran high; in the middle 'Eighties it is said to have run very high between Oakeley's and Brown's. At times it was thought that it ran too high. Someone wrote to *The Cliftonian* (December, 1892):

"House feeling predominates over School feeling. There is hardly a person in the School who would not rather wish that his House should be Cock House than that the School should win the Marlborough match." It was actually stated that "fellows have got into the habit of not playing in Big-Side games if House matches are likely to be played within the next day or two."

In 1904 a poet of *The Cliftonian*, conjuring up "a Spirit battening on the School," puts these words into this baleful Spirit's mouth:

> "Hate and be hated, O House by House!
> And you'll grow good men, and fit for the fight!
> Curse and be cursed, for you're not one breed—
> If this is tradition, and that's the right."

But the Spirit was wholly routed:

> "I look'd and saw nine Houses start
> Together in wrath, as a School from sleep:
> And they drove the Spirit from out this place,
> And Clifton hurled it into the deep!"

On the other hand, it was argued that "House patriotism is the mainstay of Clifton. It is House patriotism that leads to School patriotism. And it is only in the last year or two at Clifton that one understands School patriotism properly. School patriotism can only be induced by loyalty in the first instance to the House." And the Honorary Secretary of the Old Cliftonian Society has argued that "the Evanses, Pilkingtons, Daniells, Ritsons and Eberles learnt their football in their Houses under the stimulus of House patriotism." There is no reason why one patriotism should not be the complement of the other. At any rate, it was never suggested that a boy, who had distinguished himself in playing for the School, thought it beneath his dignity to exert himself for his House. But, whether playing for their House or their School, it may be truly claimed for Cliftonians that:

"'Twas here they learned the generous fight,
To merge their own in others' fame,
To win and wear success aright
And still contest a losing game."

Certainly the corporate spirit engendered a competitive spirit, and thus there were many boys who found they were not destined to excel either in work or games. "And some there be that have no memorial." A Clifton poet, signing himself "The White Pawn," invoked the School:

"Dost thou confide
Thy love to those alone who in their days
Have borne thy name and fame to distant lands?
Forget not those who have indeed brought thee no praise,
But work with unperceived, unhonoured hands,
Yet love thee truly as thy famous sons."[3]

As Edwin Bean had written in a very early number of *The Cliftonian*:

"This one shall nail to mizenhead,
The flag that wears a just renown;
And he shall win the ermined gown,
And he shall take the glorious red,

"And fall mid crash of serried guns
Unflinching; he shall educate
And make a fallen people great,
And perish under Indian suns.

"And these to North, and those to South,
Shall cross to finish and to die;
And some shall labour peacefully,
Nor ever leave the harbour mouth."

But "The White Pawn" claims to feel as great a love for the School as do the prouder pieces on the chess-board. The corporate life of a great Public School does not always leave a great scope for the individual. The Dean of Bristol, Dr. Burroughs, dwelt on the difficulty of bringing out a boy's individuality at a Public School in a sermon which was printed in *The Cliftonian* of July, 1923.[4] But at Clifton an ardent keenness for games has not excluded interest in all sorts of other things. In my time many boys had hobbies, and were quite at liberty to ride them; they were sure to find others with similar hobbies. As to individualities, there are some that need to be checked rather than encouraged. The White Pawns at Clifton were generally quite content with their function; they greatly enjoyed watching the splendid moves of the Queens and Castles and Bishops. Very often, in after-life and on a bigger chess-board, their own moves have most surprisingly surpassed those of the renowned school-pieces. As for the handicap of oddness, there were two very unusual boys in the School in the 'Eighties. McTaggart, the philosopher, stubbornly refused to take part in any games. "Easy critics" (wrote J. H. Whitley) "would have foretold the fate of McTaggart at a Public School as that of a lonely and miserable soul. In fact, his Clifton friendships were to the end among the best of his life. . . . His utter genuineness commanded first respect and then affection." Amongst his Old Cliftonian friends was Sir Francis Younghusband, the explorer. Could there be two men with more contrasted records of distinction?

Sinclair Stevenson was a very pious Evangelical, who at Oxford distributed tracts and preached at the Martyrs' Memorial, and afterwards became a missionary. He wrote of himself: " If the conventional idea of a Public School were true, I was the type of boy who ought to have been utterly miserable there. As a matter of fact I was absolutely happy from the first moment I set foot in Clifton."[5] And he radiated his own happy nature. At Clifton the pious boy, the eccentric boy, even the boy of genius, might be respected, and liked, as long as there was no doubt about his sincerity.

Sir Herbert Warren wrote of " The Heroic Age " of the School:

" It certainly was for us a wonderful time, when day by day we struggled forward to a goal, the realization of an ideal school, too young, too innocent, to know that life could not be all like this, that even the future of the School itself would not proceed for ever on these lines."

Times change, and a school's outlook changes with them. Clifton has become less self-concentrated, has a wider outlook than when, it might almost be said, we were struggling for existence. Moreover, the character of the present age is less rigorous than that of the mid-Victorian. Wilson had mitigated the sternness of Percival. Glazebrook renewed it, but himself developed Clifton's appreciation of music. Some Old Cliftonians have continued to press for the retention of all the old customs. When the runners were divided into Upper and Lower Packs " the only word of dissent has been from old fellows." When the Sixth Form room was panelled three old members of the Sixth wrote: " To find the School as it was is far more pleasant to us than to find some more highly-decorated structure put in its place." Some were horrified at the grey suits; some disliked giving up an un-heraldic Coat of Arms; many were uneasy at the alteration of the Chapel. There is still a bodyguard of critics whose minds revert to the Percivalian era.

But changes must come. Canon Wilson said of Dr. David that he " met the demands of a new age." He restored the numbers of the School and infused a new cheerfulness. He introduced physical training and allowed the boys more sleep. But in his enthusiasm for the study of " civics " he followed Percival and insisted upon the duty of public service. Dr. King's quiet humour is a sign of his humanity, and of his broad and tolerant mind. He was called upon to be responsible for the fortunes of the School during the War and the first years of peace, with all the consequent losses and difficult problems. And Dr. King introduced " Free Halves "—three half-holidays in every summer term on which the boys can pursue their hobbies or go for long walks in the country in welcome relief from compulsory games. Under Mr. Whatley the Scout movement has developed, and is said to have broken down any barriers that still existed between House and House, and the Houses and the Town. A humaner spirit pervades the School.

Not a less strenuous spirit—if only for the reason that, in these times of stress, it is a case of " Root, hog, or die ! " for nearly every Cliftonian when his school-time ends. We may be sure that the boys work as hard as did Percival's boys. But, with Music and Theatricals and Scouting, their life is more varied, and must be more interesting than that of their fathers and grandfathers. And happier ? Yes, I think so, though we, too, were happy. " Life here has been a long delight," we read in *The Cliftonian* of 1928. And then follow these haunting words :

" In Clifton life may be compared to a vision. Boys come, men go, unnoticed. All things flow into one another slowly and without trouble, silent as a dream, that, dreaming, swims into a dream."

Old Cliftonians of earlier generations remember with just pride such names as Wellesley, Moor, Boyle, Heath, Bush, Paul, Tylecote, Warren, Cannan, Haig, Birdwood, Newbolt, Younghusband, Whitley. But others, most of whom have come after these, and of whom now only the memory remains, " have left a name behind them." Percy Allen, President of Corpus, the great Renaissance scholar and Editor of Erasmus' Letters, who knew all the libraries of Europe, " a great scholar, a great gentleman, and devoted with complete selflessness to his duties " ; Sir Oswald Bosanquet, whose culture, added to a natural grace of manner, endeared him to the people of India whom he served ; Lieutenant Archibald Higginson, who died of wounds received in a rear-guard action—" a gallant deed of arms " (wrote the Commander-in-Chief) " second to none in the annals of the Indian Army " ; Sir Max Muspratt, a leader of Great Britain's chemical industry, and a hard worker in the City Council of Liverpool ; Sir George Whitehead, who proved a Prince of Friendship to so many Old Cliftonians and members of Trinity College, Oxford ;[6] Henry Augustus Vernet, the kind and sagacious merchant banker ; Admiral John Luce, the brilliant sailor of Coronel and the Falkland Islands ; Roger Fry, one of the great and original art-teachers of his generation ; Alexander Wollaston, son of a beloved Clifton Master, a noted student and explorer, who fell a victim to a lunatic's revolver ; Sir Lawrence Weaver, an architect who combined a remarkable character with an amazing variety of activities ; Major William Batten, an Indian administrator and a wonderful linguist ; Captain Hector Bethune of the Sikh Pioneers—" the date of his death " (wrote Sir Arnold Wilson) " is kept by all the regiment as a day of mourning " ; Clement Crawford of the Indian Civil Service, who was followed to the grave by a procession more than a mile in length—" his name will remain for generations a household word in Azamgarh " ; Lieutenant Reginald Polwhele who, greatly overworked, would yet permit himself no rest from his work on a Soudan railway, and succumbed to cholera ; George Grey, brother of Viscount Grey of Fallodon, whose modesty allowed him to say little of his wonderful journeys in Africa—" Clifton may well mourn for one who stood out as an ideal type of sportsman and an English gentleman"; Edward Stanley, who governed, almost single-handed, a frontier district in Upper Nigeria, building up an administration from nothing at all; Sir Geoffrey Butler, the distinguished Cambridge Scholar and Member of Parliament for the University; Dr. Henry Banbury Mapleton ("Cabby" Mapleton), in his day a mighty slogger, who left the greater part of his fortune for the benefit of the village of Highweek, where his benevolence and labours had made him "the most loved man in the village"; Arthur Bernard Cridland, "probably the greatest authority in England on industrial diseases and accidents affecting the eyes," doing "the unpretentious work of unselfseeking enthusiasts." Every Cliftonian could add many a name to this list.

And then there is the regiment of Cliftonians who fell in the War, nearly all of them in the flower of their youth. *Vitae prodigi patriae profuere.*

Our corporate life is now linked and incorporated with the memory of these lives. Tradition is a vague word, and may be used to mean no more than custom. The best tradition of a school proceeds from the lives of her sons, and it is by their lives that Cliftonians have proved that they have profited by a "complete and generous education," as Milton defined it:

"I call a complete and generous education that which fits a man to perform justly, skilfully and magnanimously, all offices, both public and private, of peace and war."

REFERENCES.

[1] There are six quotations in the Canon's volume of Sermons.

[2] James Colthurst Godwin, an original member of the School, was Lord Mayor 1900–1901. Several Cliftonians have been Sheriffs. (Clifton has given Liverpool three Lord Mayors.)

[3] F. W. Bourdillon wrote in the same strain for the Haileybury Register:

"One has climbed to fame
In law or letters; one proved greatly bold
In battle; one—it may be the most dear—
Just does his life's work well and is the same."

[4] Canon V. F. Storr (O.C.) in the Commemoration Sermon of 1922 urged that "in those formative years, which are the years of School life, we need the law as a schoolmaster to bring us later to our riper individuality."

[5] *Do you remember Sinclair Stevenson?* p. 9.

[6] Sir George, by his will, left £4,000 to the Endowment Fund, principally or athletics, and £2,000 to the Old Cliftonian Society, for the benefit of Old Cliftonians or Clifton Masters. He forgave any debt not exceeding £100 due to him from any Old Cliftonian or member of Trinity College, Oxford, or from anyone who had been (but had ceased to be at the time of the testator's death) a member of the Stock Exchange "with my best wishes to each of such debtors."

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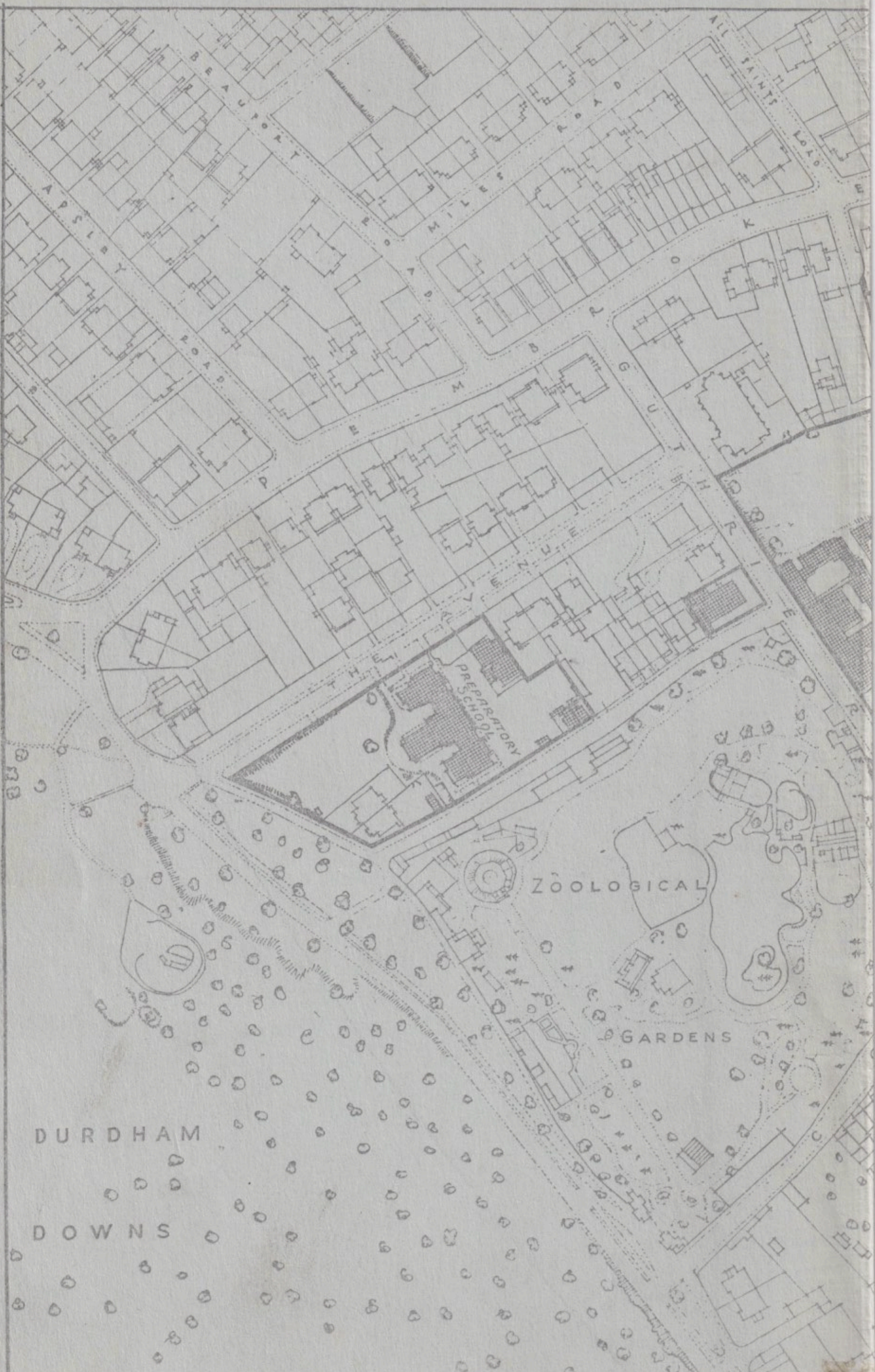
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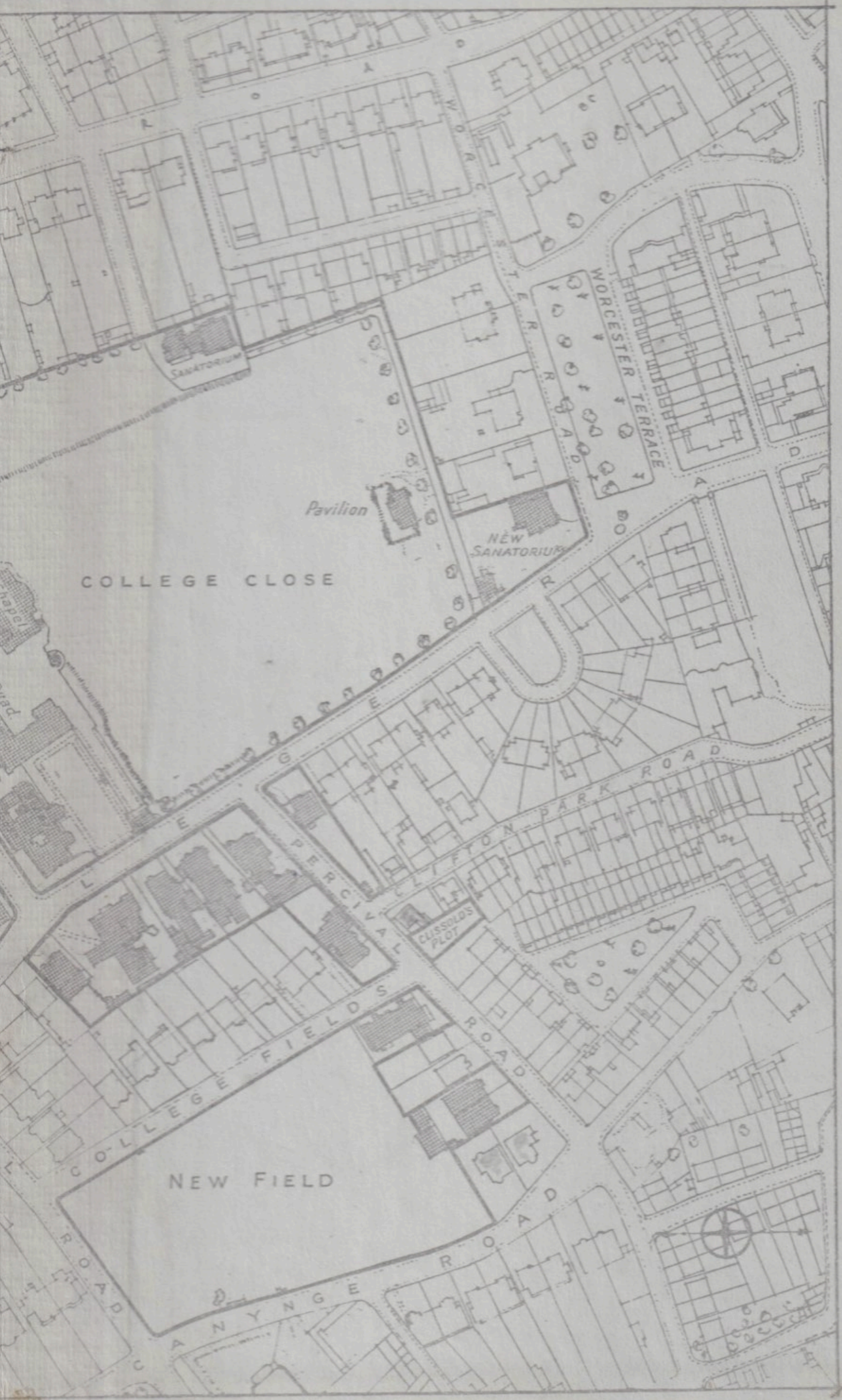
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